Department of AGRICULTURE FISHERIES & FORESTRY - AUSTRALIA

PBR

Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Three 2002 Volume 15 Number 3

'Korturek' – a new cut flower 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

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

Official Journal of Plant Breeders Rights Australia

QUARTER THREE, 2002 **VOLUME 15 NUMBER 3**

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 BREEDERS RIGHTS AUSTRALIA
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia
GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601
Telephone: (02) 6272 4228 Facsimile: (02) 6272 3650
Website: http://www.affa.gov.au/pbr
E-mail: pbr@affa.gov.au

CLOSING DATE FOR ISSUE VOL 15 NO 4: December 20, 2002.

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

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Part 1 – General Information

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

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

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

Objections to Applications

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

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

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

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

Comments on Applications

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

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

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

A person may, when their interests are affected adversely, apply for the revocation of:
- grant of PBR; or
- 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.

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 facilitates 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 Breeders Rights

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

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

Latvia became the 51st member of UPOV on August 30, 2002. The Act of 1991 of the UPOV Convention has entered into force for Latvia from that date.

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

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

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

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

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 Breeders Rights Australia
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia
GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601

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

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

IMPORTANT CHANGES

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

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 www.affa.gov.au/pbr and check under Forms.

Name of Form	Form Number	Last Updated
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 1 - General Information	Form P1	September 2001
Guidelines for Completing Part1 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 Breeders Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Form P2	July 2001
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	April 1999
Certification by a Qualified Person	Form QP 2	April 1999
Confirmation of Submission of Propagating Material to a Genetic Resources Centre (GRC)	Form GRC2	May 1999
Proposed Variety Names	Form DEN1	December 1995
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 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.

Closure of the PBR Office

The PBR office will be closed from 23 Dec 2002 to 5 Jan 2003 during the Christmas and New Year holiday period. The office will re-open on 6 Jan 2003.

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.

Abelia x*grandiflora*
Glossy Abelia

'Sunny'
Application No: 2002/032 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Taylor's Nursery Inc.**
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Acacia cognata
Bower Wattle, River Wattle

'River Cascade'
Application No: 2002/278 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ashley Harding & Daryl Griffin**, Sunbury, VIC.

Acmadenia tetragona

'Starblush'
Application No: 2002/250 Accepted: 8 September, 2002
Applicant: **Tony Jordan**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

Actinidia arguta
Arguta

'Hortgem Tahi'
Application No: 2002/059 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Agent: **A J Park**, Canberra, ACT.

Adenanthos meisneri

'Green Carpet'
Application No: 2000/116 Accepted: 6 August, 2002
Applicant: **George Lullfitz**, Wanneroo, WA.

Ajania pacifica
Silver and Gold Chrysanthemum

'Bea'
Application No: 2002/139 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **Kientzler GmbH & Co Kg**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Bess'
Application No: 2002/138 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **Kientzler GmbH & Co Kg**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Staqueen'
Application No: 2002/179 Accepted: 30 September, 2002

Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Zanrina'
Application No: 2002/178 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Zanvedere'
Application No: 2002/180 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Zanvelvet'
Application No: 2002/177 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Van Zanten Plants B.V.**
Agent: **F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers**, Clayton South, VIC.

Arctotis fastuosa
African Daisy, Cape Daisy, Arctotis

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

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

Bidens ferulifolia
Fern-Leaved Bidens

'Bidtis 1'
Application No: 2002/242 Accepted: 18 September, 2002
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Bougainvillea glabra
Bougainvillea

'Purple Patch'
Application No: 2002/219 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Mr John Prince and Mr Aaron Ziebell**.
Agent: **Colourstream Group Inc**, Doolandella, QLD.

Bougainvillea hybrid
Bougainvillea

'Jinda'
Application No: 2002/221 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Mr Suthep Thumchuchaovarad**.
Agent: **Mr John Prince and Mr Aaron Ziebell**, Currumbin Valley, QLD.

'Sirene'
Application No: 2002/220 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Mr George Richter**.
Agent: **Mr John Prince and Mr Aaron Ziebell**, Currumbin Valley, QLD.

Brunfelsia undulata
Rain Tree

'White Caps'
Application No: 2002/251 Accepted: 8 September, 2002
Applicant: **Lyndale Nurseries Auckland Ltd**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa

'KLEC00066'
Application No: 2002/148 Accepted: 23 July, 2002
Applicant: **Nils Klemm**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Sunbelkufepi'
Application No: 2002/217 Accepted: 14 August, 2002
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSw.

Cordyline australis x *Cordyline banksii*
Cabbage Tree, Dracaena

'Purple Sensation'
Application No: 2002/060 Accepted: 18 September, 2002
Applicant: **Geoff Jewell**.
Agent: **The Wholesale Ornamental Nurserymen Pty Ltd**, Capalaba, QLD.

Cuphea hyssopifolia
False Heather, Cuphea

'Aspen Snow'
Application No: 2002/093 Accepted: 19 July, 2002
Applicant: **Juna Kebblewhite**.
Agent: **Tony Kebblewhite**, Verrierdale, QLD.

Cynodon dactylon
Couchgrass, Bermudagrass

'JT1'
Application No: 2002/282 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Jimboomba Turf Company Pty Ltd**, Acacia Ridge, QLD.

Dianella revoluta
Spreading Flax-Lily, Blueberry Lily, Black-Anther Flax-Lily, Blue Flax Lily

'DR5000'
Application No: 2002/132 Accepted: 12 July, 2002
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

Erigeron karvinskianus
Seaside Daisy

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

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

‘Windark’
Application No: 2001/380 Accepted: 20 August, 2002
Applicant: **Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Euryops pectinatus
Euryops

‘Emperor’s Gold’
Application No: 2002/222 Accepted: 18 September, 2002
Applicant: **Jeff Collins**, Dural, NSW.

Gaura lindheimeri
Gaura, Butterfly Bush

‘Gaula’
Application No: 2002/102 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Gazania rigens
Gazania, Treasure Flower

‘Gavol’
Application No: 2002/122 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

‘DP 493’
Application No: 2002/058 Accepted: 7 August, 2002
Applicant: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Goondiwindi, QLD.

‘Sicala 43’
Application No: 2002/227 Accepted: 23 August, 2002
Applicant: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT.

‘Sicot 71’
Application No: 2002/226 Accepted: 23 August, 2002
Applicant: **CSIRO**, Canberra, ACT.

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

‘Peaches and Cream’
Application No: 2002/238 Accepted: 21 August, 2002
Applicant: **James Walter Carter and Elva Lorraine Carter trading as Carters Tubes**, Burpengary, QLD.

Hebe diosmifolia
Hebe

‘Ohakea’
Application No: 2002/253 Accepted: 27 August, 2002
Applicant: **Plantlife Partnership**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

Hebe hybrid
Hebe

‘First Light’
Application No: 2001/177 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Jack Hobbs**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

‘Lowaters Blue’
Application No: 2002/286 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Lowater Limited trading as Lowaters Nursery**.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Impatiens hawkeri
New Guinea Impatiens

‘Balceblali’
Application No: 2002/208 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balcebsafo’
Application No: 2002/211 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

‘Balolecher’
Application No: 2002/200 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balolefro’
Application No: 2002/237 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balolesal’
Application No: 2002/205 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

‘Balolestop’
Application No: 2002/206 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Lavandula stoechas
Italian Lavender

‘Bee Fantastic’
Application No: 2002/255 Accepted: 22 August, 2002
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

'Bella Musk'
Application No: 2002/256 Accepted: 22 August, 2002
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

'Bellaros'
Application No: 2002/257 Accepted: 22 August, 2002
Applicant: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'VLETRIA'
Application No: 2002/043 Accepted: 14 August, 2002
Applicant: **Vletter & Den Haan Beheer B.V.**
Agent: **Watermark - Patent & Trademark Attorneys**, Hawthorn, VIC.

'Zantricob'
Application No: 2002/136 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.**
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

'Zantrijus'
Application No: 2002/135 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.**
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

'Zantrishei'
Application No: 2002/134 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.**
Agent: **FB Rice & Co**, Carlton South, VIC.

Malus domestica
Apple

'MJ 806.02'
Application No: 2002/280 Accepted: 12 September, 2002
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA.

'ST 804.24'
Application No: 2002/279 Accepted: 12 September, 2002
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, South Perth, WA.

Medicago sativa
Lucerne

'Super Ten'
Application No: 2002/084 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Mulgrave, VIC.

Nemesia hybrid
Nemesia

'Balardarli'
Application No: 2002/203 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balarlav'
Application No: 2002/201 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balarropi'
Application No: 2002/202 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

'Balarwhit'
Application No: 2002/204 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Dandenong South, VIC.

Neoregelia hybrid

'Martin'
Application No: 2002/184 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Chester Skotak Jr.**
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Ornithogalum hybrid
Star of Bethlehem, Wonder Flower, African Wonder Flower, Chincherinchee

'Chesapeake Blaze'
Application No: 2002/115 Accepted: 23 August, 2002
Applicant: **United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture and Marlene Meyer**.
Agent: **Angus Stewart**, Gosford, NSW.

'Chesapeake Daybreak'
Application No: 2002/112 Accepted: 23 August, 2002
Applicant: **United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture and Marlene Meyer**.
Agent: **Angus Stewart**, Gosford, NSW.

'Chesapeake Sunset'
Application No: 2002/113 Accepted: 23 August, 2002
Applicant: **United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture and Marlene Meyer**.
Agent: **Angus Stewart**, Gosford, NSW.

Ornithogalum thyrsoides
Star of Bethlehem, Wonder Flower, African Wonder Flower, Chincherinchee

'Chesapeake Snowflake'
Application No: 2002/114 Accepted: 23 August, 2002
Applicant: **United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture and Marlene Meyer**.
Agent: **Angus Stewart**, Gosford, NSW.

'Chesapeake Starlight'
Application No: 2002/111 Accepted: 23 August, 2002
Applicant: **United States of America as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture and Marlene Meyer**.
Agent: **Angus Stewart**, Gosford, NSW.

Ozothamnus diosmifolius
Riceflower

'Just Blush'
Application No: 2002/266 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Cooks' Flowers Pty Ltd**.
Agent: **Esther Cook**, Ms464,Helidon, QLD.

Pelargonium zonale
Zonal Pelargonium

'Klerangie'
Application No: 2001/341 Accepted: 11 July, 2002
Applicant: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Persea americana
Avocado

'Turner Hass'
Application No: 2002/258 Accepted: 26 August, 2002
Applicant: **John William Dorrian and Janet Ruth Dorrian**, Childers, QLD.

Petunia hybrid
Petunia

'Suncomi'
Application No: 2001/381 Accepted: 14 August, 2002
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

Phaseolus vulgaris
Navy Bean

'Brew'
Application No: 2002/069 Accepted: 22 August, 2002
Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD **and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Phormium tenax
New Zealand Flax

'Merlot'
Application No: 2002/252 Accepted: 3 September, 2002
Applicant: **Lyndale Nurseries Auckland Ltd**.
Agent: **Greenhills Propagation Nursery Pty Ltd**, Tynong, VIC.

Phyllanthus cuscutiflorus
Pink Phyllanthus

'Humdinger'
Application No: 2002/190 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Darryl John Madder**, Edmonton, QLD.

[Plectranthus fruticosus x *Plectranthus ertendahlii]* x *Plectranthus oertendahlii*
Spurflower

'Lilac Spur'
Application No: 2002/078 Accepted: 23 September, 2002
Applicant: **Gert J. Brits (Dr)**.
Agent: **Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Prunus armeniaca
Apricot

'Alex'
Application No: 2002/171 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Agent: **A J Park**, Canberra, ACT.

'Benmore'
Application No: 2002/172 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Agent: **A J Park**, Canberra, ACT.

'Dunstan'
Application No: 2002/170 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Agent: **A J Park**, Canberra, ACT.

'Gabriel'
Application No: 2002/169 Accepted: 15 July, 2002
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Agent: **A J Park**, Canberra, ACT.

'Riwaka 5/67'
Application No: 2002/173 Accepted: 27 August, 2002
Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**.
Agent: **A J Park**, Canberra, ACT.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Intercigau'
Application No: 2002/273 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Interconmac'
Application No: 2002/271 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Intermogel'
Application No: 2002/274 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Interspritro'
Application No: 2002/275 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Intertrodan' syn **Snowdance**
Application No: 2002/272 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Intertrofel'
Application No: 2002/277 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Intertrojaan'
Application No: 2002/270 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Interzatcre'
Application No: 2002/276 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **Interplant B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Meibiru'
Application No: 2002/151 Accepted: 16 August, 2002
Applicant: **Meilland Star Rose S.A.**.
Agent: **Selection Meilland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

'Meikimax'
Application No: 2001/289 Accepted: 18 September, 2002
Applicant: **Meilland International**.
Agent: **Australian Roses**, Silvan, VIC.

'Meikiprix'
Application No: 2001/288 Accepted: 18 September, 2002
Applicant: **Meilland International**.
Agent: **Australian Roses**, Silvan, VIC.

'Meivoufal'
Application No: 2001/287 Accepted: 18 September, 2002
Applicant: **Meilland International**.
Agent: **Australian Roses**, Silvan, VIC.

'Olijbrau'
Application No: 1999/158 Accepted: 11 July, 2002
Applicant: **Meilland Star Rose**.
Agent: **Kim Syrus**, Myponga, SA.

'Ruilav' syn **Blue Curiosa**
Application No: 2001/358 Accepted: 18 September, 2002
Applicant: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Tanavl'
Application No: 2002/269 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Agent: **Flora International Pty Ltd**, Ingleburn, NSW.

Sanvitalia hybrid
Sanvitalia

'Santis 999-3' syn **Santis**
Application No: 2002/241 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Scaevola aemula
Fanflower

'Ultra Fanfare'
Application No: 2002/239 Accepted: 18 September, 2002
Applicant: **Bryson Graeme Easton**.
Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd**, Ballina, NSW.

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'CELINE'
Application No: 2002/146 Accepted: 21 August, 2002
Applicant: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd**.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Roseworthy, SA.

'HARMONY' syn **HARM 5-92**
Application No: 2002/130 Accepted: 19 July, 2002
Applicant: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd**.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Roseworthy, SA.

'OSPREY'
Application No: 2002/147 Accepted: 21 August, 2002
Applicant: **Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd**.
Agent: **Elders Limited**, Roseworthy, SA.

Sutera cordata
Bacopa, Sutera

'Yasflos'
Application No: 2002/033 Accepted: 10 September, 2002
Applicant: **A T Yates & Son**.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Sutera hybrid
Bacopa, Sutera

'Moamba'
Application No: 2001/347 Accepted: 6 July, 2002
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Mogoto'
Application No: 2001/348 Accepted: 11 July, 2002
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG**.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Torenia hybrid
Torenia, Wishbone Flower, Wishbone Plant

'Sunreniva'
Application No: 2002/174 Accepted: 30 September, 2002
Applicant: **Suntory Flowers Limited**.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Ltd**, Somersby, NSW.

Tristaniopsis laurina
Kanooka, Water Gum

'NE 01'
Application No: 2002/150 Accepted: 6 July, 2002
Applicant: **N G & E M Medhurst**.
Agent: **Australflora Pty Ltd**, Dixons Creek, VIC.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'QALBis'
Application No: 2002/181 Accepted: 12 September, 2002
Applicant: **Value Added Wheat CRC Ltd**, North Ryde, NSW.

'QALClub'
Application No: 2002/182 Accepted: 12 September, 2002
Applicant: **Value Added Wheat CRC Ltd**, North Ryde, NSW.

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Blancena'
Application No: 2002/240 Accepted: 21 August, 2002
Applicant: **Syngenta Seeds B.V.**
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Vicia faba
Field Bean

'AU483/3'
Application No: 2001/227 Accepted: 13 September, 2002
Applicant: **The University of Adelaide,** Adelaide, SA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Vinca minor
Greater Periwinkle

'Illumination'
Application No: 2002/254 Accepted: 22 August, 2002
Applicant: **Christy Ann Hensler**.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Wisteria frutescens

'Amethyst Falls'
Application No: 2002/175 Accepted: 26 August, 2002
Applicant: **Robert H Head, William A Head and Lisa J Head**.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

x*Triticosecale*
Triticale

'Speedee'
Application No: 2002/191 Accepted: 9 August, 2002
Applicant: **The University of Adelaide,** Adelaide, SA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT.

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.

Adenanthos meisneri

'Green Carpet'
Application No: 2000/116 Accepted: 6 Aug 2002.
Applicant: **George Lullfitz**, Wanneroo, WA.

Characteristics (Table 1, Figure 29) Plant: growth habit prostrate, height 10 to 15cm, width 120 to 180cm, density dense. Leaf: mean length 15.56mm, mean width 13.46mm, type simple, dissection of margins present, number of lobes 9 to 16, predominant colour green (RHS 137C). Flowering branch: position of inflorescence terminal. Inflorescence:

branching absent. Bud: colour of limb red-purple (RHS 59A). Perianth: colour red-purple (RHS 59C). Style: colour red-purple (RHS 59B). (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to the 2001 edition)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: an open-pollinated natural population of *Adenanthos meisneri* containing many seedling plants was studied over a period of time during 1996 for variations in growth habit. After considered evaluation the range was narrowed to a small number of plants. One of these plants was selected for further development. The selected plant was noticeably more prostrate and compact with smaller foliage, all desirable features, compared to the remaining plants in the population. A few cuttings were taken for vegetative propagation and evaluation. Plants grown were planted in the field under trickle irrigation for evaluation during 1997 and 1998. The plants continued to show desirable characteristics. Further plants were propagated and grown in both pots and in the ground together with the normally produced clone during 1999 and 2000. Selection criteria: prostrate growth habit and smaller foliage. Propagation: stock plants were grown from cuttings and found to be uniform and stable over several generations. Propagation vegetatively by cuttings. Breeder: George Lullfitz, Wanneroo, WA.

Choice of Comparators No named varieties of common knowledge have been identified. Therefore, the commercially grown form of *Adenanthos meisneri* was included in the trial. The original source material was excluded because of its wide range of variations in growth habit.

Comparative Trial Location: Muchea, WA (55km north of Perth). Conditions: The trial was conducted in open nursery conditions under sprinkler irrigation. Plants were potted into 200 mm pots containing a bark/sawdust/sand media with slow release fertiliser and micronutrients. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety were arranged in separate blocks. Measurements: Taken at random from all trial plants.

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

Description: **Robert Lullfitz**, Duncraig, WA.

Table 1 *Adenanthos* varieties

	'Green Carpet'	***Adenanthos meisneri***
PLANT: ATTITUDE	prostrate	semi-erect
PLANT: HEIGHT	shorter (10-15 cm)	taller (25-45 cm)
PLANT: WIDTH	narrower (120-180 cm)	broader (150-250 cm)
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	15.56	21.94
std deviation	1.30	1.54
LSD/sig	1.76	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	13.46	20.46
std deviation	1.22	2.11
LSD/sig	1.61	P≤0.01
FLOWER BUD: COLOUR OF LIMB (RHS, 2001)	red-purple RHS 59A	red-purple RHS 60A
PERIANTH: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	red-purple RHS 59C	red-purple RHS 60D
STYLE: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	red-purple RHS 59B	red-purple RHS 60B

Bougainvillea spectabilis
Bougainvillea

'Vera Deep Purple'

Application No. 2001/064 Accepted 16 Mar 2001
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.** Schipluiden, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Arie van der Spek**, Spektrum Culture, Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 20) Plant: growth habit upright, number of branches very few. Stem: length medium, degree of hairiness absent or low, thorns present, size of thorns short (medium), thickness of thorn medium, shape of thorn concave, anthocyanin in new growth present. Leaf: length of blade long, width of blade narrow to medium, length of petiole medium, shape of blade ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base acute, undulation of margin medium, shape of cross section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis straight, glossiness of upper side medium, presence of variegation absent, primary colour yellow-green RHS 147A. Inflorescence: length of peduncle short, number of flowers medium to many, type single. Bract: length short to medium, width medium, degree of reflex straight to low, shape broad ovate, shape of apex cuspidate, shape of base cordate, partly expanded number of colours one, primary colour red-purple RHS 71B, fully expanded number of colours one, primary colour red-purple RHS N74A (RHS 74B). Flower: diameter small, predominant colour visible petals yellow, predominant colour of floral tube red purple at tip otherwise reddish-green, size of floral tube small, shape of floral tube slender, emergence of stamens absent. (Note: data in parenthesis denote European observations, all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: parent *Bougainvillea spectabilis* 'Vera Light Purple'. As part of a planned breeding program at the applicant's property at Schipluiden, The Netherlands. The breeder's aim was to produce cultivars having spherical inflorescences, compact plant habit and long lasting flowers. Selection criteria: 'Vera Deep Purple' was chosen on the basis of compactness, bract

colour and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original mutation by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. 'Vera Deep Purple', will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Magdalena J.M. Van Rijn, Schipluiden, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Plant: growth habit upright. Bract: colour when fully expanded red-purple. On the basis of this 'Vera Light Purple', 'Donya' and 'Singapore Pink' were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Blushing Beauty' was originally considered but rejected on the basis of spreading growth habit and two colours in the partly expanded bracts.

Comparative Trial Description is based on overseas data sourced from the Community Plant Variety Office Ref. No. 97/0272. Where possible the overseas data was confirmed using local observations. Comparisons of some of the characteristics are based on trials done at Arslev, Denmark, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. These and other characteristics used by the PBR Office were assessed on plants growing in containers in an unheated multispan polyhouse at Monbulk, Victoria.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Vera Deep Purple'
USA	1997	Granted	'RPBOUG 327'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Vera Deep Purple'

Not yet sold in Australia. First overseas sale in The Netherlands, Apr 1997.

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

'Vera Light Purple'

Application No. 2001/065 Accepted 16 Mar 2001
Applicant: **Rijnplant B.V.,** Schipluiden, The Netherlands.
Agent: **Arie van der Spek**, Spektrum Culture, Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 2, Figure 20) Plant: growth habit upright, number of branches very few to few. Stem: length medium, degree of hairiness absent or low, thorns present, size of thorn short (medium), thickness of thorns medium, shape of thorns flat, anthocyanin in new growth present. Leaf: length of blade medium to long, width of blade narrow to medium, length of petiole medium, shape of blade ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base acute, undulation of margin medium, shape of cross section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis straight, glossiness of upper side medium, presence of variegation absent, primary colour yellow green RHS 147A. Inflorescence: length of peduncle short, number of flowers medium to many, type single. Bract: length medium, width medium, degree of reflex straight to low, shape broad ovate, shape of apex cuspidate, shape of base cordate, partly expanded number of colours one, primary colour red-purple RHS 63A, fully expanded number of colours one, primary colour red-purple RHS 72B (RHS 74C). Flower: diameter small, predominant colour of visible petals yellow, predominant colour of floral tube red-purple at tip otherwise reddish-green, size of floral tube medium, shape of floral tube slender, emergence of stamens absent. (Note: data in parenthesis denote European observations, all RHS numbers referred to in local observation were based on 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent unnamed *Bougainvillea spectabilis* seedling x pollen parent unnamed *Bougainvillea spectabilis* seedling in a planned breeding program at the applicant's property at Schipluiden, The Netherlands. The breeder's aim was to produce cultivars having spherical inflorescences, compact plant habit and long lasting flowers. Selection criteria: 'Vera Light Purple' was chosen on the basis of 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. 'Vera Light Purple' will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Magdalena J.M. Van Rijn, of Schipluiden, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit upright. Bract: colour when fully expanded red-purple. On these bases 'Vera Deep Purple', 'Donya' and 'Singapore Pink' were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge. 'Blushing Beauty' was originally considered but rejected on the basis of spreading growth habit and two colours in the partly expanded bracts.

Comparative Trial Description is based on overseas data sourced from the Community Plant Variety Office Ref. No. 97/0769. Where possible the overseas data was confirmed using local observations. Comparisons of some of the characteristics are based on trials done at Arslev, Denmark, which were assessed under conditions of controlled environment in glasshouses. These and other characteristics used by the PBR Office were assessed on plants growing in containers in an unheated multispan polyhouse at Monbulk, Victoria.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Granted	'Vera Light Purple'
USA	1997	Granted	'Vera Light Purple'
Japan	1998	Applied	'Vera Light Purple'

Not yet sold in Australia. First overseas sale in The Netherlands in Apr 1998.

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

Table 2 *Bougainvillea* varieties

	'Vera Light Purple'	'Vera Deep Purple'	*'Donya'	*'Singapore Pink'
PLANT GROWTH HABIT	upright	upright	upright	bushy
STEM: SIZE OF THORNS	medium	medium	large	medium
STEM: SHAPE OF THORNS	flat	concave	concave	concave

Table 2 *(continued)*

ANTHOCYANIN IN NEW GROWTH	present	present	present	absent
LEAF: SIZE	n/a	n/a	medium to large	large
LEAF: LENGTH OF BLADE	medium to long	long	n/a	n/a
LEAF: WIDTH OF BLADE	narrow to medium	narrow to medium	n/a	n/a
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	ovate	ovate	broad ovate	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	acute	acute	cuneate	cuneate
LEAF: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	medium	medium	medium	weak
LEAF: SHAPE OF CROSS SECTION	concave	concave	convex	concave
LEAF: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS	straight	straight	recurved	straight
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	medium	medium	weak	medium
LEAF: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	147A	147A	137A/B	137A
BRACT: LENGTH	medium	short to medium	large	large
BRACT: WIDTH	medium	medium	broad	medium
BRACT: DEGREE OF REFLEX	straight to low	straight to low	straight to low	high
BRACT: SHAPE OF APEX	cuspidate	cuspidate	acute	acute
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	63A	71B	N74B	54C
BRACT: PRIMARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	72B (74C)	N74A (74B)	N74C	N74C
FLOWER: DIAMETER	small	small	large	large
FLOWER: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF VISIBLE PETALS	yellow	yellow	cream	cream
FLOWER: OF FLORAL TUBE	reddish green	reddish green	green	green
FLOWER: SIZE OF FLORAL TUBE	medium	small	large	large

Note: Data in parenthesis denote European observations.

Brachiaria ruziziensis x *Brachiaria brizantha* **Brachiaria**

‘Mulato’

Application No: 2001/174 Accepted: 9 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT),** Cali, Colombia.
Agent: **Dr Donald S Loch,** Sheldon, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 3, Fig 37) Ploidy: tetraploid interspecific hybrid (4n = 36 chromosomes). Plant: growth habit semi-erect, height tall, growth cycle perennial, spreading by rooting from lower culm nodes. Leaf blade: shape linear-triangular, length medium to long, width broad, colour dark green, both abaxial and adaxial surfaces densely pubescent. Leaf sheath: densely pubescent. Ligule: membranociliate, length short. Inflorescence: type panicle, number of racemes 4-8, length of raceme medium, spikelets arranged in two rows on each raceme.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: The initial cross between *B. ruziziensis* clone 44-6 (tetraploid, sexual) and *B. brizantha* ‘Marandu’ (tetraploid, apomictic) was made in 1988. A sexual hybrid plant (identified as 625-06), one of eight F_1 clones from this particular cross, was selected as a female parent for a 1991 crossing block planted at Carimagua (Colombia) in a trial which included selected sexual F_1 plants and apomictic F_1 hybrids and germplasm accessions. Establishment was by vegetative propagation. One of six open pollinated progeny of 625-06 from the 1991 experiment was planted in a second experiment at Carimagua in 1992. Uniformity of a progeny row (planted at Montañita, Caquetá, Colombia in the 1993 season with open pollinated seed from the 1992 experiment) indicated apomictic reproduction. This clone was then tested for agronomic performance in small-plot field trials and regional trials in Colombia, and has also been widely distributed through CIAT’s regional trial network for adaptational/agronomic testing in Central America, Philippines and China. Selection criteria: tolerance of high soil aluminium, plant vigour, dry matter production and forage quality. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: John W. Miles, CIAT, Cali, Colombia.

Choice of Comparators ‘Mulato’ is the first interspecific *Brachiaria* hybrid cultivar. Since there are no other such hybrid varieties of common knowledge, comparisons were made with the parental species/varieties and closely related commercial lines: *Brachiaria ruziziensis* clone 44-02 (a sexual tetraploid breeding line closely related to the parental line 44-6) and *B. brizantha* ‘Marandu’ and ‘Toledo’. *B. decumbens* ‘Basilisk’ – a well know commercial variety within the same genus – was also included in the growing trial, but data have not been presented because it belongs to an unrelated species.

Comparative Trial Location: CIAT Headquarters Station, Palmira, Colombia (Latitude 3°30′ North, Longitude 76°16′ West, elevation 965m asl); 10 Dec 2001 – 15 May 2002. Conditions: glasshouse-grown seedlings transplanted to the field on 10 Dec 2001. Trial design: 40 plants per entry arranged in 10-plant single row plots (1.8m spacing between rows, 1.5m within rows); four replications in a randomised block design. Measurements: two measurements per plant from separate vegetative culms. For leaf length, leaf width, and leaf sheath length, the leaf blade and sheath on the youngest fully expanded leaf on a vegetative culm was measured. For culm diameter, measurements were taken at base of detached culms.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Mexico	2000	Applied	'Mulato'

First sold in Mexico on 25 Apr 2001. Prior Australian sales nil.

Description: **D.S. Loch** (Sheldon, QLD, Australia) and **J.W. Miles** (CIAT, Cali, Colombia).

Table 3 *Brachiaria* varieties

	'Mulato'	*44-02	*'Marandu'	*'Toledo'
LENGTH OF YOUNGEST FULLY EXPANDED LEAF (cm)				
mean	38.6	28.7	43.5	56.5
std deviation	5.4	4.7	4.3	6.1
LSD/sig	4.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
WIDTH OF YOUNGEST FULLY EXPANDED LEAF (mm)				
mean	25.2	22.8	23.5	29.1
std deviation	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.6
LSD/sig	1.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF SHEATH ON YOUNGEST FULLY EXPANDED LEAF (cm)				
mean	11.7	8.8	12.8	16.7
std deviation	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
BASAL CULM DIAMETER (mm)				
mean	5.32	5.25	5.41	6.77
std deviation	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.90
LSD/sig	0.49	ns	ns	P≤0.01
GROWTH HABIT (1=prostrate, 9=erect)				
	6	5	7	7
LEAF BLADE PUBESCENCE				
	dense and long	generally dense and long, variable from plant to plant	sparse and short	very sparse, almost glabrous
LEAF SHEATH PUBESCENCE				
	dense and long	generally dense and long, variable from plant to plant	dense and long	sparse and long
ARRANGEMENT OF SPIKELETS ON RACEME (no. of rows)				
	2	2	1	1

Chamelaucium uncinatum
Waxflower

'Dancing Queen'

Application No: 1998/249 Accepted: 2 Dec 1998.
Applicant: **Western Flora,** Coorow, WA.

Characteristics (Table 4, Figure 25) Plant: habit bushy, height medium, vigour strong. Stem: thickness medium, branch angle large. Leaf: length long, thickness thick, apex hooked, angle with flowering stem erect. Time of beginning of flowering: medium-late. Flowering branches: predominant location of flowers narrow distal. Flower: type double, density dense, diameter medium. Bud: shape pear-shaped, main colour with bud cap RHS 61A, apical colour without bud cap RHS 77B-C. Petal: colour development medium, main colour at mid-maturity RHS 77B. Flower nectary: colour not seen (petaloid stamens growing dense from nectary). Staminodia: outline not distinct (staminodia and stamens both appear as petals and are indistinct from true petals), collar colour RHS 77B. Calyx lobe: colour (mature) RHS 69D. Style: colour at maturity; upper half RHS 77B, lower half 145A-B. Calyx tube: longitudinal furrowing strong, outline flared, diameter (at widest point) medium, colour at mid point RHS 145A. Flowering season: winter-spring. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: from seed parent *Chamelaucium uncinatum* "unnamed double" (breeder's code 10045) in a planned breeding program. Several seedlings emerged and one plant exhibited larger buds and opened into a larger flowered "double" with stronger lilac coloured flowers compared to the smaller and weaker seed parent. Plants were vegetatively propagated from cuttings taken from this selected plant at Western Flora nurseries at Coorow, WA in 1996. Plants from these cuttings were planted in trial area and grown to flowering stage in 1997. Five more generations were further propagated. All plants were found to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: double flowers, flowering over extended period, dense flower heads, vigorous growth, hardiness. Propagation: cutting. Breeder: Western Flora, Coorow, WA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used initially in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower: type double. On the basis of this characteristic, no varieties of common knowledge were identified. Therefore, two additional characteristics, viz. flower size and petal colour were considered to identify the comparators. On these bases, two varieties 'Cameo' (flower size) and 'Grandiflora' (petal colour) were selected as comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: Western Flora, Coorow, WA. Conditions: plants propagated by cutting and potted into 150mm plastic pots, growing medium constitutes of sand, cocopeat and perlite plus nutrients. Placed in a shade house with 50% shade and automatic irrigation. Trial design: 15

plants of each variety, in three random rows. Measurements: made on 23 characteristics from all plants.

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

Description: **Brian Jack**, Western Flora, Coorow, WA.

Table 4 *Chamelaucium* varieties

	'Dancing Queen'	*'Grandiflora'	*'Cameo'
STEM: BRANCH ANGLE	large	medium	medium
LEAF: LENGTH (MATURE NON-AXILLARY LEAVES)	long	long	medium
LEAF: THICKNESS (MATURE NON-AXILLARY LEAVES)	thick	medium	medium
FLOWERING SEASON	winter-spring	winter	spring
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING	medium-late	medium	late
FLOWERING BRANCHES: PREDOMINANT LOCATION OF FLOWERS	narrow distal	narrow distal	broad distal
FLOWER: TYPE	double	single	single
FLOWER: DENSITY	dense	medium	medium
FLOWER: DIAMETER	medium	very large	medium
BUD: MAIN COLOUR WITH BUD CAP (RHS, 1986)	61A	60A	60C
BUD: APICAL COLOUR WITHOUT BUD (RHS, 1986)	77B-C	74B	75A
YOUNG FLOWER: COLOUR OF PETAL (RHS, 1986)	77B	78A	75A
PETAL: COLOUR DEVELOPMENT	medium	fast	medium
PETAL: MAIN COLOUR AT MID-MATURITY (RHS, 1986)	77B	78A	75A
YOUNG FLOWER: NECTARY COLOUR (RHS, 1986)	colour not seen; petaloid stamens growing dense from nectary	74A	162A
FLOWER NECTARY: COLOUR AT MID-MATURITY (RHS, 1986)	colour not seen; petaloid stamens growing dense from nectary	60D	58B
STAMINODIA: OUTLINE	not distinct appear as "petals"	medium/ triangular	narrow/ triangular
STAMINODIA: COLLAR COLOUR	77B	purple	pink
CALYX LOBE: COLOUR (MATURE) (RHS 1986)	69D	78A	67C
STYLE: COLOUR (MATURE)	upper half 77B pink/purple lower half 145A-B		pink/white
CALYX TUBE: LONGITUDINAL FURROWING	strong	slight	strong
CALYX TUBE: DIAMETER (AT WIDEST POINT)	medium	large	medium
CALYX TUBE: COLOUR AT MID POINT (RHS, 1986)	145A	153B	162B

Cupressus lusitanica
Mexican Cypress

'Private Green'

Application No. 1998/134 Accepted: 15 Oct 2001.
Applicant: **Jeff Koelewyn for Hermitage Nursery Pty Ltd,** Hastings, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 5, Figure 27) Plant: growth habit upright, shape ovoid, speed speed of growth fast, density of branches dense, stiffness of branches rigid, attitude of branches semi erect, arrangement of branches mainly spiral occasionally opposite. Density of branches dense, stiffness of branches rigid, attitude of branches semi-erect, arrangement of branches mainly spiral occasionally opposite, number of branchlets of first order many, arrangement mainly spiral. Branchlet of the first order: arrangement of spray non-planar, attitude of spray semi-erect, variegation absent. Branchlet of the last order: length short, width medium. Leaf: type scale-like, colour on one-year-old shoot in winter yellow-green (RHS 137C), colour on two-year-old shoot in winter yellow-green (RHS 137A). (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: seed parent *Cupressus lusitanica* 'Benthamii'. The breeder's aim was to produce a fast growing cypress as a screen hedge for larger properties. Seedlings from a "broom" of the parent variety were evaluated in 1999. Selection criteria: 'Private Green' was chosen on the basis of density of branches and speed of growth development. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity

and stability. 'Private Green' will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Jeff Koelewyn of the Hermitage Nursery, Hastings, VIC.

Choice of Comparator The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: habit upright: attitude upright, density of branches: dense, dense, attitude of branches: semi-erect, semi erect. Leaf: colour: yellow green,yellow green variegation absent. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following variety was included in the trial: 'Benthamii'. This variety is also the parent plant. 'Knightiana', 'Flagellifera', 'Glauca' and 'Glauca Pendula' were originally selected as possible comparators. 'Flagellifera' and 'Glauca Pendula' were rejected because they have drooping branches. 'Glauca' and 'Knightiana' were eliminated because they have blue green leaves.

Comparative Trial Location: Hastings, VIC between Sep 2000 and Jun 2002. Conditions: outdoors under ambient southern Victorian (Latitude 38ºS) conditions; plants begun as cuttings Sep 2000, transplanted into 75mm pots in Jan 2001 and further transplanted to 200mm pots in Feb-May 2001, media soil less, 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 5 *Cupressus* Varieties

	'Private Green'	*'Benthamii'
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	72.9	57.2
std deviation	5.6	2.6
LSD/sig	3.1	P≤0.01
PLANT LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO		
mean	1.2	1.0
std deviation	0.1	0.1
LSD/sig	0.1	P≤0.01
PLANT BUTT DIAMETER (mm) 3cm above soil line		
mean	17.1	14.3
std deviation	0.3	0.8
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01
INTERNODE LENGTH plant height/number of branches		
	short to medium	short
PLANT SPEED OF GROWTH		
	fast	medium to fast
LEAF COLOUR IN WINTER (RHS 2001)		
one-year-old shoot	137C	144A
two-year-old shoot	137A	137B

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'Sicala V-3i'

Application No: 2001/164 Accepted: 8 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **CSIRO,** C/- CSIRO Plant Industry, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 6, Figure 35) Plant: shape conical, height medium, maturity medium (174 days to mature), density of foliage medium, type of flowering semi-clustered. Leaf: shape palmate, pubescence of midrib very weak, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, position of stigma relative to stamens below, stigma distance below stamens short (mean 0.1mm). Boll: size large, shape in longitudinal section ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle medium (mean 21 mm), prominence of tip medium, degree of opening medium, bract size large (53 x 37mm), proportion of lint high (40.21%). Seed: fuzz present, density of fuzz medium, colour of fuzz white. Fibre: length medium (29.1mm), strength high (29.7g/tex), fineness (micronaire) medium (3.9), colour white. Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv *malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*). Transgenes: Ingard® gene incorporated for lepidopteran insect control.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent line 95419 x pollen parent breeding line 613 in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri NSW. The seed parent 95419 is distinguished from 'Sicala V-3i' by the segregation of the Ingard® gene. The pollen parent line 613 is distinguished from 'Sicala V-3i' by the absence of the Ingard® gene. Single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: Ingard® trait, plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium wilt, leaf hair, lint % and fibre quality. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Peter E. Reid, CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: shape conical, height medium, Leaf: shape palmate, Ingard® Gene: present. On the basis of these characteristics 'Sicala V-2i' was chosen as the sole comparator. The parents were not considered for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2001/2002 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 24-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot.
Fibre quality trial locations: 7 trial locations from Warren, NSW to St George, QLD, 2001/2002 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 22-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g sub

sample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

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

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

Table 6 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicala V-3i'	***'Sicala V-2i'**
POSITION OF STIGMA RELATIVE TO STAMENS		
	below	above
STIGMA DISTANCE FROM STAMENS (mm)		
mean	-0.10	1.6
std deviation	0.79	1.15
LSD/sig	0.85	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS		
UNIFORMITY INDEX (%)		
mean	82.97	83.56
std deviation	0.47	0.42
LSD/sig	0.56	P≤0.01
STRENGTH (g/tex)		
mean	29.65	31.02
std deviation	1.27	1.21
LSD/sig	0.83	P≤0.01

'Sicot 80'

Application No: 2001/165 Accepted: 7 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **CSIRO,** C/- CSIRO Plant Industry, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 7, Figure 33) Plant: shape conical, height tall, maturity late (180 days to mature), foliage density of medium, type of flowering non clustered. Leaf: shape palmate, pubescence of midrib very weak, gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, position of stigma relative to stamens above, stigma distance above stamens medium (mean 2.3mm). Boll: size large, shape in longitudinal section ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle medium (mean 23.5mm), prominence of tip medium, degree of opening medium, bract size medium (49 x 33mm), proportion of lint high (40.95%). Seed: fuzz present, density of fuzz medium, colour of fuzz white. Fibre: length medium (29.8mm), strength high (31g/tex), fineness (micronaire) medium (4.03). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv *malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*) and Fusarium wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum vasinfectum*)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line 90003-118 x pollen parent 'Sicot 189'Φ in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri NSW. The seed parent line 90003-118 is distinguished from 'Sicot 80' by higher fibre micronaire and lower fibre extension. The pollen parent 'Sicot 189'Φ is distinguished from 'Sicot 80' by higher lint percentage and lower micronaire. Single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium and fusarium wilt, leaf hair, lint %, fibre quality and yield. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Gregory A. Constable, CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: shape conical, height tall, Leaf: shape palmate, Disease resistance: resistant to bacterial blight, good tolerance to verticillium wilt and Fusarium wilt. On the basis of these characteristics the pollen parent 'Sicot 189'Φ was chosen as the sole comparator. The seed parent was not considered for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2001/2002 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 24-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot.
Fibre quality trial locations: 11 trial locations from Warren, NSW to Emerald, QLD, 2001/02 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 54-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three or four row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g sub sample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

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

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

Table 7 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Sicot 80'	***'Sicot 189'Φ**
LINT %		
mean	40.95	40.24
std deviation	0.83	0.52
LSD/sig	0.52	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS		
MICRONAIRE		
mean	4.03	4.19
std deviation	0.32	0.10
LSD/sig	0.14	P≤0.01

'Siokra S-101i'

Application No: 2001/163 Accepted: 8 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **CSIRO,** C/- CSIRO Plant Industry, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 34) Plant: shape conical, height short-medium, maturity early (165 days to mature), density of foliage sparse, type of flowering semi-clustered. Leaf: shape digitate, pubescence of midrib very weak,

gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream, position of stigma relative to stamens above, stigma distance above stamens short (mean 1.0mm). Boll: size medium, shape in longitudinal section ovate, pitting of surface fine, length of peduncle medium (mean 23.3mm), prominence of tip medium, degree of opening medium, bract size medium (52 x 31mm), proportion of lint high (40.53%). Seed: fuzz present, density of fuzz medium, colour of fuzz white. Fibre: length medium (29.8mm), strength high (31.2g/tex), fineness (micronaire) medium (4.3), colour white. Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv *malvacearum*), good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*). Transgenes: Ingard® gene incorporated for lepidopteran insect control.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent breeding line 95412 x pollen parent 'Siokra S-101'(ф) in a planned breeding program at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI), Narrabri NSW. The seed parent 95412 is distinguished from 'Siokra S-101i' by the segregation of the Ingard® gene. The pollen parent 'Siokra S-101'(ф) is distinguished from 'Siokra S-101i' by the absence of the Ingard® gene. Single plant selection followed by progeny row and multiple environment trials were carried out. Selection criteria: Ingard® trait, plant habit, early maturity, resistance to bacterial blight, resistance to verticillium wilt, leaf hair, lint % and fibre quality. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Peter E. Reid, CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: shape conical, height short-medium, Leaf: shape digitate, Ingard® Gene: present. On the basis of these characteristics 'Siokra 201i' was chosen as the sole comparator. The parents were not considered for the reasons stated above.

Comparative Trials Morphology trial location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 2001/2002 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trial with conventional management. Trial design: 24-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and two rows x 14m plots. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot.
Fibre quality trial locations: 3 trial locations Warren NSW, Narrabri NSW and Bourke NSW, 2001/2002 summer. Conditions: field grown irrigated trials with conventional management. Trial design: 50-entry trial in a row and column design with four replicates and three row x 14m plots. Measurements: lint % and fibre quality measurements taken on a 400g sub sample from the whole centre row harvest. Fibre quality was measured on a Zellweger Uster HVI 900 instrument.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

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

Table 8 *Gossypium* varieties

	'Siokra S-101i'	*'Siokra 201i'
FRUITING BRANCH FIRST INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	82.2	133.8
std deviation	28.3	22.4
LSD/sig	16.2	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS		
EXTENSION (%)		
mean	10.00	12.33
std deviation	0.10	0.49
LSD/sig	1.16	P≤0.01

Grevillea hybrid
Grevillea

'Bedspread'

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

Characteristics (Table 9, Figure 23) Plant: height short, growth habit prostrate. Young stem: colour greyed red-purple, hairiness present. Leaf: shape of blade ovate, shape of base oblique, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), hairiness on lower side present, midrib prominent, division of blade predominantly present (occasional small entire leaf at the inflorescence), degree of division of blade 1st order, depth of division of blade sinus one third to two thirds of way to midrib, regularity of lobing irregular, attitude of longitudinal axis of lobes to longitudinal axis of midrib semi erect, attitude of longitudinal axes of lobes to one another on same side of leaf parallel. Lobe: shape of 1st order lobe triangular, shape of apex of ultimate lobe apiculate. Sinus: shape of apex pointed. Inflorescence: length medium (68.8mm), form secund, density medium. Inflorescence: sequence of opening of flowers centripetal. Flower: attitude of peduncle in relation to rachis erect to slightly bent back, size medium. Perianth: colour greyed red-purple, hairiness present. Style: colour red-purple (RHS 61A), curvature sharply curved, position of curve style end, hairiness absent. Stigma: colour red-purple (RHS 61A). Ovary: colour yellow-green. Pollen presenter: shape slightly convex, attitude oblique, colour yellow-green. Pollen: colour white. Nectary: colour yellow. Torus: attitude transverse. Time of flowering: continuous. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to the 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: flowers of *Grevillea wilkinsonii* were emasculated and pollinated with pollen from *Grevillea* 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'. The seed parent was characterised an upright habit and a long drooping inflorescence. The pollen parent is characterised by the short prostrate habit and a horizontal inflorescence. Hybridisation took place at Bywong, NSW, in Feb 1998. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to flowering stage. Selection criteria: selection was made on the basis of flower colour, flowering time and plant habit. Propagation: 'Bedspread' 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: height short, growth habit prostrate. Flower: colour red. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the pollen parent 'Poorinda Royal Mantle' and the common commercial form of the species *G.* x*gaudichaudii* were chosen as the comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: Bywong Nursery, Millynn Rd, Bywong, NSW, between Jan 2001 to Sep 2001. Conditions: cuttings of the three varieties were rooted and planted in a pine bark based potting mix containing a coated fertiliser in 20cm pots, pest control was not required. Trial design: ten replicates per variety were set out in a randomised block design on an outdoor nursery bed. Measurements: one measurement per plant was taken.

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

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

Table 9 *Grevillea* varieties

	'Bedspread'	*'Poorinda Royal Mantle'	*G. xgaudichaudii
LEAF: DIVISION OF BLADE	predominantly present	predominantly absent	predominantly present
LEAF: DEGREE OF DIVISION OF BLADE	1st order	n/a	1st order
LEAF: DEPTH OF DIVISION OF BLADE	sinus one third to two thirds of way to midrib	n/a	sinus greater than two thirds of way to midrib
LEAF: REGULARITY OF LOBING	irregular	n/a	regular
LOBE: SHAPE OF 1st ORDER LOBE	triangular	n/a	ovate
SINUS: SHAPE OF APEX	pointed	n/a	rounded to flattened

Grevillea preissii x *Grevillea fililoba*
Grevillea

'Ellabella'

Application No: 2001/188 Accepted: 13 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **George Lullfitz**, Wanneroo, WA.

Characteristics (Table 10, Figure 22) Plant: growth habit prostrate, height 30 to 50cm, width 2.0-2.5m, density medium. Leaf: length of blade 3.5 - 5.5cm (mean 4.4cm), width of blade 2.0 - 4.5cm (mean 3.0cm), profile in cross section slightly recurved, division of blade present, degree of division of blade 1 order, depth of division of blade sinus greater than two thirds of way to midrib, number of lobes in division of 1st order 5 (predominantly) to 7, regularity of lobing regular, attitude of longitudinal axes of lobes to one another on same side of leaf divergent. Lobe: width approximately 1.7mm, shape linear. Sinus: shape of apex flattened. Inflorescence: attitude drooping, length short, form secund. Buds: attitude of limb decurved. Flower: colour of perianth red (RHS 45C). Style: colour at style end red (RHS 45C), colour at ovary end green (RHS 138A). Pollen presenter: attitude to style lateral, shape convex, concurrence with style absent. Flowering time: late autumn to spring. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to the 2001 edition).

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: several seedlings were noticed during 1998 in the immediate vicinity of *Grevillea preissii* 'Compact Green Gem' and *Grevillea fililoba* 'Ellendale' plants growing at Lullfitz nursery, Wanneroo, WA. The seedling with the shortest height with prostrate growth habit was selected. Leaf characteristics were intermediate between *Grevillea preissii* and *Grevillea fililoba*. Cuttings were removed and plants grown in pots for assessment during 1999. Further plants were propagated and planted into 200mm pots. Resulting plants show distinctly different growth habit to the putative parents. Selection criteria: low spreading growth habit. Propagation: plants propagated were stable and uniform over several generations. Commercial propagation vegetatively by cuttings. Breeder: George Lullfitz, Wanneroo, WA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Leaf: type simple, margin pinnatisect, dissection of margins strong, Perianth: colour red. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: *Grevillea preissii* 'Compact Green Gem' and *Grevillea fililoba* 'Ellendale'. The new variety expresses intermediate states between these two putative parent varieties. The inclusion of the parent varieties in the trial provided evidence of breeding.

Comparative Trial Location: Muchea, WA (55 km north of Perth). Conditions: trial was conducted in open nursery conditions under sprinkler irrigation. Plants were potted into 200 mm pots containing a bark/sawdust/sand media with slow release fertiliser and micronutrients. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety were arranged in separate blocks. Measurements: taken at random from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales
First application (Application No: 2000/115) made in Apr 2000, and subsequently withdrawn in May 2001.
New application resubmitted in Jul 2001 (Application No: 2001/188). First sold in Australia Sep 2000.

Description: **Robert Lullfitz,** Duncraig, WA.

Table 10 Grevillea varieties

	'Ellabella'	*Grevillea preissii 'Compact Green Gem'	*Grevillea fililoba 'Ellendale'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT			
	prostrate	bushy	erect
PLANT: HEIGHT			
	short (3-50 cm)	short-medium (100-120 cm)	medium (150-200 cm)
STEM: ATTITUDE			
	prostrate (2-2.5 m)	semi-erect (1.0-1.5 m)	semi-erect (2-2.5 m)
LEAF: DEGREE OF DIVISION OF BLADE			
	1st order	1st order	2nd order
LEAF: NUMBER OF LOBES[1]	IN DIVISION OF 1st ORDER		
	(5)-7	1-(3)-5	9-(11)-13
LOBE: LENGTH (mm) – of lower lobe			
mean	36.8	19.5	32.2
std deviation	4.21	4.14	5.69
LSD/sig	4.88	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: LOBE WIDTH (mm) – of lower lobe			
mean	1.7 mm	2.2	0.7
std deviation	0.13	0.30	0.08
LSD/sig	0.22	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: ATTITUDE OF LONGITUDINAL AXES OF LOBES TO ONE ANOTHER on same side of leaf			
	divergent	parallel	parallel
FLOWERING TIME			
	late autumn -spring	late winter -spring	autumn -early spring

[1]the predominant number of lobes is given within parenthesis.

Impatiens hybrid
New Guinea Impatiens

'Kicabo'

Application No: 2001/346 Accepted: 19 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG,** Gensingen, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 11, Figure 9) Plant: height short (mean 8.1cm), width narrow (mean 16.6cm). Shoot: anthocyanin colouration on upper third of shoot absent. Petiole: anthocyanin colouration on upper side absent, length medium. Leaf: length short (mean 62.4mm), width narrow (mean 23.2mm). Leaf blade: shape ovate, ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side medium, marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins green, colour of veins on lower side green. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration absent, length medium. Flower: type single, width small (mean 47.3mm), number of colours excluding eye zone one, main colour of upper side of petal white (ca RHS 155D), eye zone absent. Upper petal: width small. Lateral petal: width small (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent unnamed seedling 231/98 x pollen parent 'Kigos'. The seed parent is a proprietary seedling within the breeding program and the pollen parent is characterised by medium plant height. Selection took place in Gensingen, Germany in winter 1998 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in spring 1998. Selection criteria: white flower colour and dwarf habit. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Kicabo' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeders: Ludwig Kientzler, Gensingen, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour of upper side white. Leaf: markings absent. Based on this the following varieties were selected as the most similar suitable as comparators: 'Celebration Pure White'(ϕ) and 'Kimoo'(ϕ) syn Moorea(ϕ). The seed parent was not included as it is non-commercial seedling within the breeding program. The pollen parent was not included for reason outlined above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1999	Applied	'Kicabo'
EU	2002	Applied	'Kicabo'

First sold in EU in Dec 2001. First Australian sale May 2001.

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

Table 11 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Kicabo'	*'Celebration Pure White'ϕ	*'Kimoo'ϕ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	8.5	10.4	13.6
std deviation	0.9	1.2	1.3
LSD/sig	1.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	16.6	20.0	23.8
std deviation	2.4	3.9	5.0
LSD/sig	4.5	ns	P≤0.01

DESCRIPTIONS

Table 11 *continued*

LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	62.4	94.8	105.2
std deviation	10.1	9.1	8.9
LSD/sig	10.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	23.2	33.7	37.1
std deviation	2.6	3.9	3.9
LSD/sig	4.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER WIDTH (mm)			
mean	47.3	60.4	63.5
std deviation	4.1	7.2	7.0
LSD/sig	7.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)			
upper side	ca 155D with faint green on upper petal	ca 155D faint pink on upper petal	ca 155D
lower side	ca 155D with green midrib on upper petal ca 45A-B	ca 155D	ca 155D

'Kilogia' syn **Logia**

Application No: 2001/344 Accepted: 17 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG,** Gensingen, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 12, Figure 8) Plant: height medium (mean 14.5cm), width medium (mean 24.2cm). Shoot: anthocyanin colouration on upper third of shoot strong. Petiole: anthocyanin colouration on upper side strong, length medium. Leaf: length medium (mean 104.3mm), width medium (mean 33.5mm). Leaf blade: shape ovate, ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side medium, marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins green, colour of veins on lower side red. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration strong, length medium. Flower: type single, width broad (mean 70.8mm), number of colours excluding eye zone one, main colour of upper side of petal red-purple (brighter than RHS 74A), eye zone present, main colour of eye zone red (RHS 46A). Upper petal: width broad. Lateral petal: width medium (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Kipete' x pollen parent un-named seedling 736/96. The seed parent is a purple flowered variety with smaller flower size and the pollen parent is a proprietary seedling within the breeding program. Hybridisation took place in Gensingen, Germany in winter 1998 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in spring 1998. Selection criteria: intense flower colour and large size. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Kilogia' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeders: Ludwig Kientzler, Gensingen, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour of upper side bright purple, size large. Leaf: markings absent. Based on this the following variety was selected as the most similar suitable as a comparator: 'Kipas'Φ syn Pascua Φ. The seed parent was excluded due to its smaller flower size. The pollen parent was not included because it is a non-commercial seedling within the breeding program. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Kilogia'
Canada	1999	Granted	'Kilogia'
USA	1999	Granted	'Kilogia'

First sold in EU in Nov 1999. First Australian sale Jul 2002.

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

Table 12 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Kilogia'	*'Kipas'Φ
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	74A (brighter)	74B fading to 74D at margin
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	74B	74B to 74D
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF EYE ZONE	46A	61B
FLOWER: ANTHOCYANIN ON TIP OF SPUR	present	absent

'Kimali' syn **Malita**

Application No: 2001/343 Accepted: 17 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG,** Gensingen, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 13, Figure 10) Plant: height medium (mean 13.3cm), width medium (mean 21.3cm). Shoot: anthocyanin colouration on upper third of shoot

strong. Petiole: anthocyanin colouration on upper side strong, length medium. Leaf: length medium (mean 91.3mm), width medium (mean 32.4mm). Leaf blade: shape ovate, ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side medium, marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins green, colour of veins on lower side red. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration strong, length medium. Flower: type single, diameter broad (mean 71.0mm), number of colours excluding eye zone two, main colour of upper side of petal red-purple (brighter than RHS 57A), secondary colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 44A), distribution of secondary colour on all petals along the mid rib and broadening at margin, eye zone present, main colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 60A). Upper petal: width medium. Lateral petal: width medium (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent un-named seedling 386/97 x pollen parent un-named seedling 206/97 in a planned breeding program. The parents are proprietary seedlings within the breeding program. Hybridisation took place in Gensingen, Germany in winter 1998 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in spring 1998. Selection criteria: favourable flower colour and large size. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Kimali' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeders: Ludwig Kientzler, Gensingen, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour of upper side bright orange. Leaf: markings absent. Based on this the following varieties were selected as the most similar suitable as comparators: 'Kitim'(Þ) syn Timor(Þ) and 'Kixant'(Þ) syn Xanthia(Þ). The parents were not included because they are non-commercial seedlings within the breeding program. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Kimali'
South Africa	2000	Granted	'Kimali'
Canada	2001	Applied	'Kimali'

First sold in EU in Nov 1999. First Australian sale Jul 2002.

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

Table 13 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Kimali'	*'Kitim'(Þ)	*'Kixant'(Þ)
PLANT WIDTH (cm)			
mean	21.3	19.8	25.9
std deviation	1.9	2.4	3.4
LSD/sig	3.0	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	91.9	92.6	105.8
std deviation	7.0	9.0	14.8
LSD/sig	12.3	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER WIDTH (mm)			
mean	71.0	57.9	68.9
std deviation	2.9	3.4	2.8
LSD/sig	3.47	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	ca 57A (brighter)	ca 44A-B	33A (brighter)
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	44A	n/a	n/a
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	52A diffuse at margins	33A	ca 33A diffuse at margins
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF EYE ZONE	60A	57A	57A

'Kinepor' syn Orange Neptis

Application No: 2001/345 Accepted: 17 Jun 2002.
Applicant: **InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG,** Gensingen, Germany.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 14, Figure 10) Plant: height medium (mean 16.9cm), width medium (mean 23.9cm). Shoot: anthocyanin colouration on upper third of shoot weak. Petiole: anthocyanin colouration on upper side medium, length medium. Leaf: length medium (mean 97.2mm), width medium (mean 33.0mm). Leaf blade: shape ovate, ground colour of upper side green, intensity of ground colour of upper side medium, marking of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins green and red, colour of veins on lower side red. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak, length medium. Flower: type single, width broad (mean 61.4mm), number of colours excluding eye zone two, main colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 50D), secondary colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 43A), distribution of secondary colour on all petals along the mid rib, eye zone present, main colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 57A). Upper petal: width broad. Lateral petal: width medium (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Kinep'(Þ) x pollen parent un-named seedling. The seed parent is characterised by a lesser contrast between ground

colour and secondary petal colour. Hybridisation took place in Gensingen, Germany in winter 1998 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in spring 1998. Selection criteria: bicoloured flower pattern and growth habit uniformity. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Kinepor' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeders: Ludwig Kientzler, Gensingen, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: number of colours excluding eye zone two, main colour of upper side salmon pink, secondary colour of upper side red. Leaf: markings absent. Based on this the following varieties were selected as the most similar suitable as comparators: 'Kilyc'ϕ syn Lyciaϕ, 'Kigula'ϕ syn Tagulaϕ and 'Kinep'ϕ syn Neptisϕ. The pollen parent was not included because it is a non-commercial seedling within the breeding program. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
EU	1999	Granted	'Kinepor'

First sold in EU in Nov 1999. First Australian sale Jul 2002.

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

Table 14 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Kinepor'	*'Kilyc'ϕ	*'Kigula'ϕ	*'Kinep'ϕ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	16.9	18.4	11.7	18.5
std deviation	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.6
LSD/sig	2.0	ns	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT WIDTH (cm)				
mean	23.9	23.0	19.1	27.1
std deviation	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.9
LSD/sig	3.5	ns	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF WIDTH (mm)				
mean	33.0	44.1	36.1	41.7
std deviation	4.5	5.5	2.8	4.9
LSD	5.14	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER WIDTH (mm)				
mean	61.4	61.7	68.0	58.9
std deviation	6.3	5.5	4.0	3.8
LSD/sig	5.73	ns	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	50D	50D	55C-D	62A
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	43A	ca 43A	43A	45-46B
FLOWER: DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	on all petals along mid-rib	mainly on upper petal	mainly on upper petal	mainly on upper petal
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	44C diffuse at margins	44C diffuse at margins	44C diffuse at margins	43C-D with 62B-C margins
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF EYE ZONE	57A	57A	66A-B	57A-B

Impatiens walleriana
Busy Lizzie

'Deep Purple' syn Tioga Deep Purple

Application No: 2001/255 Accepted: 27 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner,** Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 11) Plant: height short (mean 18.9cm), width narrow-medium (mean 25.8cm). Leaf: length short (mean 44.8mm), width narrow (mean 31.7mm), blade shape ovate, ground colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), markings on upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow-green (RHS 147B) with blotches of greyed-red (ca RHS 183D). Flower: type double, diameter medium (mean 34.3mm), number of colours one, main colour of upper side of petal red-purple (ca RHS 71A-B), eye zone absent, anthocyanin on tip of spur present. Time of beginning of flowering: medium (approximately 5 weeks from planting). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: arose as a seedling selection among a group of seedlings originated from random crosses in breeding program in Coquille, Oregon, USA in 1995. The first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1996. Selection criteria: purple fully double flowers. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Deep Purple' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeders: Harlan and Sue Cosner, Broadbent, Oregon, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour of upper side purple, type double. Leaf: markings absent. Based on these 'Burgundy Rose'ϕ syn Fiesta Burgundy Roseϕ was selected as the most similar variety. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cuttings. Rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Granted	'Deep Purple'
Japan	2001	Applied	'TiDel'
EU	2002	Applied	'TiDel'

First sold in USA in Oct 1999. First Australian sale Feb 2001.

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

Table 15 *Impatiens* varieties

	'Deep Purple'	*'Burgundy Rose'ϕ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	18.9	14.4
std deviation	2.4	1.5
LSD/sig	2.30	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	44.8	52.1
std deviation	5.4	5.5
LSD/sig	6.22	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	34.3	38.3
std deviation	2.2	3.0
LSD/sig	3.02	P≤0.01
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	ca 71A-B	67A
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	71B-C	68A-B
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	absent	present
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE (RHS, 1995)	n/a	ca 61A

'TiHop'

Application No: 2001/254 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner,** Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 13) Plant: height short (mean 15.3cm), width medium (mean 23.3cm). Leaf: length short (mean 56.9mm), width narrow (mean 32.8mm), blade shape ovate, ground colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), markings of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow-green (RHS 147B-C) with blotches of greyed-red (ca RHS 183D). Flower: type double, diameter medium (mean 41.6mm), number of colours one, main colour of upper side of petal red-purple (RHS 66A-B),eye zone absent, anthocyanin on tip of spur present. Time of beginning of flowering: medium (approximately 5 weeks from planting). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent B-94-1377 x pollen parent B-96-201. Both parents were proprietary seedlings characterised by lower petal counts and presence of reproductive organs. The candidate has more petals and reproductive organs turned into petaloids. Hybridisation took place in Coquille, Oregon, USA in 1996 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: large flowers, strong peduncles and uniformity. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'TiHop' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeders: Harlan and Sue Cosner, Broadbent, Oregon, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour of upper side hot pink, type double. Leaf: markings absent. Based on these the following varieties were selected as the most similar suitable as comparators: 'TiRow' and 'Sparkler Rose'ϕ syn Fiesta Sparkler Rose Doubleϕ. An un-named bicolour variety was also included due to its similar primary flower colour. 'Pink Ruffle'ϕ syn Fiesta Pink Ruffleϕ was initially considered but excluded due to a lighter pink flower colour. The parents were not considered for the trial due to differences outlined above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cuttings. Rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1999	Granted	'TiHop'
USA	2000	Applied	'TiHop'
Japan	2001	Applied	'TiHop'
EU	2002	Applied	'TiHop'

First sold in USA in Oct 1999. First Australian sale Feb 2001.

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

Table 16 *Impatiens* varieties

	'TiRow'	'TiHop'	*'Sparkler Rose'ϕ	*'Un-named bicolour'
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	66A-B	66A-B	57A	57A
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	155D	absent	155D	155D
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	68D	68D	52C and 155D	52C and 155D
FLOWER: ANTHOCYANIN ON TIP OF SPUR	present	present	absent	absent

'TiLip'

Application No: 2001/253 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner,** Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 17, Figure 15) Plant: height short (mean 15cm), width medium (mean 24.6cm). Leaf: length short (mean 52.7mm), width narrow (mean 34.3mm), blade shape ovate, ground colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 137A-B), markings on upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow-green (RHS 147B-C). Flower: type double, diameter medium (mean 38.0mm), number of colours one, main colour of upper side of petal red-purple (RHS 65B-68D), eye zone present, size of eye zone medium, colour of eye zone red-purple (RHS 66A). Time of beginning of flowering: medium (approximately 5 weeks from planting). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent B-95-4726 x pollen parent B-92-113. Both parents were proprietary seedlings characterised by lower petal counts and the pollen parent had a white flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Coquille, Oregon, USA in 1996 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: compact habit, flowers erect, self branching and uniformity. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'TiLip' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeders: Harlan and Sue Cosner, Broadbent, Oregon, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour of upper side light pink, type double. Leaf: markings absent. Based on this the following varieties were selected as the most similar suitable as comparators: 'Lavender Orchid'ϕ syn Fiesta Lavender Orchid Doubleϕ and 'Pink Ruffle'ϕ syn Fiesta Pink Ruffleϕ. The parents were not considered for the trial due to differences outlined above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1999	Granted	'TiLip'
USA	2000	Applied	'TiLip'
Japan	2001	Applied	'TiLip'
EU	2002	Applied	'TiLip'

First sold in USA in Oct 1999. First Australian sale Feb 2001.

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

Table 17 *Impatiens* varieties

	'TiLip'	*'Pink Ruffle'ϕ	*'Lavender Orchid'ϕ
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	15.0	21.7	17.2
std deviation	1.8	3.9	2.3
LSD/sig	3.22	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	65B to 68D	62A	75B
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	62C	62A-B	62C
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE (RHS, 1995)	66A	61B	66A
FLOWER: ANTHOCYANIN ON TIP OF SPUR	present	absent-weak	present

'TiRe'

Application No: 2001/251 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner,** Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 18, Figure 12) Plant: height short (mean 18.5cm), width narrow-medium (mean 25.5cm). Leaf: length short (mean 55.9mm), width narrow (mean 35.8mm), blade shape ovate, ground colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 137A-B), markings of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow-green (RHS 147B-C) with blotches of greyed-red (ca RHS 183D). Flower: type double, diameter medium (mean 39.3mm), number of colours one, main colour of upper side of petal red (RHS 43A), eye zone absent, anthocyanin on tip of spur present. Time of beginning of flowering: medium (approximately 5 weeks from planting). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent B-95-31 x pollen parent B-93-13. Both parents were proprietary seedlings characterised by lower petal counts and presence of male and female reproductive organs. The candidate has more petals and reproductive organs turned into petaloids. Hybridisation took place in Coquille, Oregon, USA in 1996 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: bright red flowers held erect beyond foliage. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'TiRe' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeders: Harlan and Sue Cosner, Broadbent, Oregon, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour of upper side bright red, type double. Leaf: markings absent. Based on these, 'Salsa Red'(ϕ) syn Fiesta Salsa Red(ϕ) was selected as the most similar variety. The parents were not considered for the trial due to differences outlined above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW, winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1999	Granted	'TiRe'
USA	2000	Applied	'TiRe'
Japan	2001	Applied	'TiRe'
EU	2002	Applied	'TiRe'

First sold in USA in Oct 1999. First Australian sale Feb 2001.

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

Table 18 *Impatiens* varieties

	'TiRe'	*'Salsa Red'ϕ
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	ca 43A	ca 46A
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)	33A	ca 33A
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	absent	present
FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE (RHS, 1995)	n/a	ca 61A

'TiRow'

Application No: 2001/252 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner,** Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 16, Figure 13) Plant: height short (mean 16.8cm), width medium (mean 28.4cm). Leaf: length short (mean 53.6mm), width narrow (mean 34.1mm), blade shape ovate, ground colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), markings on upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow-green (RHS 147B-C) with blotches of greyed-red (ca RHS 183D). Flower: type double, diameter medium (mean 40.4mm), number of colours two, main colour of upper side of petal red-purple (RHS 66A-B), secondary colour of upper side of petal (RHS 155D), eye zone absent, anthocyanin on tip of spur present. Time of beginning of flowering: medium (approximately 5 weeks from planting). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent B-94-1377 x pollen parent B-96-237. Both parents were proprietary seedlings, the seed parent characterised by lower petal counts and single pink flower colour and the pollen parent characterised by purple bicolour flowers. Hybridisation took place in Broadbent, Oregon, USA in 1996 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1997. Selection criteria: stability of plant habit and petal colours and large flower size. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'TiRow' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeders: Harlan and Sue Cosner, Broadbent, Oregon, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour of upper side hot pink, number of colours two, type double. Leaf: markings absent. Based on these the following varieties were selected as the most similar suitable as comparators: 'Sparkler Rose'(ϕ) syn Fiesta Sparkler Rose double(ϕ) and an un-named bicolour variety. 'TiHop' was also included due to its same main flower colour. The parents were not considered for the trial due to differences outlined above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, NSW winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1999	Applied	'TiRow'
USA	2000	Granted	'TiRow'
Japan	2001	Applied	'TiRow'
EU	2002	Applied	'TiRow'

First sold in USA and Canada in Apr 1999. First Australian sale Feb 2001.

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

'TiTag'

Application No: 2001/256 Accepted: 24 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Harlan B. Cosner and Sue L. Cosner,** Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 19, Figure 14) Plant: height short (mean 17.6cm), width narrow (mean 21.7cm). Leaf: length medium (mean 86.5mm), width narrow (mean 41.0mm), blade shape ovate, ground colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), markings of upper side absent, colour of lower side between veins yellow-green (RHS 147B) with blotches greyed red (ca RHS 178A). Flower: type double, diameter medium-large (mean 42.5mm), number of colours one, main colour of upper side of petal orange-red (RHS 33A), eye zone absent. Time of beginning of flowering medium (approximately 5 weeks from planting). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent B-97-11 x pollen parent B-97-1300. The parents were proprietary seedlings characterised by lower petal counts and presence of male and female reproductive organs. The candidate has more petals and reproductive organs turned into petaloids. Hybridisation took place in Broadbent, Oregon, USA in 1997 and first flowers were observed on the new variety in 1998. Selection criteria: non-fading orange flower colour, large flower size and uniformity. Propagation: mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'TiTag' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from elite stock plants from disease indexed tissue cultures. Breeders: Harlan and Sue Cosner, Broadbent, Oregon, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: main colour of upper side orange, type double. Leaf: markings absent. Based on these the following varieties were selected as the most similar suitable as comparators: 'Balfiecobl'ϕ syn Fiesta Coral Bells ϕ, 'Salmon Sunrise'ϕ syn Fiesta Salmon Sunrise ϕ, 'Balfieorce'ϕ syn Fiesta Orange Spice ϕ and 'Tropical Orange'ϕ syn Fiesta Tropical Orange ϕ. The parents were not considered for the trial due to differences outlined above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Macquarie Fields, winter-spring 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 150mm pots filled with soilless potting mix, nutrition maintained with slow release and liquid fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1999	Granted	'TiTag'
USA	2000	Applied	'TiTag'
Japan	2001	Applied	'TiTag'

First sold in USA in Oct 1999. First Australian sale Feb 2001.

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

Table 19 *Impatiens* varieties

	'TiTag'	*'Balfiecobl'ϕ	*'Salmon Sunrise'ϕ	*'Balfieorce'ϕ	*'Tropical Orange'ϕ
PLANT: DEGREE OF BRANCHING	weak	medium-strong	medium-strong	medium-strong	medium-strong
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)					
mean	17.6	13.1	11.3	16.4	18.6
std deviation	1.7	1.8	1.0	2.0	3.4
LSD/sig	2.42	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns
PLANT WIDTH (cm)					
mean	21.7	23.4	19.5	25.4	28.8
std deviation	2.7	2.5	1.8	3.7	3.5
LSD/sig	3.33	ns	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)					
mean	86.5	54.9	47.0	47.3	50.9
std deviation	11.3	4.8	5.5	3.1	3.7
LSD/sig	7.27	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)					
mean	41.0	29.2	26.1	34.5	31.3
std deviation	3.2	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.9
LSD/sig	3.27	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)					
mean	42.5	42.8	35.6	42.3	34.7
std deviation	2.6	3.7	2.3	2.2	1.7
LSD/sig	2.96	ns	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)					
	33A	41A	43C	32A	41C with light streaking
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 1995)					
	40C	43C	43D	41C	49B
FLOWER: ANTHOCYANIN ON TIP OF SPUR					
	present	present	absent	absent	absent

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'Tolosa'

Application No 2001/025, Accepted 15 Mar 2001.
Applicant: **New Zealand Agriseeds Limited,** Christchurch, New Zealand.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd,** Mulgrave, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 20) Ploidy: diploid. Plant: longevity perennial, growth in winter medium to strong, growth habit in early spring medium to semi-prostrate, colour in spring light green, growth habit in late spring medium, mature growth habit medium to semi-prostrate. Leaf: anthocyanin colouration of lowest sheath absent or very weak, vegetative length medium, vegetative width medium, colour pale (5.8). Flag leaf: length short to medium (148mm), width narrow to medium (6.34mm). Stem: length medium (741mm), number of nodes medium to many. Time of inflorescence emergence: late to very late. Inflorescence: length short to medium, number of spikelets medium, spikelet length medium, spikelet length of inner glume short (9.45mm), rachis internode short to medium. Heading date: late (79.7days)

Origin and Breeding Polycross: a range of old pasture collections was assessed and the best lines were screened for presence of endophytes. Following alkaloid analysis, 25 plants were selected and recombined through polycross to form LP 75. LP 75 was satisfactorily trialled for yield and persistence. From this population, single plants were then chosen for winter growth, rust resistance and palatability. Four of the latest heading single plants were selected and polycrossed to recombine into LP 159, which was later released as 'Tolosa'. Selection criteria: late heading winter growth, rust resistance, and animal preference. Propagation: commercially propagated by seed. Breeder: New Zealand Agriseeds Limited, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Heading date: late. Based on this 'Dobson'Φ, 'Pacific', 'Ruanui', 'Solo' and 'Matrix'Φ were selected. 'Tolosa' is a late variety and distinct on heading date. All the perennial ryegrasses of common knowledge in NZ and Australia are earlier.

Comparative Trial The description is based on an overseas test report RYG055 from Plant Variety Rights Office, New Zealand. Location: Lincoln, New Zealand 2000-2002. Conditions: plants raised in the glasshouse and transplanted to the field in autumn for confirmation of DUS. Trial design: randomised block of 100 plants per variety. Measurement: field measurements were taken at random from 60 plants of each variety.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	2000	Granted	'Tolosa'

First sold New Zealand in Mar 2000.

Description by **F E Wilson**, New Zealand Agriseeds Limited.

Table 20 *Lolium* varieties

	'Tolosa'	*'Dobson'Φ	*'Pacific'	*'Ruanui'	*'Solo'	*'Matrix'Φ
LEAF COLOUR (1=pale, 9=dark)						
mean	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.1	6.2	5.9
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)						
mean	6.34	8.47	7.82	6.71	8.11	7.31
std deviation	1.20	1.33	1.39	1.15	1.32	1.23
LSD/sig	0.60	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)						
mean	148	212	202	176	195	188
std deviation	34.9	35.7	49.3	35.1	32.8	38.5
LSD/sig	15.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

DAYS TO HEADING						
mean	79.7	62.0	58.7	59.0	60.9	75.4
std deviation	9.17	5.20	5.20	3.61	6.45	7.59
LSD/sig	2.40	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
SPIKE LENGTH (mm)						
mean	231.1	234.9	262.0	235.8	231.5	241.6
std deviation	38.98	36.29	44.95	35.34	32.60	34.62
LSD/sig	16.48	ns	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns
SPIKELETS/SPIKE						
mean	26.5	29.0	29.4	25.9	29.8	29.2
std deviation	5.50	4.24	4.26	3.89	7.01	5.01
LSD/sig	1.66	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GLUME LENGTH (mm)						
mean	9.45	11.16	11.09	10.33	10.22	10.07
std deviation	1.67	2.01	1.82	1.70	1.44	1.78
LSD/sig	1.05	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns

Lomandra longifolia
Spiny Headed Mat Rush

'Cassica'

Application No: 1997/166 Accepted: 7 Aug 1997.
Applicant: **Todd Layt,** Clarendon, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 26) Plant: growth habit upright, height short, distal weeping absent. Leaf: colour green (RHS 143C, 1995), surface glaucous (giving a blue-green tone), attitude drooping, apex indentation present, number of indentations two (with the central point protruding outward giving the leaf a sharp appearance), length of blade long, width of blade broad (mean 13.84 mm), rigidity stiff, texture coriaceous, curvature concave to convex near base and flat at apex (generally thickened and more in-curving on the right-hand abaxial edge and out-curving on the left- hand abaxial edge). Basal sheath: colour pale brown, distally tapering, usually tattered. Basal Shoots: texture medium, width broad, attitude upright, arrangement cluster. Inflorescence: branching present, (generally 2 at the nodes), arrangement whorled, shape of scape in cross-section oval at base and rectangular distally. Bracts: position of bracts at the base of each flower cluster, length of bracts in comparison to each flower cluster longer, sharp pointed. Other: drought and cold tolerant.

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: seed of *Lomandra longifolia* was collected and hundreds of thousands of plants were grown. A single plant that had a broader leaf compared to the rest of this population was selected. It also showed a glaucous blue-green colour, and an upright rigid habit with coriaceous leaves. This plant was divided into 10 plants and potted on. From these 10 plants seeds were collected and grown. The resultant seedlings were identical in appearance to the mother plants. No off-types were detected. The seed is now used for growing 'Cassica' plants. Selection criteria: glaucous blue- green colour, broad coriaceous leaf, upright form, drought and cold hardiness and ornamental character. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Todd Layt, Clarendon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: attitude drooping, colour green. Basal Shoots: texture medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Katrinus' and parent of 'Katrinus' were included in the trial as comparators. The parent of 'Cassica' was also included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding. 'LM300' as included as a variety of common knowledge, which is an offspring of 'Katrinus'.

Comparative Trial Location: Clarendon, NSW, summer-spring 2001. Conditions: watering, controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: pots of each variety arranged in randomised rows. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant for each characteristic measured.

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

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

'Katrinus'

Application No: 1997/168 Accepted: 7 Aug 1997.
Applicant: **Todd Layt,** Clarendon, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 21 , Figure 26) Plant: growth habit upright, height tall, distal weeping present, proliferation rhizomatous, length of rhizomes short. Leaf: colour green (RHS 137C, 1995), surface glabrous, attitude drooping, apex indentation present, number of indentations two, length of blade long, width of blade medium (mean 7.34 mm), rigidity non-stiff (flexible), texture non-coriaceous, curvature concave to convex near the base and flat at apex (generally thickened and more in-curving on the right-hand abaxial edge). Basal sheath: colour brown, distally tapering, usually tattered. Basal shoots: texture medium, width medium, attitude upright, arrangement cluster. Inflorescence: branching present, (generally 2 at the nodes), arrangement whorled, shape of scape in cross-section oval at the base and rectangular distally Bracts: position of bracts at the base of each flower cluster, length of bracts in comparison to each flower cluster longer, sharp pointed. Other: drought and cold tolerant.

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: seed of *Lomandra longifolia* was collected and hundreds of thousands of plants were grown. A single plant that had a narrower leaf compared to the rest of this population was selected. It also showed a deeper green colour, drooping characteristic, prolific rhizomes and flexible non-coriaceous leaves. This plant was divided into 18 plants and potted on. From these 18 plants seeds were collected and grown. The resultant seedlings were identical in appearance to the mother plants. No off-types were detected. The seed is now used for growing 'Katrinus' plants. Selection criteria: deep green colour, medium leaf, compact weeping form, drought and cold hardiness and ornamental character. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Todd Layt, Clarendon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: attitude drooping, colour green. Basal Shoots: texture medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics 'Cassica' and parent of 'Cassica' were included in the trial as comparators. The parent of 'Katrinus' was also included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding. 'LM300' as included as a variety of common knowledge, which is an offspring of 'Katrinus'.

Comparative Trial Location: Clarendon, NSW, summer-spring 2001. Conditions: watering, controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: pots of each variety arranged in randomised rows. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant for each characteristic measured.

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

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

'LM300'

Application No: 2001/092 Accepted: 21 May 2001.
Applicant: **Todd Layt,** Clarendon, NSW**.**

Characteristics (Table 21, Figure 26) Plant: growth habit upright, height short, distal weeping present, proliferation rhizomatous, depth of rhizomes deep. Leaf: colour green (RHS 138A, 1995), surface glabrous, attitude upright, apex indentation present, number of predominant indentation two, length of blade long, width of blade very narrow (mean 3.59mm), rigidity non-stiff (flexible), texture non-coriaceous, curvature concave to convex near base and nearly flat at apex (generally thickened and more in-curving on the right-hand abaxial edge). Basal sheath: colour dark brown, distally tapering, usually tattered. Basal Shoots: texture fine, width narrow, attitude upright, arrangement cluster. Inflorescence: branching present (generally 2 at the nodes), arrangement whorled, shape of scape in cross-section oval at base and rectangular distally, length of flowering axis 15-20cm, length of non-flowering axis 8cm (partially concealed within the unseparated basal shoots). Bracts: colour transparent to straw coloured, position of bracts at the base of each flower cluster, length of bracts in comparison to flower cluster longer, sharp pointed. Flowers: colour of outer perianth off-white, colour of inner perianth cream- yellow. Other: drought and cold tolerant.

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: seed from a plantation of *Lomandra longifolia* 'Katrinus' was collected in 1997 and grown. In April 1998 a single plant LM300 was selected that had a very fine leaf compared to the rest of this seed batch and to the parent plant. It showed also a more compact, weeping form and a deeper green leaf. In August 1999 this plant was divided into 37 pots. No off-types were detected. In July 2000, 35 of these plants were divided to form 498. Selection criteria: deep green colour, fine leaf and compact, weeping form, drought and cold hardiness and ornamental character. Propagation: by division. Breeder: Todd Layt, Claredon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: height short. Leaf: width very narrow, colour green. Basal Shoots: texture fine. On the basis of these grouping characteristics no other similar varieties have been identified. The parental varieties 'Katrinus' and parent of 'Katrinus' were included in the trial for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding. Other varieties within same species 'Cassica' and parent of 'Cassica' were also included as they are varieties of common knowledge. *Lomandra longifolia* ssp *exilis* was excluded from the trial on the basis of the differences in the inflorescence and also because it belongs to a different sub species.

Comparative Trial Location: Clarendon, NSW, summer-spring 2001. Conditions: watering, controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: pots of each variety arranged in randomised rows. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant for each characteristic measured.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First Australian sale in Mar 2002.

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

Table 21 *Lomandra* varieties

	'LM300'	'Katrinus'	'Cassica'	*Parent of 'Katrinus'	*Parent of 'Cassica'
PLANT: HEIGHT					
	short	tall	short	tall	tall
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 1995)					
	138A	137C	143C	137C	143C
BASAL SHEATH: COLOUR					
	dark brown		brown	pale brown	
brown	pale brown				
LEAF: ATTITUDE					
	upright	drooping	drooping	drooping	drooping
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.47					
mean	3.59[a]	7.34[b]	13.84[e]	10.18[d]	9.53[c]
std deviation	0.50	0.98	2.93	1.36	1.99
BASAL SHOOTS: TEXTURE					
	fine	medium	medium	medium	coarse

Note: mean values followed by different letter codes are significantly different according to Duncan's Multiple Range test.

Pennisetum alopecuroides
Swamp Foxtail

'PA300'

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

Characteristics (Table 22, Figure 36) Plant: growth cycle perennial, growth habit erect to semi-erect, proliferation caespitose, height tall. Leaf sheath: colour whitish. Leaf blade: width medium (4.76mm), length medium, shape linear, predominant colour green (RHS 143B, 1995), surface slightly scabrous, scattered hairs present. Culm: mean width medium (4.84mm). Basal shoots: density at base medium. Other: tolerant to drought.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'PA400' x 'Kang-net Dwarf' in a planned breeding program. The 'PA400' parent is characterised by tall plant height with broad leaf and culm width and a low density of basal shoots. The 'Kang-net Dwarf' parent is characterised by short plant height with narrow leaves and culms and dense basal shoot growth. A specimen of each parent was selected and placed in a greenhouse. Over a two-week period pollen was exchanged between the plants, each day, using a brush. The flower heads were bagged and labelled. At the end of the 2 weeks other flowering parts were removed. The bags were taken off and any anthers with pollen destroyed. After a further three weeks the seeds were collected. The seed from 'PA400' and 'Kang-net Dwarf' were sown separately. After a period of 4 weeks 3 plants were chosen from the 'PA400' sourced seed and 2 from 'Kang-net Dwarf'. The germination rate of both was low, particularly the seed from 'Kang-net Dwarf'. These 5 plants were grown on. After a further 10 weeks 'PA300' was selected from the 'PA400' sourced seed, it was chosen for its fine leaf and short stature. This plant was grown for a further 3 months at which time it was divided into 22 plants. They were grown on and were uniform and stable. Selection criteria: fine leaf, medium height, drought tolerance. Propagation: by division from the stock plants. Breeder: Todd Layt, Claredon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: height tall. Leaf: width narrow, colour green. Culm: width at base medium. Basal Shoots: density at base medium. On the basis of these grouping characteristics no other similar varieties have been identified. The parental varieties 'Kang-net Dwarf' and 'PA400' were included in the trial for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding. Another variety 'PA100' was initially considered but it was not included in the trial because of its broader leaf width.

Comparative Trial Location: Clarendon, NSW, summer-spring 2001. Conditions: watering, controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 25 pots of each variety arranged in randomised rows. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant for each characteristic measured.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 22 *Pennisetum* varieties

	'PA300'	*'PA400'	*'Kang-net '
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	4.76	6.16	3.22
std deviation	0.73	1.24	0.52
LSD/sig	0.67	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
CULM WIDTH (35mm from ground level) (mm)			
mean	4.84	6.63	3.42
std deviation	1.21	1.43	0.60
LSD/sig	0.82	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
HEIGHT	tall	tall	short
DENSITY OF BASAL SHOOTS	medium	low	dense
COLOUR (RHS, 1995)	143B	143A	143A

Philodendron selloum
Philodendron

'Sarah's Way'

Application No: 2001/268 Accepted: 26 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **Ron and Gloria Hilder,** Upper Stone, Ingham, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 23, Figure 19) Plant: growth habit compact and upright, clumping ability strong, height medium (640.5mm), width medium (932mm), height/width ratio 0.69. Stem: ramification strong, length short, aerial roots absent. Leaf: length medium (264.5mm), width medium (361mm), length/width ratio 0.74, number of first lobes 12.7, number of second lobes 5.6, undulation of margin strong, stiffness strong, colour (of immature leaf) upper side yellow-green ca RHS 144A, lower side yellow-green ca RHS 144B, lower veins green ca RHS 137A, colour (of mature leaf), upper side green ca RHS 139A, lower side green ca RHS 137A, upper mid rib yellow green ca RHS 144A-B, lower mid rib greyed orange ca RHS 164A-B. Sheath: colour, base green RHS 137A, tip tending white ca RHS 155A. Petiole: length medium (448.5mm), colour of base green RHS 137A, tip green RHS 137A. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition, figures in brackets are means).

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: of unnamed *Philodendron selloum* in a planned breeding program in 1997/98. The parent is a larger form and not suited for pot culture. The selection took place at Upper Stone, Qld, during 1997/98. Uniformity and stability were confirmed through several generations of micro-propagation and growing on. Selection criteria: compact, strong clumping habit and crinkle leaves with coloured lower veins. Propagation: micro-propagation. Breeder: Ron and Gloria Hilder, Upper Stone, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit compact and degree

of ramification. Based on this 'Zanadu' was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. 'Compacta' was rejected as a comparator because it can easily be differentiated due to low degree of ramification, larger leaf size, very weak undulation of leaf margin and uncoloured (green) lower veins. The parent variety was excluded due to its large size. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Upper Stone, QLD, 2001/2002. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 200mm pots on raised benches in a fibreglass greenhouse. Trial design: 15 plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens at random, one sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

First sold in Australia in Nov 2002.

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

Table 23 *Philodendron* varieties

	'Sarah' Way'	***'Zanadu'**
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm) - tallest point on plant		
mean	640.5	437.5
std deviation	28.1	44.3
LSD/sig	47.8	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm) - maximum		
mean	932	710
std deviation	68.8	110.3
LSD/sig	118.3	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) – Second fully expanded leaf		
mean	264.5	168
std deviation	41.26	28.89
LSD/sig	45.85	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – second fully expanded leaf		
mean	361	94
std deviation	57.44	20.66
LSD/sig	55.56	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	0.74	1.82
std deviation	0.079	0.244
LSD/sig	0.234	P≤0.01
LEAF: No. FIRST LOBES		
mean	12.7	14.9
std deviation	1.16	0.99
LSD/sig	1.39	P≤0.01
LEAF: No. SECOND LOBES		
mean	5.6	0.3
std deviation	1.50	0.94
LSD/sig	1.62	P≤0.01
LEAF: MARGIN UNDULATION		
	strong	absent
LEAF: STIFFNESS		
	strong	weak
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS 1995) – immature		
Upper side	ca 144A	ca 146A-B
Lower side	ca 144B	ca 146B
Lower veins	ca 137A	ca 175B
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS 1995) - mature		
upper side	ca 139A	ca 139A
lower side	ca 137A	ca 137A
mid rib upper	ca 144A-B	ca 144A-B
mid rib lower	ca 164A-B	ca 138B
leaf sheath base	ca 137A	ca 137A
leaf sheath tip	ca 155A	ca 155A
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	448.5	305.0
std deviation	29.82	48.13
LSD/sig	51.54	P≤0.01
PETIOLE: COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
base	137A	138B
tip	137A	97A

Phyllanthus cuscutiflorus
Pink Phyllanthus

'Humdinger'

Application No: 2002/190 Accepted: 10 Sep 2002.
Applicant: **Darryl John Madder,** Edmonton, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 28) Plant: growth habit upright, density high, degree of ramification high, height medium (413mm), width medium (341mm), height/width ratio 1.29. Young stem: colour brown (RHS 200B). Mature stem: colour grey-green (RHS 189A). Young leaf: colour of newly emerged leaf upper side greyed-purple (ca RHS 187A) and lower side greyed-purple (ca RHS 187A-B), colour of fully expanded leaf upper side brown (ca RHS 200B) and lower side brown (ca RHS 200B) with silvery sheen. Leaf blade: length medium (56.5mm), width medium (37mm), length/width ratio 1.53, colour of upper surface yellow-green (RHS 147A) and lower surface greyed-green (RHS 191A) with silvery sheen. Flower: pedicle length 8.35mm, female flowers absent. Seed capsules: absent. Roots: colour of young roots greyed-purple to brown (ca. RHS 200B) (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition, figures in brackets are means).

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: from an unnamed pink form of *Phyllanthus cuscutiflorus* in a planned breeding program. The parent is a pink form with light pink or orange/red new flush. Approximately 1000 seeds were sown at applicant's property at Edmonton, QLD in 1999. In January 2000, the first 173 seedlings were collected from the batch. One single seedling was selected for its deep burgundy flush compared to the normal light pink to green growth of the parental form. Uniformity and stability of the selection were confirmed through at least five generations of vegetative propagation with no off-types being observed. Selection criteria: colour of foliage at different stages of development; greyed purple new growth turning brown and

finally yellow-green, growth habit upright and density high. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Darryl John Madder, Edmonton, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were- Plant: foliage colour greyed-purple turning brown and then yellow, growth habit upright, density high, degree of ramification high. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, pink form of *P. cuscutiflorus* was selected as the most similar variety suitable as a comparator. This represents the parental form of the candidate. The green from of *P. cuscutiflorus* was excluded as a comparator because it can easily be distinguished due to low degree of ramification absence of prominent red flush colour of the foliage . No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Edmonton, QLD, 2001/2002. Conditions: plants were raised in a standard potting mixture in 200mm pots grown in full sun. No pests and diseases were noted. Trial design: 15 plants of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens at random, one sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 24 *Phyllanthus* varieties

	'Humdinger'	***P. cuscutiflorus* Pink form**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT		
	upright	drooping
PLANT: DENSITY		
	high	low
PLANT: NUMBER OF PROMINENT COLOURS		
	3	2
YOUNG STEM: COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
	ca. 200B	ca 31C
MATURE STEM: COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
	Ca.189A	137C
YOUNG LEAF COLOUR: NEWLY EMERGED (RHS 1995)		
upper surface	ca.187A	ca.31C
lower surface	ca. 187A-B	ca.31D with silvery sheen
YOUNG LEAF COLOUR: FULLY EXPANDED (RHS 1995)		
upper surface	200B	152A-B
lower surface	ca. 200B with silvery sheen	ca.139A
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	1.53	1.76
std deviation	0.18	0.12
LSD/sig	0.20	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR (RHS 1995)		
upper surface	ca 147A	ca 137A
lower surface	ca 191A with silvery sheen	191A
FLOWER: PEDICLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	8.35	13.8
std deviation	1.41	1.39
LSD/sig	1.81	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FEMALE FLOWERS		
	absent	present
SEED: CAPSULES		
	absent	present
ROOT: COLOUR OF YOUNG ROOTS (RHS 1995)		
	200B	ca. 155D

Poa arachnifera x *Poa pratensis*
Bluegrass Hybrid

'Reveille'

Application No: 2001/190 Accepted: 2 Aug 2001.
Applicant: **Texas Agricultural Experiment Station**, College Station, Texas, USA.
Agent: **Pizzeys Patent and Trademark Attorneys**, Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics (Table 25, Figure 38) Ploidy: aneuploid interspecific hybrid (10n+2 = c.72 chromosomes). Plant: tufted sod-forming grass, growth habit semi-erect, height medium, growth cycle perennial, spread by short rhizomes. Leaf blade: shape linear-triangular, length medium to short, width narrow, colour dark green, pubescence absent. Leaf sheath: pubescence absent. Ligule: texture membranous, length medium to long. Inflorescence: open panicle similar to the male parent (*P. pratensis*), percentage of flowering very high. Spikelets: hermaphrodite.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: 'Reveille' is an F_1 hybrid between a female clone of Texas bluegrass TXB 20-11 (= PI 3-88) (*Poa arachnifera* Torr. – a dioecious species) and 'Huntsville' Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L. – a monoecious species). The fertile hybrid was made in 1990 and tested for turfgrass characteristics as TXKY 16-1 until 1998 when it was released as 'Reveille'. Its breeding system is by facultative apomixis with an average of 12% off types due to sexual reproduction in 12% of the flowers. Off types are very similar to 'Reveille'. Selection criteria: heat resistance. Propagation: 'Reveille' can be established by using either seed or sod. Breeder: James C. Read, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, USA.

Choice of Comparators 'Reveille' is the first interspecific *Poa* hybrid cultivar. Since there are no other such hybrid varieties of common knowledge, comparisons were made with the parental species/cultivars: *Poa arachnifera* TXB 20-11 and *Poa pratensis* 'Huntsville'.

Comparative Trial Location: Texas AES Research Centre, Dallas, USA (Latitude 32°59′ North, Longitude 96°47′ West, elevation 208 masl); 18 Oct 2001 - 21 May 2002. Conditions: glasshouse-grown seedlings transplanted to the

field on 18 Oct 2001. Trial design: 30 plants per entry arranged in five-plant single-row plots (0.92 m spacing between and within rows); six replications in a randomised block design. Measurements: progressive inflorescence counts (including stage of development) on five occasions during spring 2002, two measurements per plant (E-W and N-S) for diameter of spread, one measurement per plant from a mature vegetative culm for leaf and inflorescence characteristics. For Leaf Length, Leaf Width, and Ligule Length, the blade and ligule from the leaf immediately below the flag leaf was measured. For calculating the Proportion of Flowering Inflorescences (i.e. at anthesis or a later stage of maturity), numbers of inflorescences at anthesis or past anthesis and total numbers of inflorescences per plant were recorded.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1998	Applied	'Reveille'
Canada	2001	Applied	'Reveille'

First sold in USA on 24 Aug 1999. Prior Australian sales nil.

Description: **D.S. Loch** (Cleveland, QLD) and **J.C. Read** (Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Dallas TX, USA).

Table 25 *Poa* varieties

	'Reveille'	*TXB 20-11	*'Huntsville'
PLANT SPREAD: mean basal diameter 191 days after field planting (cm)			
mean	13.6	59.9	40.8
std deviation	3.6	10.6	6.3
LSD/sig	5.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
MATURE PLANT HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	50.2	72.2	58.2
std deviation	12.2	4.7	9.3
LSD/sig	5.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF PENULTIMATE LEAF (cm)			
mean	11.8	19.5	13.1
std deviation	1.7	2.6	1.5
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01	ns
WIDTH OF PENULTIMATE LEAF (mm)			
mean	6.1	9.3	6.1
std deviation	0.6	0.7	0.4
LSD/sig	0.4	P≤0.01	ns
LENGTH OF LIGULE ON PENULTIMATE LEAF (mm)			
mean	2.7	2.8	1.7
std deviation	0.6	0.4	0.2
LSD/sig	0.3	ns	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	125.4	177.2	132.0
std deviation	11.8	10.8	8.3
LSD/sig	7.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PERCENTAGE OF FLOWERING INFLORESCENCES (numbers at anthesis and post-anthesis as a percentage of the total number present): 23 April 2002			
mean	42.6	64.1	13.6
std deviation	19.8	12.1	8.9
LSD/sig	9.1	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PERCENTAGE OF FLOWERING INFLORESCENCES (numbers at anthesis and post-anthesis as a percentage of the total number present): 30 April 2002			
mean	61.2	66.3	44.5
std deviation	19.5	10.9	11.7
LSD/sig	10.0	ns	P≤0.01
PERCENTAGE OF FLOWERING INFLORESCENCES (numbers at anthesis and post-anthesis as a percentage of the total number present): 7 May 2002			
mean	80.5	87.4	78.2
std deviation	14.2	5.1	10.8
LSD/sig	6.8	P≤0.01	ns
PERCENTAGE OF FLOWERING INFLORESCENCES (numbers at anthesis and post-anthesis as a percentage of the total number present): 14 May 2002			
mean	94.9	97.3	91.1
std deviation	4.5	3.2	3.9
LSD/sig	2.6	ns	P≤0.01
PERCENTAGE OF FLOWERING INFLORESCENCES (numbers at anthesis and post-anthesis as a percentage of the total number present): 21 May 2002			
mean	98.5	99.2	94.4
std deviation	4.2	1.2	4.5
LSD/sig	2.5	ns	P≤0.01
GROWTH HABIT (1=prostrate, 9=erect)	7	8	6
LEAF BLADE COLOUR ('Munsell Colour Charts for Plant Tissues', 1977)	5 GY 4/5	5 GY 5/4	5 GY 4/5

Prunus hybrid
Prunus Interspecific Rootstock

'Viking'

Application No: 1999/254 Accepted: 18 Oct 1999.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics (Fig 31) Tree: size large, vigour vigorous, density medium-dense, growth habit upright. Trunk: size large-very large, texture hirsute. Branches: size large, surface roughness smooth-medium, size of lenticels medium-large, number of lenticels numerous, colour light brown-brown. Leaves: size large, mean length 165.1mm, mean width 44.5mm, form lanceolate, apex acuminate, thickness medium, texture medium, margin crenate, colour of upper surface green to dark green, colour of lower surface light green. Petiole: mean length 12.7mm. Nectaries: number varies from 2 to 5 (mean number 3), located on upper portion of petiole and on base of leaf blade, shape of reniform. Flower buds: size medium, length medium. Flowers: size medium, form non-showy, shape campanulate, pollen present, colour light pink. Fruit: size small, mean diameter axially 50.8mm, mean diameter transversely in suture plane 44.5mm, form globose but

slightly elongated in suture plane, surface irregular with slight depressions and ridges throughout with no set pattern, ventral surface usually recessed varying from shallow to pronounced, suture usually pronounced from stem to apex and slightly deeper at stem end, cavity rounded with irregular surface usually slightly elongated in suture plane, apex usually a slight pistil point varies from rounded to pointed. Skin: thickness medium, tendency to crack absent, hairiness medium to high, tenacity tenacious to flesh, colour white to yellowish white. Flesh: flavour very poor (non edible), juiciness absent to very low, fibre medium–high, texture soft-very soft, ripening fairly even, colour white to pearl white. Stone: type semi-freestone (adheres slightly to flesh fibres), size medium-large, mean length 28.6mm, mean width 25.4mm, mean thickness 15.9mm, form ovoid, base usually straight varies from straight-slightly rounded, apex cuspidate, sides nearly equal, surface irregularly furrowed toward apex and slightly pitted toward base, tendency to crack absent, colour brown–reddish brown.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Nemaguard' rootstock x pollen parent selected seedling '14H528' in a planned breeding program in breeder's experimental orchard. The pollen parent '14H528' originated from a cross between *Prunus amygdalus* 'Jordanolo' and *prunus blireiana*. This first generation cross gave the genetic background to the new interspecific rootstock selection as being 1/2 peach, 1/4 almond, 1/8 plum and 1/8 apricot. A large group of first generation seedlings were grown and maintained under close observation by the breeder and one such seedling was selected for asexual reproduction by cuttings. Selection criteria: excellent vigour, upright growth, wider adaptability, large leaves and heavier production. Propagation: asexually, usually by cuttings. Breeder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – flower: colour pink. On the basis of this characteristic, *Prunus* interspecific rootstock 'GF677' and 'Titan' were selected as comparators. 'Viking' differs from 'GF677' as it has campanulate (bell-shaped) flowers and 'GF677' has rosaceous flowers. 'Viking' has medium sized flowers compared to 'Titan', which has large sized flowers. 'Viking' is further characterised by its upright growth habit when compared to the spreading and semi-spreading habits of 'GF677' and 'Titan' respectively. The parents of 'Viking' were not considered as comparators as they are not interspecific rootstocks.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein this description is based on overseas data soured from United States Patent Number: Plant: 8,912, dated Sep 27, 1994. 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	1994	Granted	'Viking'
South Africa	1996	Granted	'Viking'

First sold in the USA Sep 1994. First Australian sale Jul 2001.

Description: **Zoee Maddox**, Monbulk, VIC.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'POULagun'

Application No: 1999/378 Accepted: 21 Dec 1999
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 26, Figure 5) Plant: growth habit bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration (weak) to medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, (slender), shape of lower side flat to concave, (shape of upper side slightly concave). Short prickles: number (absent to) few. Long prickles: number few to medium. Leaf: size small to medium, green colour dark, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin medium. Terminal leaflet: length of blade short to medium, width of blade narrow to medium, shape of base (obtuse) to rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few to few. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: colour pale orange-pink, type double, number of petals medium, diameter small, 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 and marginal zones of inner side light yellow RHS 8D (RHS 158A), spot at base of inner side present, size of basal spot of inner side small, colour of basal spot of inner side yellow RHS 9B/9C, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side yellow RHS 8D (RHS 158A/C), spot at base of outer side present, size of basal spot of outer side small, colour of basal spot of outer side yellow RHS 9C, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin medium. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: colour pink. Stigma: height compared with anther above). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: very late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations and using RHS colour chart; 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Mini-Poul' x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by miniature plant type with yellow/red bi-colour flower and the pollen parent is characterised miniature plant type with lemon yellow flower colour. Hybridisation took place during summer 1992. 'Poulagun' was selected from this cross in June 1993. Selection criteria: vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulagun' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative (asexual) propagation. Breeders: L.Pernille and M.N.Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark .

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Flower: colour apricot blend (colour group 5) and plant growth type 1. Based on these grouping

characteristics 'Meixemet' was selected by the qualified person as the comparator most similar to 'Poulagun'. The applicant indicated 'Poulrek' as comparator most suitable for 'Poulagun'. Main difference was flower colour light red (RHS 36D). The seed parent 'Mini-Poul' differed in that flower was bicolour (yellow and red) and plant form miniature. The pollen parent was excluded because it is a non-commercial breeding plant restricted to the breeder's collection.

Comparative Trial The description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report by Bundessortenarnt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1572, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, VIC in late spring 2001. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pinebark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulagun'
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulagun'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulagun'
NewZealand	2000	Granted	'Poulagun'

First sold in EU in Jan 1997. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Table 26 *Rosa* varieties

	'POULagun'	*'Meixemat'
LEAF: SIZE	small to medium	very small
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	medium	dull
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR	dark	medium
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS	medium	many
FLOWER: PETAL COLOUR (fully open) (RHS, 1986) middle zone: inner side	12B (158A/C)	near 27D
HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION	pitcher-shaped	funnel-shaped to pitcher-shaped

(Note: data in parenthesis from local observations)

'POULdacen'

Application No: 1999/376 Accepted: 21 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 27, Figure 1) Plant: growth habit bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration (weak) to medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Prickles: present, (slender), shape of lower side flat (slightly concave), (shape of upper side slightly concave). Short prickles: number (absent) to few. Long prickles: number few to medium. Leaf: size small to medium (mean 81.6mm sd 7.3), green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section flat, undulation of margin absent to very weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade short to medium (mean 38.2mm sd 2.7), width of blade narrow to medium (mean 24.4mm sd 2.4), shape of base rounded (towards obtuse). Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few (singles and small clusters to 3). Flower pedicel: number of fine hairs many, glandular hairs absent, prickles absent. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: colour yellow, type semi-double, petal number of petals very few, diameter medium to large, view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flat, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: extensions absent to very weak, (length 22.6mm sd 1.5). Petal: size medium, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side yellow RHS 12B (RHS 10C), spot at base of inner side absent, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side RHS 12C (RHS 10D), spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin medium, undulation of margin medium, (downward reflexing outer petals slight). Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: colour pale green. Stigma: height relative to anther slightly above). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Flowering habit: almost continuously flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations and using RHS colour chart; 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Fragrant Delight' x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by salmon orange flower colour and the pollen parent is characterised shorter plant height compared to the candidate variety. Hybridisation took place during summer 1992. 'Pouldacen' was selected from this cross in June 1993. Selection criteria: vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Pouldacen' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative (asexual) propagation. Breeders: L.Pernille and M.N.Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Flower: colour medium yellow (colour group 2) and plant growth type 1. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Meicitrem' syn Lemon Sunblaze was selected by the qualified person as the comparator most similar to 'Pouldacen'. The applicant indicated 'Poulrek' as comparator most suitable for 'Pouldacen'. Main differences were flower colour (light pink, RHS 36B) and petal count

in flower higher. The pollen parent 'Fragrant Delight' differed with flower colour of salmon orange. The pollen parent was excluded because it is a non-commercial breeding plant restricted to the breeder's collection.

Comparative Trial The description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report by Bundessortenarnt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1565, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, VIC in late spring 2001. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pinebark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1997	Granted	'Pouldacen'
EU	1997	Granted	'Pouldacen'
USA	1998	Granted	'Pouldace'

First sold in EU in Jan 1997. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Table 27 *Rosa* varieties

	'POULdacen'	*'Meicitrem'
YOUNG STEM: ANTHROCYANIN COLOURATION		
	weak to medium	absent
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE		
	medium	very weak to weak
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
	few	very many
PETAL: SIZE		
	medium	small to medium
FLOWER: PETAL COLOUR (fully open) (RHS, 1986)		
middle zone: inner side	12B (9B/10C)	8A
middle zone: outer side	12C (9B/10D)	10A

(Note: data in parenthesis from local observations)

'POULgrad'

Application No: 1999/374 Accepted: 21 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 28, Figure 4) Plant: growth habit bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave to flat. Short prickles: number few. Long prickles: number many. Leaf: size small to medium (mean 109.2mm sd 6.6), green colour (medium to) dark, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin (weak) strong. Terminal leaflet: length of blade short to medium (mean 41.8mm sd 3.0), width of blade narrow to medium (broad) (mean 33.4mm sd 2.5), shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few (singles and small clusters to 5). Flower pedicel: number of fine hairs absent, glandular hairs few to medium, prickles absent. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: colour red, type double, number of petals many (around 30), diameter small to medium (mean 66.0mm sd 8.5), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flattened convex (to flat), fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak (length 22.8mm sd 1.9). Petal: size small to medium, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side dark purple-red RHS 53A, spot at base of inner side present, size of basal spot of inner side small, colour of basal spot of inner side RHS 9B (near RHS 4B), colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side dark purple-red RHS 53B, spot at base of outer side present, size of basal spot of outer side small, colour of basal spot of outer side yellow RHS 9B (near RHS 4C), reflexing of margin weak to medium, undulation of margin medium. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style colour pale green. Stigma height relative to anther slightly above). Seed vessel: size small to medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations and using RHS colour chart; 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent 'Poulmax' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by taller plant height and pollen parent is characterised by salmon orange flower colour and lesser petal numbers compared to the candidate variety. Hybridisation took place during summer 1992. 'Poulgrad' was selected from this cross in June 1993. Selection criteria: vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulgrad' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative (asexual) propagation. Breeders: L.Pernille and M.N.Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark .

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Flower: colour dark red (colour group 13) and plant growth type 1. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Meikanrou'(Þ syn Rubina(Þ was selected by the qualified person as the comparator most similar to 'Poulgrad'. The applicant indicated 'Poulander' as comparator most suitable for 'Poulgrad'. Main differences were flower colour slightly lighter red (RHS 46B) and growth habit taller. The pollen parent 'Poulmax' differed in flower colour salmon orange; fewer petals in flower head, and plant form larger. The seed parent was excluded because it is a non-commercial breeding plant restricted to the breeder's collection.

Comparative Trial The description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report by Bundessortenarnt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1566, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study

was conducted at Keysborough, VIC in late spring 2001. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pinebark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulgrad'
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulgrad'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulgrad'
Poland	1999	Granted	'Poulgrad'
NewZealand	2000	Granted	'Poulgrad'

First sold in EU in Jan 1997. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Table 28 *Rosa* varieties

	'POULgrad'	*'Meikanrou'ϕ
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE		
	rounded	obtuse to wedge-shaped
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE		
	medium	very weak
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
	many	very many
FLOWER: PETAL COLOUR (fully open) (RHS, 1986)		
middle zone: inner side	53A	46B
middle zone: outer side	53B	63A

'POULmanti'

Application No: 1999/384 Accepted: 21 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 29, Figure 6) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side flat to concave, (shape of upper side near flat). Short prickles: number few to medium. Long prickles: number (medium) to many. Leaf: size medium (mean 109.2mm sd 6.6), green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side medium to strong. Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin medium. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium (mean 41.8mm sd 3.0), width of blade narrow to medium (mean 33.4mm sd 2.5), shape of base (rounded) to cordate. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few (singles and small clusters to 3). Flower pedicel: glandular hair medium, prickles absent, fine hairs absent. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: colour medium pink, type double, number of petals few to (medium; around 40), diameter small to medium (mean 66.0mm sd 8.5), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower half (concave) to flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions absent to very weak, (length 22.8mm sd 1.9). Petal: size small to medium, colour of middle and marginal of inner side purple-red RHS 55A (RHS 68B), spot at base of inner side present, size of basal spot of inner side (medium) to large, colour of basal spot of inner side yellow RHS 9B (RHS 4D), colour of middle and marginal of outer side purple-red RHS 57C (RHS 57D/68C), spot at base of outer side present, size of basal spot of outer side medium, colour of basal spot of outer side light yellow RHS 9C, reflexing of petal margin medium, undulation of margin weak. Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: colour pale green. Stigma: height relative to anther same). Seed vessel: size medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flower: very late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (values within parenthesis from local observations and using RHS colour chart; 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from 'Poulskov'. The parental variety is characterised by very light pink (RHS 49D/56B) flower colour. Selection criteria: vigorous, compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulmanti' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative propagation. Breeders: L.Pernille and M.N.Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark .

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Flower: colour medium pink (colour group 9) and plant growth type 1. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Meiroudek'ϕ syn Rosalinaϕ was selected by the qualified person as the comparator most similar to 'Poulmanti'. The parental variety 'Poulskov' differed in flower colour very light pink. The applicant indicated 'Poulrek' as a possible comparator variety, but this was excluded because of its light red (apricot blend) RHS 36D flower colour.

Comparative Trial The description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report by Bundessortenarnt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1557, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, VIC in late spring 2001. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pinebark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulmanti'
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulmanti'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulmanti'
Poland	1999	Granted	'Poulmanti'
NewZealand	2000	Applied	'Poulmanti'

First sold in EU in Jan 1997. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Table 29 *Rosa* varieties

	'POULmanti'	*'Meiroudek'ϕ
LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE		
	rounded to cordate	obtuse
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE		
	medium	strong
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
	few to medium	very many
FLOWER: PETAL COLOUR (fully open) (RHS, 1986)		
middle zone: inner side	55A (68B)	58B
middle zone: outer side	57C (57D/68C)	58B
HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION		
	pitcher-shaped	funnel-shaped

(Note: data in parenthesis from local observations)

'POULorin'

Application No: 1999/380 Accepted: 21 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 30, Figure 7) Plant: growth habit bushy to broad bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side flat to concave, (shape of upper side slightly concave). Short prickles: number few to medium. Long prickles: number (medium) to many. Leaf: size medium, green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side medium towards (glossy). Leaflet: cross section slight concave, undulation of margin medium. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium, width of blade medium, shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few. Flower pedicel: number of hairs or prickles very few (surface smooth). Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: colour red-pink, type semi-double, number of petals very few to few, diameter medium to large, view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flat, side view of lower part flattened convex, fragrance (absent) to weak. Sepal: extensions absent to very weak. Petal: size (small) to medium, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side red-pink near RHS 48D, spot at base of inner side present, size of basal spot of inner side medium, colour of basal spot of inner side yellow RHS 7B, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side light pink RHS 55C, spot at base of outer side present, size of basal spot of outer side small to medium, colour of basal spot of outer side yellow RHS 5C (RHS 10C), reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin (weak) to medium, (downward reflexing outer petals absent). Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Stigma: height relative to anther same level). Seed vessel: size small to medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher–shaped (towards pear-shaped). Time of beginning of flowering: late to very late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations and using RHS colour chart; 1986 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Poulmax' x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by salmon orange flower colour and upright growth habit. The pollen parent is characterised by miniature plant type. Hybridisation took place during summer 1992. 'Poulorin' was selected from this cross in June 1993. Selection criteria: vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulorin' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative (asexual) propagation. Breeders: L.Pernille and M.N.Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark .

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Flower: colour medium pink (colour group 9) and plant growth type 1. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Meineyta' syn Anita was selected by the qualified person as the comparator most similar to 'Poulorin'. The applicant indicated 'Poulrek' as a possible comparator variety, but this was excluded because of its light red (apricot blend) RHS 36D flower colour and higher flower petal number. The seed parent 'Poulmax' differed in flower colour salmon orange and growth habit upright. The pollen parent was excluded because it is a non-commercial breeding plant restricted to the breeder's collection.

Comparative Trial The description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report by Bundessortenarnt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1558, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, VIC in late spring 2001. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pinebark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulorin'
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulorin'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulorin'

First sold in EU in Jan 1997. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Table 30 *Rosa* varieties

	'POULorin'	*'Meineyta'
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR		
	medium to dark	medium
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE		
	medium to strong	very weak
LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE		
	rounded	obtuse

FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
	very few to few	many

FLOWER: PETAL COLOUR (fully open) (RHS, 1986)		
middle zone: inner side	48B	near 32A/40B
middle zone: outer side	55C	near 29A/40D

HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION		
	pitcher-shaped	pitcher shaped to funnel shaped

'POULsiana'

Application No: 1999/385 Accepted: 21 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 31, Figure 2) Plant: growth habit narrow bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, hue of anthocyanin colouration bronze to reddish brown. Prickles: present, (slender), shape of lower side concave, (shape of upper side concave). Short prickles: number few. Long prickles: number (few) to medium. Leaf: size medium (mean 111.2mm), green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side medium to (glossy). Leaflet: cross section flat to (weak concave), undulation of margin absent to very weak. Terminal leaflet: length of blade medium (mean 45.2mm sd 3.6), width of blade narrow to medium (mean 31.0mm sd 1.9), shape of base rounded to (cordate). Flowering shoot: number of flowers very few (singles and small clusters to 3). Flower pedicel: short glandular hairs many, small prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section ovate. Flower: colour yellow, type semi-double, number of petals very few (19-28), diameter medium (mean 70.4mm sd 6.7), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part flattened convex, side view of lower part flattened convex to (flat), fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions weak, (length 18.4mm sd 0.6). Petal: size medium, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side yellow RHS 9B (RHS 8A), spot at base of inner side absent, colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side yellow RHS 9B (RHS 10B), spot at base of outer side absent, reflexing of margin weak, undulation of margin (weak) to medium, (downward reflexing outer petals weak). Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: colour pale yellowish green. Stigma: height relative to anther slightly above). Seed vessel: size small to medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: very late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations and using RHS colour chart; 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent "unnamed seedling" x pollen parent 'Poulsun' in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by miniature plant type and pollen parent is also characterised by miniature plant type with yellow flower colour (RHS 13A). Hybridisation took place during summer 1992. 'Poulsiana' was selected from this cross in June 1993. Selection criteria: vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulsiana' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative (asexual) propagation. Breeders: L.Pernille and M.N.Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark .

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Flower: colour medium yellow (colour group 1) and plant growth type 1. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Meicitrem' syn Lemon Sunblaze was selected by the qualified person as the comparator most similar to 'Poulsiana'. The applicant indicated 'Poulsun' syn Sunhit, the pollen parent, as a possible comparator for 'Poulsiana'. But it was excluded because of differences in flower colour orangey yellow (RHS 13A), higher petal number and miniature size. The seed parent was excluded because it is a non-commercial breeding plant restricted to the breeder's collection.

Comparative Trial The description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report by Bundessortenarnt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1560, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, VIC in late spring 2001. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pinebark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulsiana'
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulsiana'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulsiana'
Poland	1999	Granted	'Poulsiana'
NewZealand	2000	Granted	'Poulsiana'

First sold in EU in Jan 1997. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Table 31 *Rosa* varieties

	'Poulsiana'	*'Meicitrem'
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR	medium to dark	medium
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	medium	very weak to weak
TERMINA LEAFLET: SHAPE OF BASE	round to cordate	obtuse to round
FLOWER PEDICEL: NUMBER OF HAIRS	many	few
PETAL: SIZE	medium	small to medium
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS	very few	very many
FLOWER: PETAL COLOUR (fully open) (RHS, 1986)		
middle zone: inner side	9B/8A	8A
middle zone: outer side	9B/10B	10A

'POULzin'

Application No: 1999/386 Accepted: 21 Dec 1999.
Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS,** Central Point, Oregon, USA.
Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company,** Melbourne, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 32, Figure 3) Plant: growth habit bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration medium, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish brown. Prickles: present, shape of lower side concave, (shape of upper side slightly catena). Short prickles: number (absent) to few. Long prickles: number many. Leaf: size medium (mean 105.4mm sd 3.9), green colour medium to dark, glossiness of upper side medium to (strong). Leaflet: cross section slightly concave, undulation of margin strong. Terminal leaflet: length of blade short to medium (mean 43.3mm sd 2.3), width of blade narrow to medium (mean 33.2mm sd 3.4), shape of base obtuse. Flowering shoot: number of flowers few (singles and small clusters to 3). Flower pedicel: number of hairs and prickles few. Flower bud: shape of longitudinal section broad-ovate. Flower: colour dark red, type double, number of petals medium to many, diameter small (mean 65.1mm sd 7.4), view from above irregularly rounded, side view of upper part convex, side view of lower part flat to (slightly concave), fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: extensions weak, (length 30.8mm sd 5.1). Petal: size small to medium, colour of middle and marginal zones of inner side dark purple-red near RHS 45A/46A, spot at base of inner side present, size of basal spot of inner side small, colour of basal spot of inner side yellow-green RHS 4C (RHS 157A), colour of middle and marginal zones of outer side purple-red RHS 57C, spot at base of outer side present, size of basal spot of outer side small to medium, colour of basal spot of outer side yellow-green RHS 4C (RHS 157A), reflexing of margin weak to medium, undulation of margin medium, (downward reflexing outer petals slight). Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament yellow. (Style: colour pale green. Stigma: height relative to anther well above). Seed vessel: size small to medium. Hip: shape of longitudinal section pitcher-shaped. Time of beginning of flowering: very late. Flowering habit: almost continuous flowering. (Values within parenthesis from local observations and using RHS colour chart; 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Dalli Dalli' x pollen parent "unnamed seedling" in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by bright orange-red flower colour and taller plant height. The pollen parent is characterised by soft pink flower colour. Hybridisation took place during summer 1991. 'Poulzin' was selected from this cross in June 1992. Selection criteria: vigorous compact growth and abundant flowers. Propagation: 'Poulzin' proved stable through numerous generations of vegetative (asexual) propagation. Breeders: L.Pernille and M.N.Olesen, Poulsen Roses ApS, Fredensburg, Denmark .

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Flower: colour medium red (colour group 12) and plant growth type 2. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Meinewkan' syn Chin Chin was selected by the qualified person as the comparator most similar to 'Poulzin' The applicant indicated 'Poulrek' as possible comparator for 'Poulzin'. But it was excluded because of its difference in flower colour (light pink, RHS 36B). The seed parent 'Dalli-Dalli' differed in flower colour of bright orange-red and taller height, therefore, was excluded. The pollen parent was excluded because it is a non-commercial breeding plant restricted to the breeder's collection.

Comparative Trial The description is based on official UPOV Variety Description Report by Bundessortenarnt, Rethmar, Germany Reference number ROS 1574, and confirmed from local examination. The comparative study was conducted at Keysborough, VIC in late spring 2001. Healthy cuttings were rooted under hygienic conditions, and planted into 145mm diameter pots filled with pinebark based potting mix. Grown under optimum conditions in an environmentally controlled greenhouse. Plants maintained under sound cultural procedures, stress free and spaced to express true growth characteristics. Observations and measurements made at random from 10 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1997	Granted	'Poulzin'
EU	1997	Granted	'Poulzin'
USA	1998	Granted	'Poulzin'
Poland	1999	Granted	'Poulzin'

First sold in EU in Jan 1997. First Australian sale Jul 1999.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger,** Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Wantirna Mall, VIC.

Table 32 *Rosa* varieties

	'POULzin'	*'Meinewkan'
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	medium	absent to weak
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	medium to strong	weak to dull
LONG PRICKLES: NUMBER	many	absent to few
FLOWER: PETAL COLOUR (fully open) (RHS, 1986)		
middle zone: inner side	near 45A/46A	52A
middle zone: outer side	57C	57A

Sutera cordata
Bacopa

'Bacoble'

Application No: 2001/204 Accepted: 13 Sep 2001.
Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Field, NSW.
Agent: **RAMM Pty Ltd,** Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 33, Figure 21) Plant: vigour medium, type herbaceous perennial, growth habit prostrate, length of longest stem medium (mean 36.0cm). Stem: hairs present, degree of hairiness medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, degree of anthocyanin colouration weak. Leaf: type simple, size small, length of

Continued on page 49

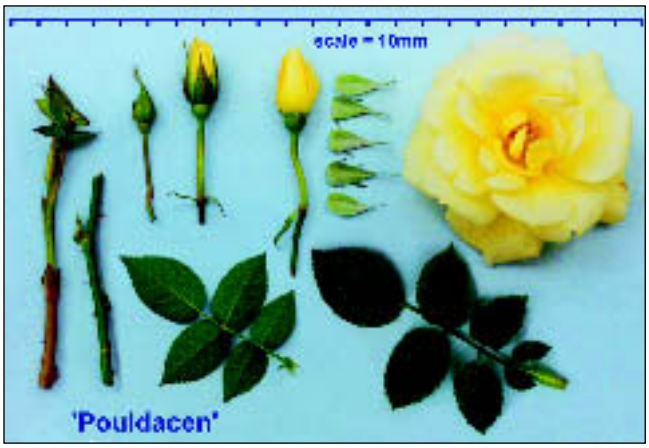

Fig 1 Rose – 'Pouldacen' showing leaf, stem, bud, bract and flower characteristics.

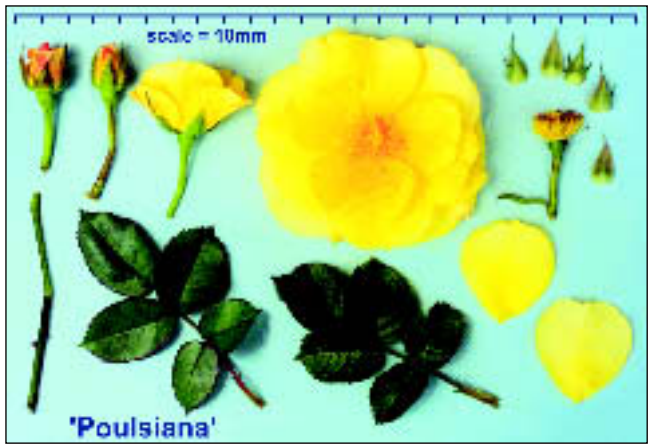

Fig 2 Rose – 'Poulsiana' showing leaf, stem, bud, bract and flower characteristics.

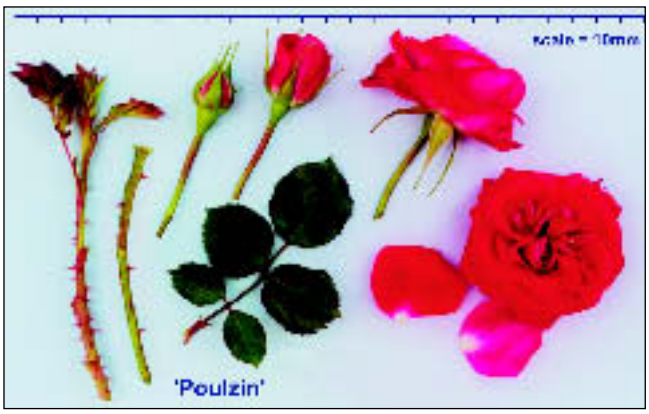

Fig 3 Rose – 'Poulzin' showing leaf, stem, bud and flower characteristics.

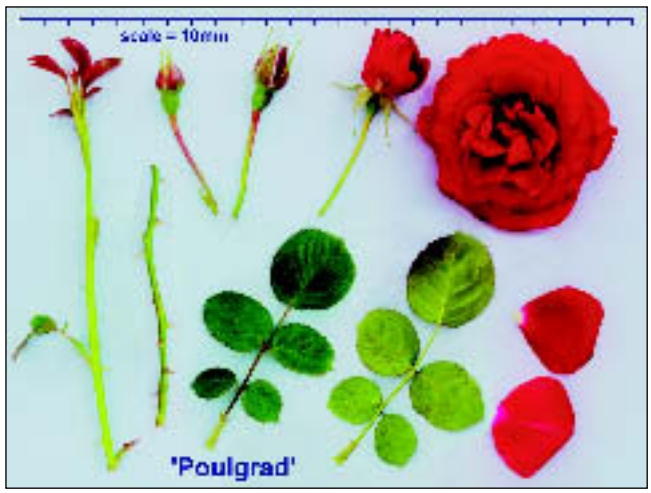

Fig 4 Rose – 'Poulgrad' showing leaf, stem, bud and flower characteristics.

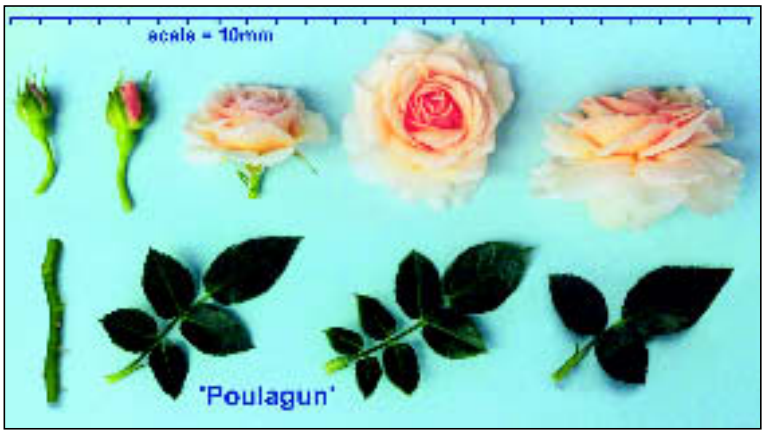

Fig 5 Rose – 'Poulagun' showing leaf, stem, bud and flower characteristics.

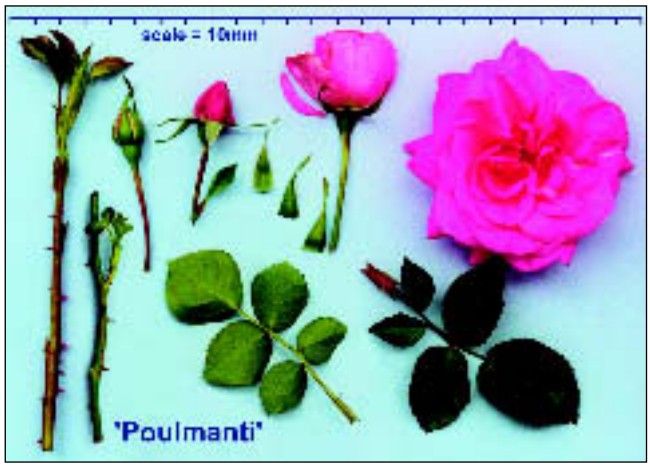

Fig 6 Rose – 'Poulmanti' showing leaf, stem, bud, bract and flower characteristics.

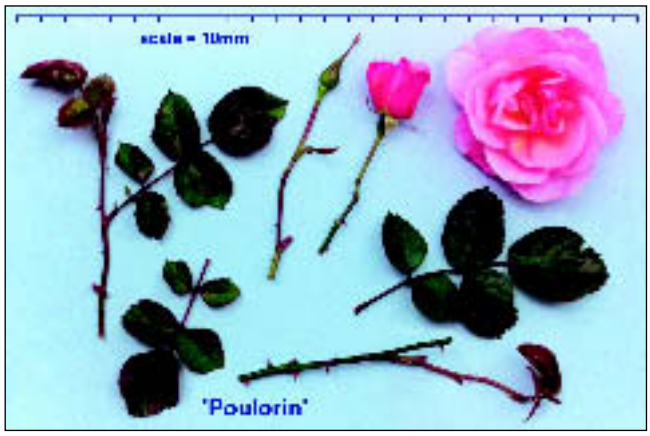

Fig 7 Rose – 'Poulorin' showing leaf, stem, bud and flower characteristics.

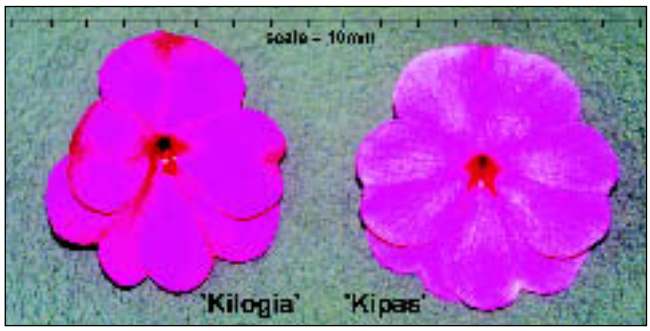

Fig 8 New Guinea Impatiens – Flowers of 'Kilogia' (left) and 'Kipas' (right)' showing variation in petal colour.

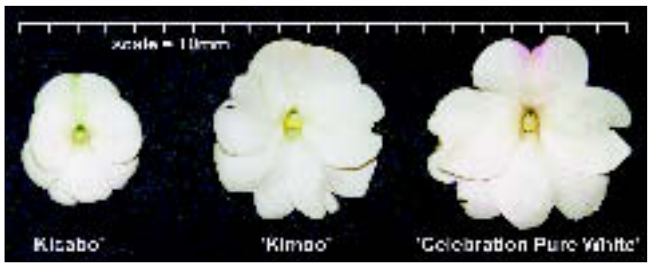

Fig 9 New Guinea Impatiens – Flowers of (from left to right) 'Kicabo' 'Kimoo' and 'Celebration Pure White' showing variation in petal colour and size.

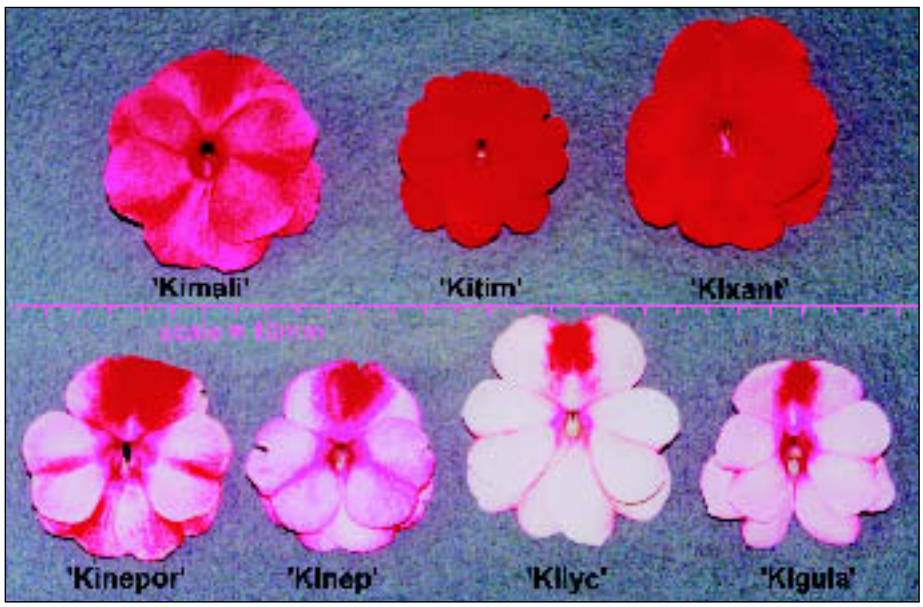

Fig 10 New Guinea Impatiens – Flowers of (top row from left) 'Kimali' 'Kitim' and 'Kixant' and (bottom row from left) 'Kinepor' 'Kinep' 'Kilyc' and. 'Kigula' showing variation in petal colour and pattern.

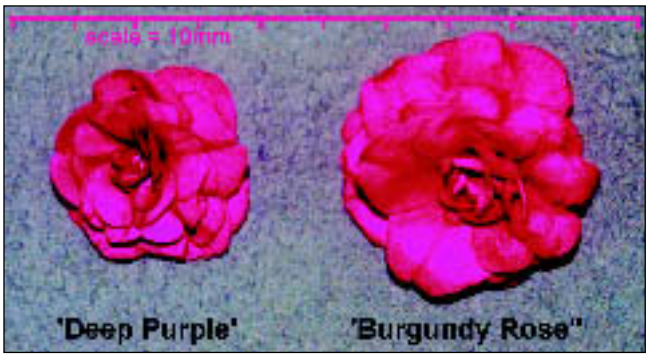

Fig 11 **Busy Lizzie – Flowers of (from left) 'Deep Purple' and its comparator 'Burgundy Rose' showing variation in colour and size.**

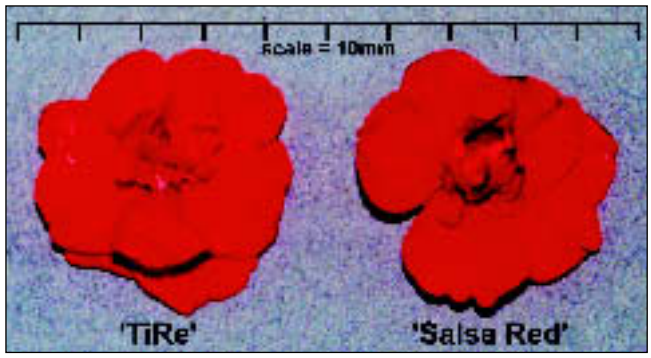

Fig 12 **Busy Lizzie – Flowers of (from left) 'TiRe' and 'Salsa Red' showing variation in colour and eyezone.**

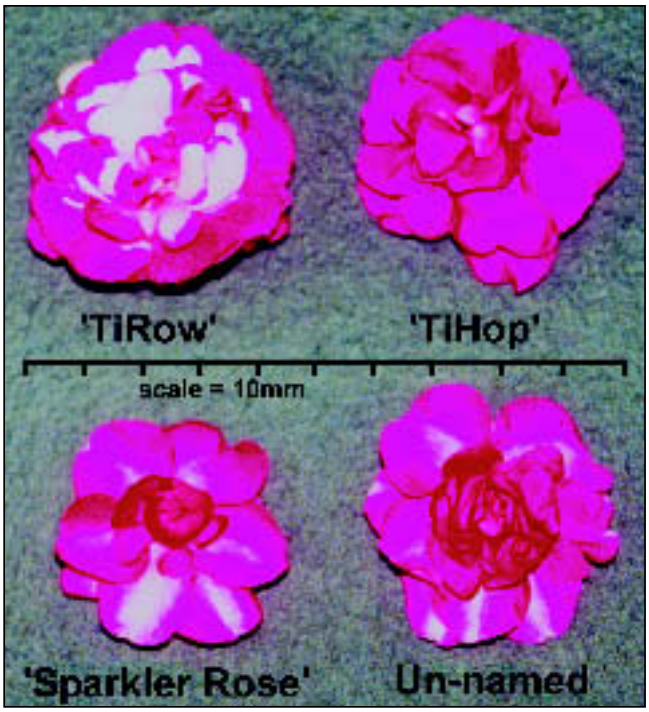

Fig 13 **Busy Lizzie – Flowers of (top row from left) 'TiRow' and 'TiHop' and (bottom row from left) 'Sparkler Rose' and 'un-named bicolour' showing variation in petal colour.**

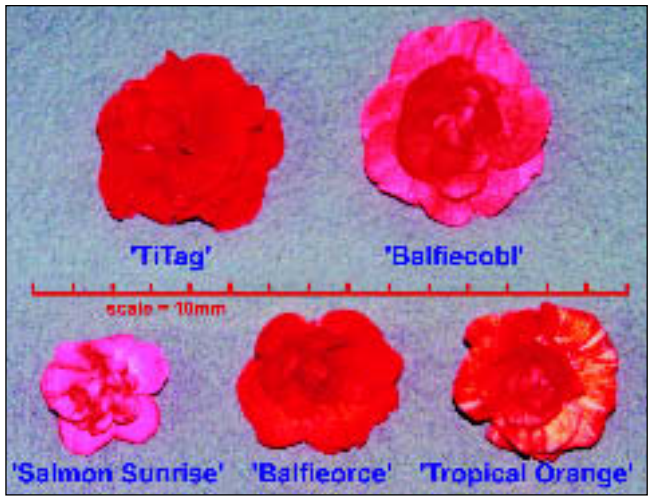

Fig 14 **Busy Lizzie – Flowers of (top row from left) 'TiTag' and its comparators 'Balfiecobl' and (bottom row from left) 'Salmon Sunrise', 'Balfieorce' and 'Tropical Orange' showing variation in colour and size.**

Fig 15 **Busy Lizzie – Flowers of (from left) 'TiLip' and its comparators, 'Lavender Orchid' and 'Pink Ruffle' showing variation in colour and size.**

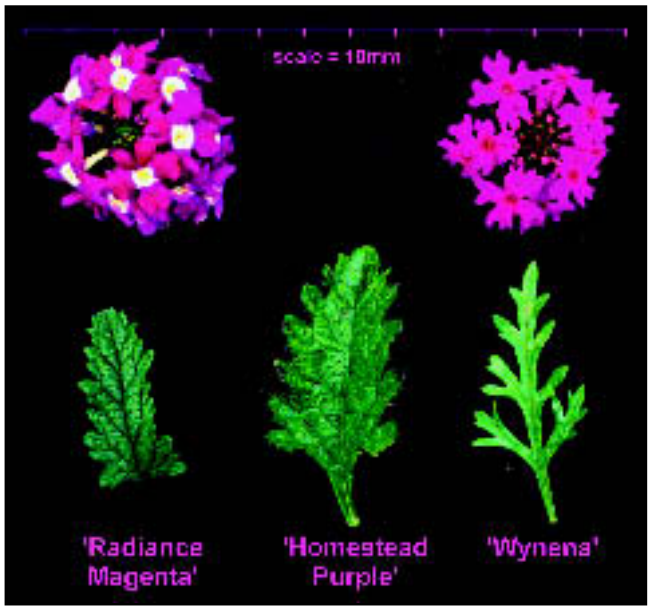

Fig 16 Verbena – 'Radiance Magenta' (left) with comparators 'Homestead Purple' (centre) and 'Wynena' (right) showing the differences in leaf size and shape as well as flower colour.

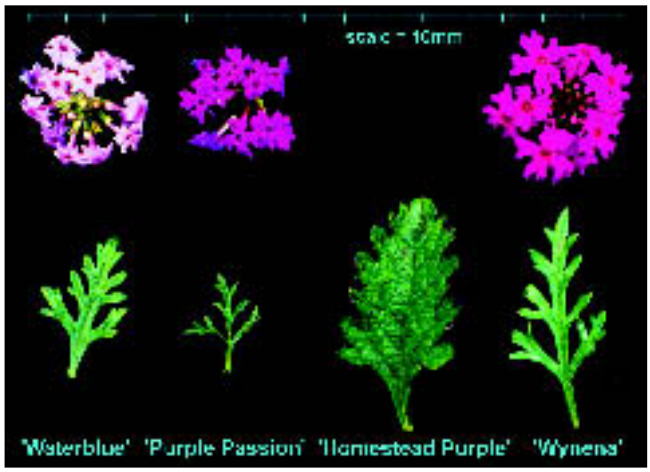

Fig 18 Verbena – 'Waterblue' (far left) with comparators (from left to right) 'Purple Passion' 'Homestead Purple' and 'Wynena' showing the differences in leaf size and shape as well as flower colour.

Fig 20 Bougainvillea – 'Vera Light Purple' (left) and 'Vera Deep Purple' (right) showing differences in leaf size and shape as well as the differences in thorn size and shape.

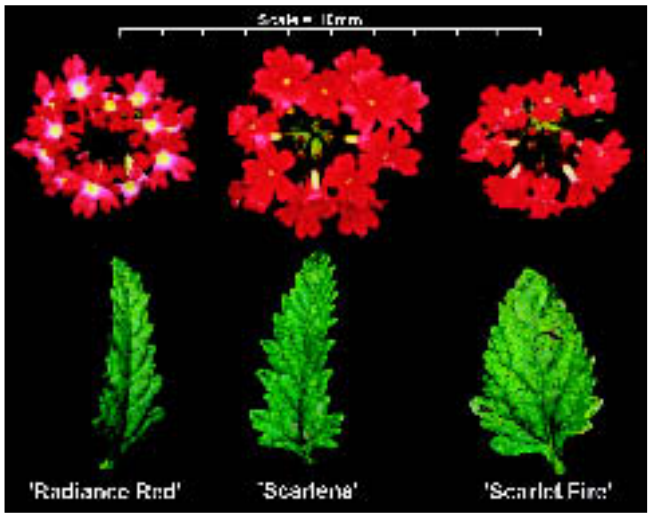

Fig 17 Verbena – 'Radiance Red' (left) with comparators 'Scarlena' (centre) and 'Scarlet Fire' (right) showing the differences in leaf size and shape as well as flower colour.

Fig 19 Philodendron – 'Sarah's Way' (left) with comparator 'Zanadu' (right) showing the differences in the size, colour and shape of the leaves.

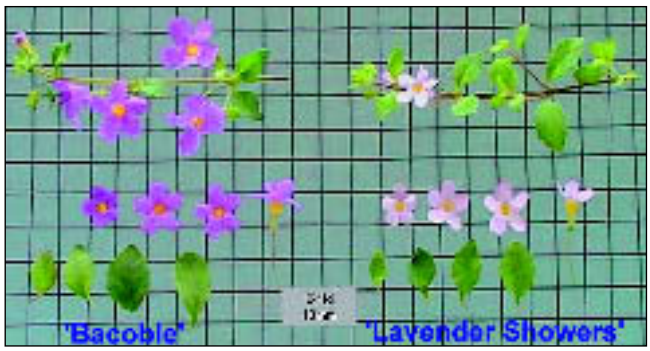

Fig 21 Bacopa – 'Bacoble' (left) and the comparator 'Lavender Showers' (right) showing differences in inflorescence colour, leaf form and stem anthocyanin colouration.

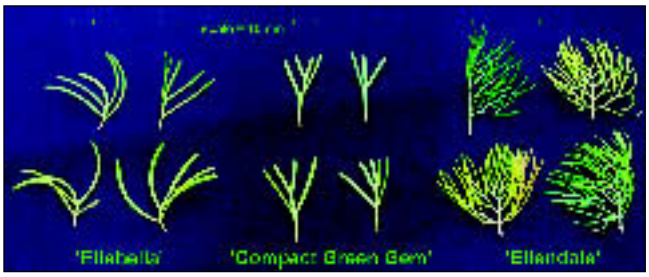

Fig 22 Grevillea – candidate variety 'Ellabella' (left) with comparators 'Compact Green Gem' (centre) and 'Ellendale' (right) showing differences in leaf size, shape and divisions.

Fig 23 Grevillea – Leaves and inflorescences of 'Bedspread' (left) and its comparators, G. 'Poorinda Royal Mantle' (centre) and *G.* x *gaudichaudii* (right) showing differences in flower size and colour (or bud for *G.* x *gaudichaudii*) and leaf shape and size.

Fig 24 Waxflower – 'Susie' (left) and comparator 'Eric John' (right) showing differences in flower colour and density of growth.

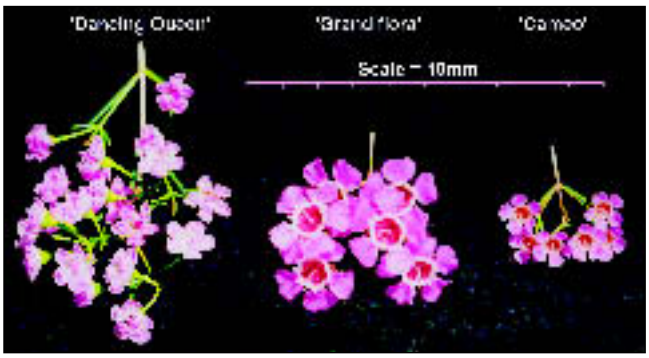

Fig 25 Waxflower – 'Dancing Queen' (left) with comparators 'Grandiflora' (centre) and 'Cameo' (right) showing the differences in flower form, colour and size.

Fig 26 Mat Rush – 'LM300' (far left) with (from left to right), 'Katrinus', parent of 'Katrinus', 'Cassica' and the parent of 'Cassica' showing the differences in leaf width and leaf base colour.

Fig 27 Mexican Cyprus – 'Private Green' (left) with comparator 'Benthamii' (right) showing the differences in branch density.

Fig 28 Pink Phyllanthus – 'Humdinger' (left) compared with *P. cuscutiflorus* pink form (right) showing the differences in the colour of the new growth.

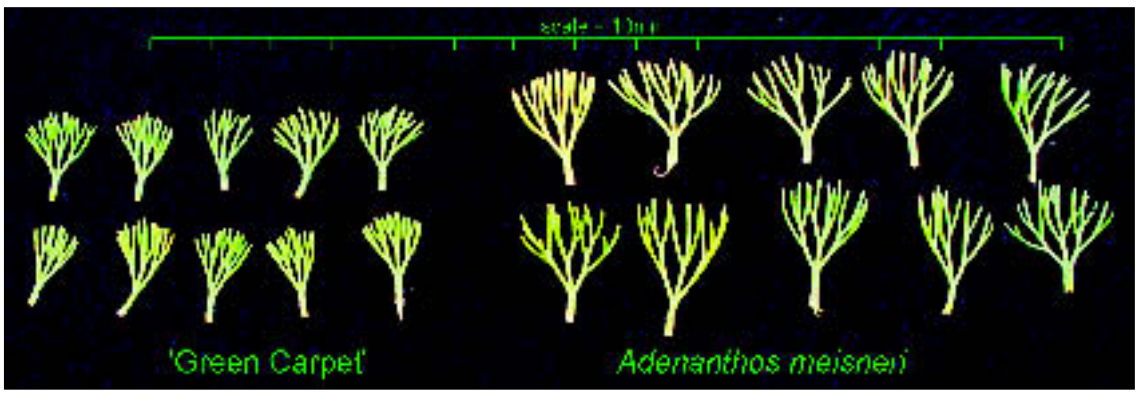

Fig 29 Adenanthos – Candidate variety 'Green Carpet' (left) with comparator *Adenanthos meisneri* (right) showing the differences in leaf size and shape.

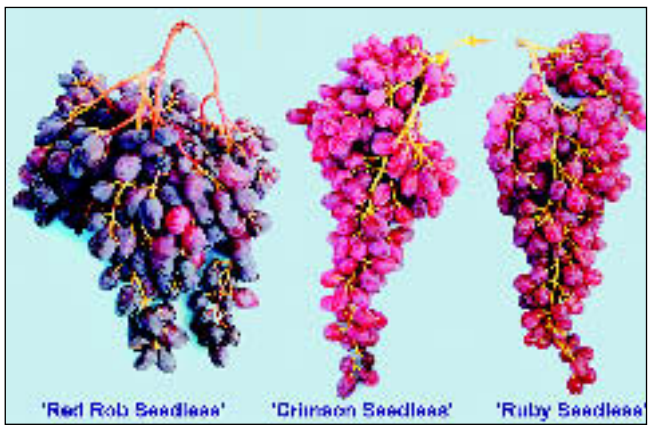

Fig 30 Table Grape – candidate variety 'Red Rob Seedless' (left) with comparators 'Crimson Seedless' (centre) and 'Ruby Seedless' (right) showing the differences in berry colour and size.

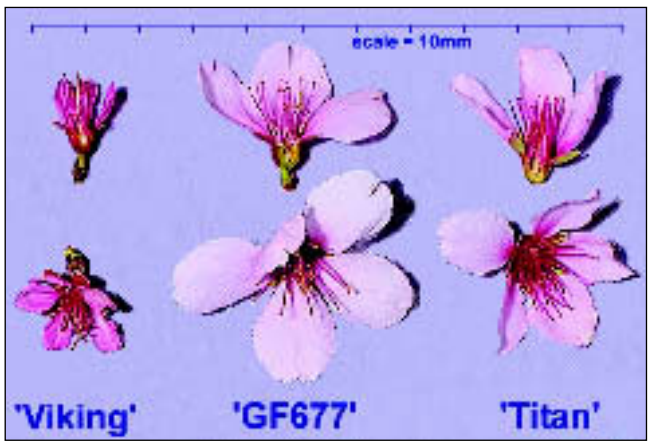

Fig 31 Prunus – Candidate variety 'Viking' (left) with comparator 'GF677' (centre) and 'Titan' (right) showing differences in flower colour and size.

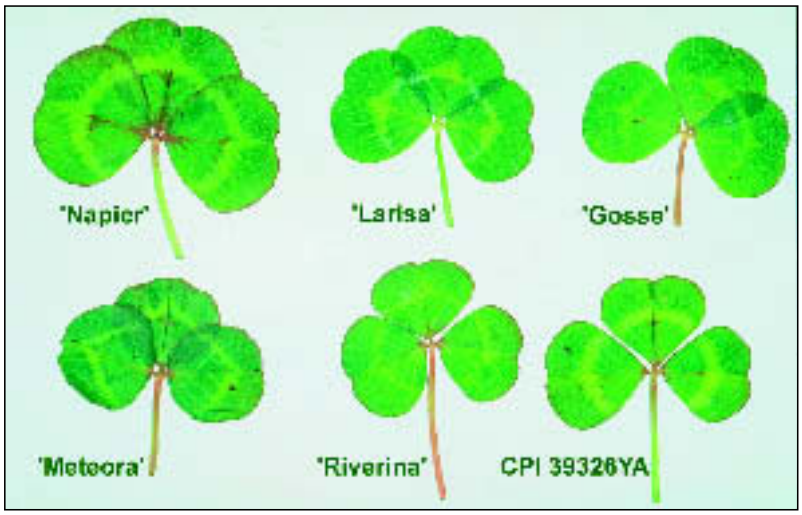

Fig 32 Sub Clover – Leaves of 'Napier' (top left) and comparator varieties, 'Larisa' (top centre), 'Gosse' (top right), 'Meteora' (bottom left), 'Riverina' (bottom centre) and CPI 39326YA (bottom right).

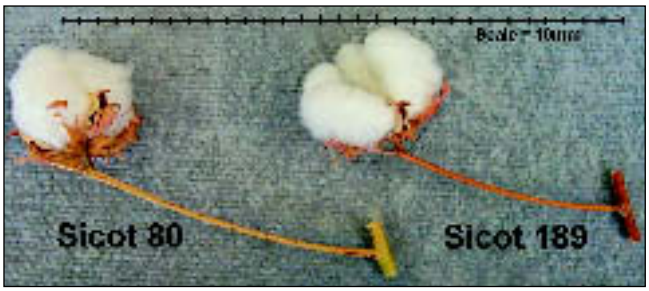

Fig 33 Cotton – 'Sicot 80' (left) and its comparator 'Sicot 189' (right) showing differences in fruiting branch length at first internode.

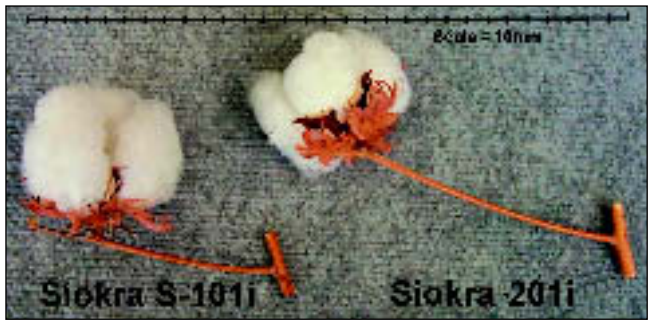

Fig 34 Cotton – 'Siokra S-101i' (left) and its comparator 'Siokra 201i' (right) showing differences in fruiting branch length at first internode.

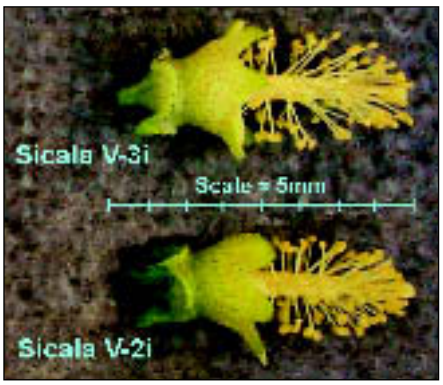

Fig 35 Cotton – 'Sicala V-3i' (top) and its comparator 'Sicala V-2i' (bottom) showing difference in stigma height above stamens.

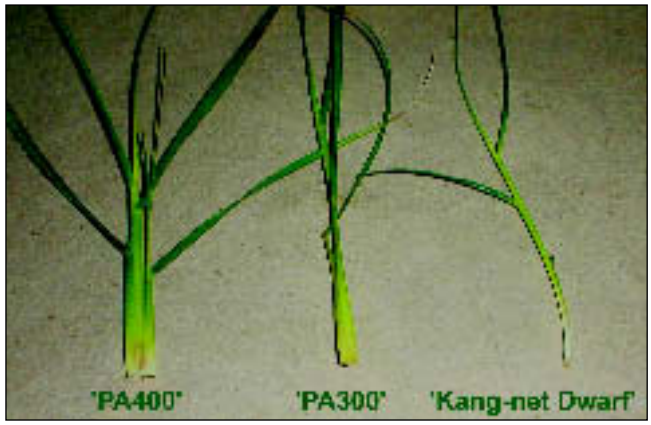

Fig 36 Swamp Foxtail – 'PA400' (left) shows greater leaf width of new season growth as compared to 'PA300' (centre) and 'Kang-net Dwarf' (right).

Fig 37 Brachiaria – species/cultivars – spaced plant development of *B. ruziziensis* x *brizantha* 'Mulato' (far left) with comparators (left to right) *B. ruziziensis* 44-02, *B. brizantha* 'Marandu', and *B. brizantha* 'Toledo'.

Fig 38 Blue Grass Hybrid – Spaced plant development of *P. arachnifera* x *P. pratensis* 'Reveille' (left) with comparators *P. arachnifera* TXB 20-11 (centre) and *P. pratensis* 'Huntsville' (right).

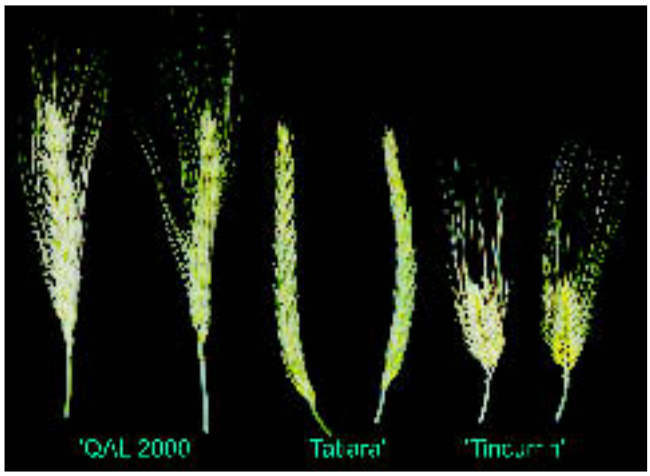

Fig 39 Wheat – Earheads of 'QAL 2000' (left) and its comparators 'Tatiara' (centre) and 'Tincurrin' (right) showing differences in size and awns.

Fig 40 Wheat – Candidate 'Wyalkatchem' (left) with comparator 'Gutha' (right) showing difference in height.

Fig 41 Wheat – Candidate 'Harrismith' (left) with comparator 'Corrigin' (right).

Continued from page 48

blade short (mean 28.3mm), width of blade narrow-medium (mean 14.28mm), attitude horizontal to semi-drooping, arrangement opposite and decussate, shape of blade elliptic-ovate, shape of apex acute to obtuse (with maturity), shape of base attenuate, margin incision present, depth of incision medium, type of incision toothed, undulation of margin medium, shape in cross-section concave, curvature of longitudinal axis recurved, glossiness of upper surface absent or very weak, number of colour one, variegation absent, colour of upper surface green (RHS 137A-B), colour of lower surface green (RHS 138A-B), petiole absent (sessile). Inflorescence: solitary. Flower: corolla rotate, number corolla lobes 5, base fused, petals sub-equal, diameter small (mean 18.5mm), colour violet (RHS N87B changing to RHS N87A), reverse colour violet (RHS N87C), throat colour yellow orange (RHS 17A), calyx length short, pedicel length short. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent X96.3.1 x pollen parent X96.3.2. Both parents were characterised by pale lavender flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Baulkham Hills, NSW, in 1997. From this cross, seedling number X98.5.1 was chosen in 1998 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: flower colour. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. 'Bacoble' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings and micro-propagation from the stock plants. Breeder: Graham Brown, Pennant Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were flower colour and growth habit. On this basis 'Pink Domino'(Φ) and 'Lavender Showers'(Φ) were initially considered for the comparative trial. However, 'Pink Domino'(Φ) was later excluded due to its smaller leaf size.

Comparative Trial Location: "Robs Parlour", Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36°18′ South, elevation 250m), autumn-winter 2002. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated by tissue culture, rooted plantlets 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 plants of 'Bacoble' and ten plants of 'Lavender Showers' were arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2000	Applied	'Bacoble'
Japan	2001	Applied	'Bacoble'
Norway	2001	Applied	'Bacoble'
EU	2001	Applied	'Bacoble'
USA	2001	Applied	'Bacoble'

First sold in USA in Dec 2000. First Australian sale Sep 2000.

Description: **J D Oates,** VF Solutions, NSW.

Table 33 *Sutera* varieties

	'Bacoble'	*'Lavender Showers'Φ
PLANT: LENGTH OF LONGEST STEM (cm)		
mean	36.0	25.5
std deviation	6.24	4.84
LSD/sig	5.26	P≤0.01
YOUNG SHOOT: DEGREE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	weak	medium
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	28.3	21.1
std deviation	2.11	2.6
LSD/sig	6.5	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	1.99	1.74
std deviation	0.18	0.22
LSD/sig	0.18	P≤0.01
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
shape of apex: mature		
	obtuse	acute
undulation of margin		
	medium	weak
shape of cross-section		
	concave	flat to concave
curvature of longitudinal axis		
	recurved	straight to recurved
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
upper surface	green 137A-B	green 143A
lower surface	green 138A-B	green 132B
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	18.5	17.5
std deviation	0.96	0.78
LSD/sig	0.89	P≤0.01
FLOWER: PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
Upper Surface:		
immature	violet N87B	violet 85A
mature	violet N87A	violet 85C
Lower Surface:		
immature	violet N87C	violet 85C
mature	violet N87C	violet 85D
FLOWER: THROAT COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	yellow-orange 17A	yellow-orange 15A

DESCRIPTIONS

Trifolium subterraneum var. *yanninicum*
Subterranean Clover

'Napier'

Application No: 2001/031 Accepted: 26 Feb 2001.
Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd,** Atwood, VIC and **Grains Research and Development Corporation,** Barton, ACT and **Australian Wool Innovation Ltd,** Sydney, NSW.
Agent: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd,** Atwood, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 34, Figure 32) Plant: growth cycle annual, growth habit prostrate, vigour strong, maturity late. Stem: hairiness absent (glabrous). Leaf: hairiness of petiole weak. Leaflet: general shape triangular to rounded, intensity of green colour medium, pattern of mark crescent and a pair of arms (C_4 (A_1) using the classification of Nichols *et al.* 1996), clarity of arms faint, colour of arms white, position of crescent central, position of arms beneath crescent, colour of crescent light green, indentation of distal margin medium, degree of anthocyanin flecking weak, degree of anthocyanin flush medium, colour of flush purplish brown, predominant location of flush along midrib and extending to margins proximal to the crescent under cold and other growth limiting conditions, hairiness of upper surface absent (glabrous). Stipules: degree of anthocyanin colouration (in shaded part of canopy) medium. Time of start of flowering: late (134 days). Calyx tube: anthocyanin colouration absent. Peduncle: degree of hairiness absent or very weak. Seed: colour cream to amber, weight of 1000 seeds high (approximately 10.0 grams), hard seed breakdown medium (after 16 weeks in an alternating $15^{O}/60^{O}$C cabinet using the procedures of Quinlivan, 1961). Isoflavone contents: level of formononetin approximately 0.1%, level of genistein approximately 0.9%, level of biochanin A approximately 0.4%. (expressed as % of dry matter in fresh healthy leaves, using the method of Francis and Millington, 1965.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent CPI 39326YA x pollen parent 76Y51-28 (Meteora/Trikkala) in 1983 at The University of Western Australia Field Station (UFS), Shenton Park to produce cross 83Y79. The seed parent CPI 39326YA differs from 'Napier' by flowering approximately 3 weeks earlier and having a higher formononetin content. The pollen parent 76Y51-28 is estimated to also have flowered at least 1 week earlier than 'Napier'. Cross 83Y79 was sown and harvested as a bulk F_2 population in a clover scorch (*Kabatiella caulivora*) disease screening plot at Denmark, Western Australia. Seed produced from the Denmark plot was screened for hard-seededness in a fluctuating 60°/15°C temperature cabinet for 4 months using the procedure of Quinlivan, B.J. and Millington, A.J. (1962), *Aust. J. Agric. Res.* **13**: 377-87. Hardseed remaining after the 4-month treatment was retained for sowing in the F_3 generation. The remainder of the breeding process was conducted at UFS. In 1986, 83Y79.13 was selected as one of 19 F_3 spaced plants. Single plant selection was also conducted in the F_4 generation in 1987, with 83Y79.13.2 being selected as one of 3 lines from 83Y79.13. The F_5 generation was grown as a bulk row in 1988. The final round of single plant selection was conducted in the F_6 generation in 1989, with 83Y79.13.2.3 being selected as one of 8 lines from 83Y79.13.2. Selection criteria: late maturity, low formononetin content (less than 0.2% of dry matter), strong winter and spring vigour, resistance to Races 1 and 2 of clover scorch and resistance to Races 0, 1 and 3 of Phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora clandestina*). Field evaluation was conducted from 1993-1999, initially under the code-name of 83Y79-17 and then as YL012 in Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia as part of the National Annual Pasture Legumes Improvement Program. Propagation: seed. Breeders: Mr P.G.H. Nichols, Dr J.S. Gladstones and Dr W.J. Collins (Department of Agriculture Western Australia); Pest and disease screening by Dr M.J. Barbetti and Mr D.J. Gillespie (Department of Agriculture Western Australia) and Dr M.P. You (Co-operative Research Centre for Legumes in Mediterranean Agriculture); Selected for cultivar release by Mr P.G.H. Nichols and Dr. P. Si (Department of Agriculture Western Australia), Mr P.M. Evans (Agriculture Victoria), Mr A.D. Craig (South Australian Research and Development Institute), and Mr B.S. Dear and Mr G.A. Sandral (New South Wales Agriculture).

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaflet: pattern of mark C_4 type crescent present, Time of start of flowering: late, Calyx tube: anthocyanin colouration absent, Peduncle: degree of hairiness absent to weak. Based on these grouping characteristics 'Gosse'$^{\Phi}$, 'Meteora' and 'Riverina'$^{\Phi}$ were selected as the most similar subterranean clover varieties within the sub species *yanninicum.* Another variety, 'Larisa' was also selected for the comparative trial, as it is the most agronomically similar variety to 'Napier'. The seed parent, 'CPI 39326YA', was also included for the purpose of providing evidence to breeding. No seed remains of the pollen parent, 76Y51-28, however, 'Riverina' is a sister line derived from the same cross.

Comparative Trial Location: University of Western Australia Field Station, Shenton Park, WA (31°57′ South, 115°47′ East, elevation 21m), 2000. Conditions: plants germinated in peat pots in the glasshouse in early May, transplanted to the field in mid-June, undefoliated throughout the season, hand-weeded, irrigated when necessary. Trial design: completely randomised design, 2 generations of 'Napier' (1995 and 1998 seed), 6 replicates, each replicate consisting of a row with a minimum of 5 plants spaced 1m apart. Measurements: from 40-50 plants per variety.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Phillip G.H. Nichols**, Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA.

Table 34 *Trifolium* varieties

	'Napier'	*'CPI 39326YA'	*'Gosse'ϕ	*'Larisa'	*'Meteora'	*'Riverina'ϕ
LEAFLET: PATTERN OF MARK (Nichols *et al*., 1996)						
	C_4 (A_1)	C_4A_1	C_4	C_2A_1	C_4	C_4
LEAFLET: POSITION OF CENTRAL MARKING						
	central	central	central	central	towards distal margin	towards distal margin
LEAFLET: INDENTATION OF DISTAL MARGIN						
	medium	medium	weak	medium	weak-medium	weak-medium
LEAFLET: DEGREE OF ANTHOCYANIN FLECKING						
	weak	absent-weak	medium	absent	medium	medium
LEAFLET: DEGREE OF ANTHOCYANIN FLUSH PATTERN						
	medium	medium	medium	medium	weak-medium	weak
LEAF: LEVEL OF FORMONONETIN (% of dry matter in fresh leaves) using the method of Francis and Millington (1965)						
mean	0.11	1.09	0.13	0.10	0.87	0.20
std deviation	0.06	0.32	0.05	0.06	0.26	0.10
LSD/sig	0.127	P≤0.01	ns	ns	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: LEVEL OF GENISTEIN (% of dry matter in fresh leaves) using the method of Francis and Millington (1965)						
mean	0.86	1.54	1.68	1.36	1.45	1.37
std deviation	0.25	0.43	0.67	0.51	0.67	0.31
LSD/sig	0.530	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: LEVEL OF BIOCHANIN A (% of dry matter in fresh leaves) using the method of Francis and Millington (1965)						
mean	0.36	0.59	0.70	0.67	0.43	0.54
std deviation	0.09	0.14	0.18	0.12	0.08	0.12
LSD/sig	0.101	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
STIPULES: DEGREE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION (in shaded part of canopy)						
	medium	medium	weak-medium	medium	medium-strong	weak-medium
TIME TO START OF FLOWERING (days from sowing)						
mean	134.1	119.8	127.9	138.6	150.5	124.4
std deviation	4.6	2.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	3.5
LSD/sig	2.81	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PEDUNCLE: DEGREE OF HAIRINESS						
	absent-weak	absent	absent-weak	absent	absent	absent-weak
1000 SEED: WEIGHT (g)						
mean	10.0	9.4	8.9	8.1	7.8	9.0
std deviation	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5
LSD/sig	0.99	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
HARDSEEDEDNESS (% hardseed after 16 weeks in an alternating 60°C/15°C cabinet)[1] using the procedures of Quinlivan (1961)						
mean	70.7	61.3	29.3	27.6	79.7	52.5
std deviation	9.0	10.2	14.1	12.9	9.1	7.9
LSD/sig	8.02	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

[1] Expressed as a percentage of the hardseed percentage at the commencement of the test.

References

Francis, C.M and Millington, A.J. (1965). Varietal variation in the isoflavone content of subterranean clover: its estimation by a microtechnique. *Aust. J. Agric. Res.* **16**: 557-654

Nichols, P.G.H., Collins, W.J. and Barbetti, M.J. (1996). Registered cultivars of subterranean clover - their characteristics, origin and identification. Agriculture Western Australia Bulletin No. 4327, pp. 61

Quinlivan, B.J (1961). The effect of constant and fluctuating temperatures on the permeability of the hard seeds of some legume species. *Aust. J. Agric. Res.* **16**: 1009-1022

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Harrismith'

Application No: 2001/222 Accepted: 4 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** South Perth WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 35, Figure 41) Plant: habit semi-erect, height short (mean 85.37cm), maturity medium, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves absent. Straw: pith in cross section thin. Flag leaf: glaucosity of sheath strong. Ear: shape in profile parallel sided, density dense (node length 22.60mm), length very short (mean 48.18mm), colour white, glaucosity medium to strong, awns present, length of awns medium (mean 74.02mm). Lower glume: shoulder width narrow to medium, shoulder shape slightly sloping to straight, beak long (mean 10.14mm), beak shape straight, extent of internal hairs medium, Lemma: beak shape straight. Grain: colour white, hardness soft, shape ovate, germ face shallow, width narrow to medium, brush length medium, brush-end profile medium. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Corrigin' X pollen parent 81Z354-4-1 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is very susceptible to stem and leaf rust while 'Harrismith' is resistant to stem and leaf rust. The pollen parent is breeding line within the breeding program. The final cross was made in 1984 at the Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA. The breeding procedure involved the F_2 progeny method and intercrossing and backcrossing to produce the fixed line. Selection criteria: selections were made at the F_5 and the F_{10} stage based on stem and leaf rust resistance, improved yield and grain quality. 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 in WA. Breeder: Robyn McLean and Robin Wilson, Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: maturity medium, growth habit semi-erect, height short. Ear: shape in profile parallel sided, length very short, awns present, length of awns long, colour white. Grain: colour white, hardness soft. Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Corrigin', 'Tincurrin' and 'Datatine'ϕ. 'Corrigin' is the seed parent of 'Harrismith'.

Comparative Trial Location: Paddock 4EB, Wongan Hills Research Station, Department of Agriculture, Wongan Hills, WA. Sown 16/5/01. Conditions: plants raised in sandy loam soils in open beds. Two blocks were sown, block A contained replicate 1 and block B replicate 2. Both blocks were sprayed with Sprayseed 200® at 2L/ha and Treflan® at 1.6L/ha on the 21/5/01 for pre-emergent weed control. On the 21/6/01 both blocks were sprayed with Achieve® at 380gm/ha for grass control. Block A and block B were sprayed with Ally® at 2gm/ha and Barracuda® at 66gm/ha on the 9/7/01 as a post-emergent broadleaf control. Agyield at 80kg/ha was drilled with seed and both blocks were top-dressed with Urea at 70kg/ha on the 20/6/01. Trial design: two blocks were sown in a randomised order with one replicate in each block. The blocks were 1.8 x 21.6m in size and each block included two generations of 'Harrismith'. 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 & Natalie Dyer**, Department of Agriculture Western Australia, Wongan Hills, WA.

Table 35 *Triticum* varieties

	'Harrismith'	*'Corrigin'	*'Tincurrin'	*'Datatine'ϕ
FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES	absent	very low	very low	absent
EAR: glaucosity	medium-strong	strong	medium	strong
LOWER GLUME: shoulder width	narrow-medium	narrow-medium	narrow	narrow
shoulder shape	slightly sloping	elevated	elevated	slightly sloping
internal hairs	medium	weak	weak	weak
beak shape	straight	slightly curved	straight	straight
GRAIN: shape	ovate	oval	elongated	elongated
germ face	shallow	steep	steep	steep
width	narrow-med	medium	narrow	narrow
brush-end profile	medium	medium	medium	pointed

'QAL 2000'

Application No: 2001/304 Accepted: 3 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **Value Added Wheat CRC Ltd**, North Ryde, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 36, Figure 39) Plant: growth habit intermediate, height medium, maturity medium, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves low. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles absent to very weak, glaucosity of sheath strong. Culm: glaucosity of neck strong. Stem: pith in cross section medium to thick. Ear: colour white, glaucosity absent or very weak, shape tapering, awns present, awn length medium. Apical rachis segment: hairiness of convex surface weak. Lower glume: shoulder width medium, shoulder shape straight, beak length long, beak shape straight to slightly curved, extent of internal hairs medium. Lowest lemma: beak shape straight. Grain: colour white. Seasonal type: spring. Disease resistance: possesses the linked genes Lr37, Yr17 and Sr38

which provides effective resistance to the majority of current field strains of stem rust leaf rust and stripe rust. This gives a differential reaction to the leaf rust strain 104-2,3,6,(7), the stem rust strain 34-1,2,3,5,7,8,9 and the stripe rust strain 110E143A+.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: autogamous crop pedigree selection methodology applied to a population derived from an F_1 (Tincurrin*4/3/Lance*2//-Condor*4/3ag14/14/Tatiara*3//Cook*5/VPM1) at The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute to transfer the rust resistance genes present in the breeding line VPM1 into the seed parent, which is susceptible to rust. Selection criteria: early cycles of pedigree selection (F_1-F_3) included seedling and adult plant selection for disease resistance. Subsequent selection for disease resistance (F_4-F_7) coupled with selection for agronomic plant type, grain quality and grain yield were undertaken. Final evaluation of advanced selections for comprehensive assessment of yield, quality and disease resistance identified QAL 2000 as the line most suitable for release. Propagation: seed. Breeder(s): S.H. Shah, L. O'Brien, G. Brown, J. Bell, D. The and B. Singh, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri and Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Ear: colour white, Awns: present, Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, 'Tatiara' and 'Tincurrin' were included in the trial. Both comparators significantly contribute to the pedigree of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, May-Dec 2001. Conditions: sown into long fallowed self-mulching black soil 75kg/ha anhydrous ammonia pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 12m long and 1.5m wide (7 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 2,500 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Stephen Moore**, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW.

Table 36 *Triticum* varieties

	'QAL 2000'	***'Tatiara'**	***'Tincurrin'**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	intermediate	semi-erect	semi-erect to intermediate
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED LEAVES	low	absent or very low	high to very high
TIME OF EAR EMERGENCE (days after planting)	95	95	94
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH	strong	medium	strong to very strong
CULM: GLAUCOSITY OF NECK	strong	strong to very strong	strong to very strong
STRAW: PITH IN CROSS SECTION	medium/thick	thin	thin
EAR: SHAPE IN PROFILE	tapering	tapering	fusiform
EAR: DENSITY	medium	medium	dense
EAR: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	119	126	49
std deviation	9.41	8.47	2.50
LSD/sig	23.52	ns	P≤0.01
AWNS OR SCURS AT EAR TIP: LENGTH	medium	very short	long
APICAL RACHIS SEGMENT: HAIRINESS OF CONVEX SURFACE	weak	strong	medium
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER WIDTH	medium	broad	narrow
LOWER GLUME: SHOULDER SHAPE	straight	straight	sloping
LOWER GLUME: BEAK LENGTH	long	very short	long
LOWER GLUME: BEAK SHAPE	straight to slightly curved	straight	straight
LOWER GLUME: EXTENT OF INTERNAL HAIRS	medium	medium	weak
LOWEST LEMMA: BEAK SHAPE	straight	slightly curved	straight

'Wyalkatchem'

Application No: 2001/221 Accepted: 4 Dec 2001.
Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture,** South Perth WA and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Characteristics (Table 37, Figure 40) Plant: growth habit semi-erect, height short (mean 75.42cm), maturity medium, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves very low. Straw: pith in cross section medium to thick. Flag leaf: glaucosity of sheath strong. Ear: shape in profile tapering, density medium (node length 40.45mm), length short (mean 72.08mm), colour white, glaucosity strong, awns present, length of awns medium (mean 59.2mm). Lower glume: shoulder width narrow to medium, shoulder shape elevated, beak length long (mean 7.42mm), beak shape slightly curved, extent of internal hairs weak. Lemma: beak shape straight. Grain: colour white, hardness hard, shape ovate, germ face steep, width medium, brush length medium, brush-end profile medium. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Machete' x pollen parent 84W129-504 in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is susceptible to rust while 'Wyalkatchem' is resistant. The pollen parent is a breeding line within the breeding program. The final backcross was made in 1989 at the Department of Agriculture in South Perth, WA. The line was self-pollinated from F_2 onwards. The breeding method used strategic backcrosses in conjunction with the F_2 progeny method. This variety was re-selected at the F_5 generation from a F_2 single plant derived bulk. Selection criteria: the line was selected for improved yield, grain quality and disease resistance. 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 in WA. Breeder: Robin E. Wilson, Department of Agriculture, South Perth, WA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Coleoptile: length short. Plant: height short. Ear: shape in profile tapering, length short, awns present, length of awns medium, colour white. Grain: colour white, hardness hard. Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Westonia'Φ and 'Gutha'. The seed parent 'Machete' was initially considered but was later eliminated, as it is an awnless variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Paddock 1EA, Wongan Hills Research Station, Department of Agriculture, Wongan Hills WA. Sown 21/5/01. Conditions: two blocks were sown, block A was replicate 1 and block B was replicate 2. Both blocks were sprayed with Sprayseed 200® at 2L/ha and Treflan® at 1.6L/ha on 21/5/01 for pre-emergent weed control. On the 21/6/01 both blocks were sprayed with Achieve® at 380gm/ha for grass control. Block A and block B were sprayed with Ally® at 2gm/ha and Barracuda® at 600mL/ha on the 9/7/01 as a post-emergent broadleaf control. Agyield at 80kg/ha was drilled with seed and both blocks were top-dressed with urea at 70kg/ha on the 20/6/01. Trial design: plants were sown in randomised blocks, 1.8m x 21.6m in size. Both blocks included two generations of 'Wyalkatchem'. 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 & Natalie Dyer**, Department of Agriculture Western Australia, Wongan Hills, WA.

Table 37 *Triticum* varieties

	'Wyalkatchem'	*'Westonia'Φ	*'Gutha'
PLANT:			
maturity	medium	early	very early
growth habit	semi-erect	semi-erect	erect
PLANT: HEIGHT (stem, ear & awns) (cm)			
mean	75.42	86.21	97.27
std deviation	3.55	3.62	5.06
LSD/sig	12.14	ns	P≤0.01
STRAW: PITH IN CROSS SECTION	medium-thick	thin	thin
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH	strong	medium	medium
FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES	very low	very low	absent-very low
EAR:			
glaucosity	strong	medium	medium
awns	present	present	present
LOWER GLUME:			
shoulder shape	elevated	elevated	straight
beak shape	slightly curved	slightly curved	moderately curved
internal hairs	weak	weak-medium	weak
GRAIN:			
shape	ovate	oval	elongated
germ face	steep	steep	steep
width	medium	medium	narrow
brush-length	medium	medium-long	long
brush-end profile	medium	blunt	pointed

Verbena hybrid
Verbena

'Radiance Magenta'

Application No: 2002/036 Accepted: 27 Mar 2002.
Applicant: **Charles Beresford Pretorius Jobling**, Skeerpoort, South Africa.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 38, Figure 17) Plant: growth habit upright, height mean 28cm. Stem: hairiness medium, shape in cross section square. Leaf: length mean 54.3mm, width mean 27.8mm, shape of blade ovate, shape of apex acute, incisions in margin present, depth of incisions in margin medium. Inflorescence: type spike, diameter mean 50.6mm, length of longest peduncle mean 56.3mm. Flower bud: main colour purple (RHS 76A). Flower: diameter mean 19.7mm, colour of petals at first opening red-purple (RHS 71A), colour of petals when fully expanded red-purple (RHS 72A), colour of petals at first reflexing purple-violet (RHS 80A), eye zone present, colour of eye zone yellow-green. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Verbena* 'Pink Cascade' x pollen parent *Verbena* hybrid. The seed parent is characterised by pink flowers, the pollen parent is characterised by purple flowers. Pollen parent is a breeding stock plant within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Skeerpoort, South Africa during 1997. From this cross a seedling was selected in summer 1998 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: growth habit and flower colour. Propagation: cuttings were first taken of the original seedling in autumn/winter 1998 to develop stock plants all generations have been found to be

uniform and stable. 'Radiance Magenta' will be commercially propagated asexually via cuttings. Breeder: Charles Beresford Pretorius Jobling, Skeerpoort, South Africa.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour of petals red-purple to purple. On the basis of this grouping characteristic the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Homestead Purple' and 'Wynena'.

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 the 15 Mar 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: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in South Africa in Sep 2000. First Australian sale in Mar 2001.

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

Table 38 *Verbena* varieties

	'Radiance Magenta'	***'Homestead Purple'**	***'Wynena'**
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT			
	upright	prostrate	semi-prostrate
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	28	7.25	20.3
std deviation	3.46	3.33	3.72
LSD/sig	3.93	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STEM: HAIRINESS			
	medium	medium	weak
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) – largest leaf			
mean	54.3	68.3	64
std deviation	4.9	10.8	11.97
LSD/sig	12.09	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – largest leaf			
mean	27.8	38.5	30.7
std deviation	3.88	6.52	4.69
LSD/sig	5.31	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: DEPTH OF INCISIONS IN MARGIN			
	medium	medium	very strong
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	50.6	n/a	43.2
std deviation	7.21	n/a	3.05
LSD/sig	6.69	n/a	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	19.7	n/a	17.6
std deviation	1.42	n/a	1.96
LSD/sig	1.48	n/a	P≤0.01
FLOWER BUD: MAIN COLOUR (RHS 1995)			
	76A	n/a	82A
FLOWER: COLOUR OF PETALS AT FIRST OPENING (RHS 1995)			
	71A	n/a	78A
FLOWER: COLOUR OF PETALS WHEN FULLY EXPANDED (RHS 1995)			
	72A	n/a	80A
FLOWER: COLOUR OF PETALS AT FIRST REFLEXING (RHS 1995)			
	80A	n/a	80A
FLOWER: EYE ZONE			
	present	n/a	absent
COLOUR OF EYE ZONE (RHS 1995)			
	yellow-green	n/a	n/a

Note: 'Homestead Purple' did not flower during this trial.

'Radiance Red'

Application No: 2002/038 Accepted: 27 Mar 2002
Applicant: **Charles Beresford Pretorius Jobling**, Skeerpoort, South Africa.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 39, Figure 17) Plant: growth habit upright, height mean 19.5cm. Stem: hairiness medium, shape in cross section square. Leaf: length mean 47.7mm, width mean 22.5mm, shape of blade ovate, shape of apex acute, incisions in margin present, depth of incisions in margin medium. Inflorescence: type spike, diameter mean 44mm, length of longest peduncle mean 34.9mm. Flower bud: main colour greyed-purple (RHS 187B). Flower: diameter mean 16.1mm, colour of petals at first opening red (RHS 53A and 46A-B), colour of petals when fully expanded red (RHS 53A and 46A-B), colour of petals at first reflexing red (RHS 53A and 46A-B), eye zone present, eye zone colour yellow-green. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Verbena* 'Pink Cascade' x pollen parent *Verbena* hybrid. The seed parent is characterised by pink flowers, the pollen parent is characterised by purple flowers. Pollen parent is a breeding stock plant within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Skeerpoort, South Africa during 1997. From this cross a seedling was selected in summer 1998 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: growth habit and flower colour. Propagation: cuttings were first taken of the original seedling in autumn/winter 1998 to develop stock plants all generations have been found to be uniform and stable. 'Radiance Magenta' will be commercially propagated asexually via cuttings. Breeder: Charles Beresford Pretorius Jobling, Skeerpoort, South Africa.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Leaf: shape ovate, depth of incisions medium, Flower: colour red. On the basis of these grouping characteristic the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'Sanmarisu'(Φ) syn Scarlet Fire(Φ) and 'Scarlena'(Φ).

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 the 15 Mar 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: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales
No prior applications. First sold in South Africa in Sep 2000. First Australian sale in Mar 2001.

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

Table 39 *Verbena* varieties

	'Radiance Red'	**'Sanmarisu'Φ** *'Scarlena'Φ syn **Scarlet Fire**Φ	
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	upright	prostrate	semi-prostrate
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	19.5	10.6	18.5
std deviation	4.77	1.35	3.34
LSD/sig	3.87	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) - largest leaf			
mean	44.7	51.8	60.5
std deviation	9.68	5.67	5.17
LSD/sig	8.44	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) - largest leaf			
mean	22.5	29.2	26.9
std deviation	4.33	3.65	3.21
LSD/sig	4.32	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	44	50.6	59.8
std deviation	3.83	2.55	3.76
LSD/sig	4.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm) - longest			
mean	34.9	67.7	77
std deviation	10.24	18.35	20.56
LSD/sig	17.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
mean	16.1	15.4	20
std deviation	0.57	0.84	1.7
LSD/sig	1.24	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER BUD: MAIN COLOUR (RHS 1995)	187B	45B	45B
FLOWER: COLOUR OF PETALS AT FIRST OPENING (RHS 1995)	53A and 46A-B	45B	45B
FLOWER: COLOUR OF PETALS WHEN FULLY EXPANDED (RHS 1995)	53A and 46A-B	45B	45B
FLOWER: COLOUR OF PETALS AT FIRST REFLEXING (RHS 1995)	53A and 46A-B	45B	45B
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	present	absent	absent
COLOUR OF EYE ZONE (RHS 1995)	yellow-green	n/a	n/a

'Waterblue'

Application No: 2002/037 Accepted: 27 Mar 2002
Applicant: **Charles Beresford Pretorius Jobling**, Skeerpoort, South Africa.
Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 40, Figure 18) Plant: growth habit semi-prostrate, height mean 19.3cm. Stem: hairiness weak, shape in cross section square. Leaf: length mean 46.3mm, width mean 25.7mm, shape of blade ovate, shape of apex acute, incisions in margin present, depth of incisions in margin strong. Inflorescence: type spike, diameter mean 39mm, length of longest peduncle mean 64.4mm. Flower bud: main colour purple (RHS 76A) Flower: diameter mean 12.5mm, colour of petals at first opening violet (RHS 84A), colour of petals when fully expanded purple-violet (RHS 82B), colour of petals at first reflexing purple-violet (RHS 82A), eye zone absent, duration of flowering long (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1995 edition).

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Verbena tenuisecta* x pollen parent *Verbena erinoides*. The seed parent is characterised by purple flowers and the pollen parent by pink flowers. Seed and pollen parents are breeding stock plants within breeder's private collection. Hybridisation took place in Skeerpoort, South Africa during 1996/7. From this cross a seedling was chosen in 1997 on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: growth habit, flower colour and length of flowering. Propagation: cuttings were first taken of the original seedling in 1997 to develop stock plants all generations have been found to be uniform and stable. 'Waterblue' will be commercially propagated asexually via cuttings. Breeder: Charles Beresford Pretorius Jobling, Skeerpoort, South Africa.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: colour of petals purple-violet; Growth Habit: semi-prostrate to prostrate. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: 'SunmarefuTP-V'(Φ) syn Purple Passion(Φ), 'Homestead Purple', 'Wynena'.

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 the 15 Mar 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: ten pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
South Africa	2001	Granted	'Waterfall Blue'
EU	2001	Granted	'Dofall'
Japan	2001	Applied	'Waterfall Blue'

First sold in South Africa in Jan 2001. First Australian sale in Mar 2001.

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

Table 40 *Verbena* varieties

	'Water Blue'	*'Sunmarefu TP-V'Φ syn Purple Passion Φ	*'Homestead Purple'	*'Wynena'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT				
	semi-prostrate	prostrate	prostrate	semi-prostrate
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)				
mean	19.3	5	7.25	20.3
std deviation	1.86	1.51	3.33	3.72
LSD/sig	2.41	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
STEM: HAIRINESS				
	weak	weak	medium	weak
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) - largest leaf				
mean	46.3	33.3	68.3	64
std deviation	6.98	6.43	10.8	11.97
LSD/sig	9.54	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) - largest leaf				
mean	25.7	28.2	38.5	30.7
std deviation	4.03	6.07	6.52	4.69
LSD/sig	2.41	ns	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: DEPTH OF INCISIONS IN MARGIN				
	strong	very strong	medium	very strong
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm)				
mean	39	35.8	n/a	43.2
std deviation	1.63	3.16	n/a	3.05
LSD/sig	2.71	P≤0.01	n/a	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm) - longest				
mean	64.4	20.6	n/a	57.3
std deviation	12.45	6.11	n/a	16.79
LSD/sig	14.47	P≤0.01	n/a	ns
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)				
mean	12.5	12.3	n/a	17.6
std deviation	1.18	1.77	n/a	1.96
LSD/sig	2.41	ns	n/a	P≤0.01
FLOWER BUD: MAIN COLOUR (RHS 1995)				
	76A	86A	n/a	82A
FLOWER: COLOUR OF PETALS AT FIRST OPENING (RHS 1995)				
	84A	78A	n/a	78A
FLOWER: COLOUR OF PETALS WHEN FULLY EXPANDED (RHS 1995)				
	82B	78A	n/a	80A
FLOWER: COLOUR OF PETALS AT FIRST REFLEXING (RHS 1995)				
	82A	78A	n/a	80A

Note: 'Homestead Purple' did not flower during this trial.

Verticordia plumosa x *Chamelaucium uncinatum* Waxflower Hybrid

'Susie'

Application No: 2000/208 Accepted: 8 Aug 2000.
Applicant: **AM Sattler and Co**, Williams, WA.

Characteristics (Table 41, Figure 24) Plant: growth habit erect, density dense, height medium, width medium. Stem: branch angle narrow acute, internode length medium. Leaf: length medium, thickness thin, colour green (RHS 137B). Flower bud: apical colour (after dehiscence of cap) purple-violet (RHS 81D). Flower: arrangement narrow distal, density medium, type single, diameter small, main colour of petal on first day of opening purple (RHS 75A), main colour of petal 10-14 days after opening purple-violet (RHS 81D), colour of waxy centre on first day of opening greyed-yellow (RHS 162B), colour of waxy centre 10-14 days after opening greyed-red (RHS 179A). Calyx tube: shape broadly obconical, colour at lower part red-purple (RHS 59A), colour at upper part yellow-green (RHS 146A). Stamen collar: colour on first day of opening white, colour on 10-14 days after opening pink. Style: colour pink, fading to base. Flowering time: late mid spring. (Note: All RHS colour chart numbers refer to the 1986 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Single hybrid plant selection: open pollination of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Mullering Brook' and *Verticordia plumosa* in a flower farm at Beaufort River, WA. The putative parents *Verticordia plumosa* is characterised by short plant height and *Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Mullering Brook' is characterised by tall plant height. The hybrid showed intermediate characteristics between these two parents. *Chamelaucium ciliatum* was also growing in the vicinity; however, it was not considered as a probable parent because the hybrid does not bear any resemblance to this species. Single hybrid plant was selected in 1994 for propagation trials. Plants propagated and lined out for field evaluation during 1995 -1998. These plants were distinct from other known varieties and shown to be uniform and stable. Selection criteria: plant growth habit erect with straight stems, flowering time late October, flower colour purple, flower size small. Propagation: vegetatively by cuttings. Breeder: AM Sattler and Co., Williams, WA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar variety of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit erect, height medium. Flower: size small, colour purple. On the basis of these characteristics 'Eric John' was considered as the most similar variety of common knowledge due to its similar flower colour, flower size and plant height and possible parentage. One of the possible parents, *Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Mullering Brook' was not included since it is clearly distinguishable from 'Susie' in the overall size of the plant, leaves and flowers. The other possible parent, *Verticordia plumosa* is also clearly distinguishable from 'Susie' due to its flowers having deeply divided sepals and glaucous leaves. 'Jasper'(ϕ was not included in the trial because it is clearly distinguishable by the plant growth habit and density. 'Susie' has erect stems and high plant density whereas 'Jasper'(ϕ has stems more spreading and plant density medium to sparse.

Comparative Trial Location: Muchea, WA (55km north of Perth). Conditions: trial was conducted in open nursery conditions under sprinkler irrigation. Plants were potted into 200mm pots containing a bark/sawdust/sand media with slow release fertiliser and micronutrients. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety were arranged in separate blocks. Measurements: Taken at random from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Robert Lullfitz**, Duncraig, WA.

Table 41 *Verticordia* x *Chamelaucium* varieties

	'Susie'	**'Eric John'ϕ**
PLANT: DENSITY		
	dense	sparse
LEAF: THICKNESS		
	thin	medium
FLOWER BUD: APICAL COLOUR (after dehiscence of cap)		
	81D purple-violet	81D purple-violet
FLOWER: TYPE		
	single	single
FLOWER: DIAMETER		
	small	small
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF PETAL (on first day of opening)		
	75A purple	75B purple
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF PETAL (10-14 days after opening)		
	81D purple-violet	75D purple
FLOWER: COLOUR OF WAXY CENTRE (on first day of opening)		
	162B greyed-yellow	168C greyed-orange
FLOWER: COLOUR OF WAXY CENTRE (10-14 days after opening)		
	179A greyed-red	179B greyed-red
CALYX TUBE: COLOUR		
lower part	red-purple 59A	red-purple 59A
upper part	yellow-green 146A	red-purple 59A
STAMEN COLLAR: COLOUR (at on first day of opening)		
	white	pink
STAMEN COLLAR: COLOUR (10-14 days after opening)		
	pink	pink
STYLE: COLOUR		
	pink, fading to base	pink

Vitis vinifera
Grape

'Red Rob Seedless'

Application No: 1998/144 Accepted: 10 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Andriske Table Grapes Pty Ltd**, Paringi, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 42, Figure 30) Young shoot: time of budburst very early, openness of tip fully open, density of prostrate hairs on tip medium, anthocyanin colouration of prostrate hairs on tip strong, anthocyanin colouration of bud weak. Young leaf: colour of upper side of blade light copper-red, prostrate hairs between main veins on lower side of blade absent, erect hairs on main veins on lower side of blade absent. Mature leaf: size of blade small, shape of blade pentagonal, number of lobes predominantly five, blistering of upper side of blade absent, arrangement of lobes of petiole sinus open, length of teeth medium, shape of teeth rectilinear to slightly convex, anthocyanin colouration of main veins on upper side of blade weak, prostrate hairs between main veins on lower side of blade absent, density of erect hairs between main veins on lower side of blade medium. Flower: sexual organs fully developed stamens and fully developed gynoecium. Bunch: size medium, density medium, length of peduncle medium. Berry: size large, shape in profile obtuse-ovate, colour of skin dark red-violet to blue-black, bloom strong, firmness of flesh firm, formation of seeds absent, particular flavour none, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent. Time of beginning of berry ripening: medium-late.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Red Globe' x pollen parent 'Menindee Seedless'. The seed parent is a red skin variety characterised by large, firm, seeded fruit with mid to late maturity. The pollen parent is an early maturing, white skin, seedless variety. Following the cross, mature seeds were recovered and propagated to seedling stage by a commercial nursery and transplanted to field plots for on-growing and evaluation. Selection criteria: later maturity, red skin, seedless, high yielding, firm and crunchy berries. Propagation: vegetative. Breeder: Stanley Andriske carried out breeding on Farm 3, Paringi, NSW, prior to his death in Dec 1991.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Berry: colour of skin red, firmness of flesh firm, formation of seeds absent. Time of beginning of berry ripening: late. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were chosen as comparators: 'Crimson Seedless' and 'Ruby Seedless'. The parents were not chosen as comparators as 'Red Globe' is a seeded variety and 'Menindee Seedless' is a white skinned variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Farm 3, Paringi, NSW (Latitude 34° South), trial planted in Winter 2000. Measurements taken during second fruiting seasons. Conditions: trial conducted in the field within existing vineyard plantings, vines propagated from cutting in a nursery, planted into trial site, irrigation, nutrition and pest and disease management treatments in-line with standard vineyard practices, no bunch trimming or thinning carried out, no GA applied. Vines trained onto large V trellis. Trial design: three-vine panels of each variety arranged in a randomised block design with five replicates. Measurements: from five vines of each variety.

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

Description: **Garth Swinburn**, Scholefield Robinson Mildura Pty Ltd, Mildura, VIC.

Table 42 *Vitis* varieties

	'Red Rob Seedless'	*'Crimson Seedless'	*'Ruby Seedless'
BERRY LENGTH (mm)			
mean	26.18	23.38	19.70
std deviation	3.84	2.35	2.39
LSD/sig	1.54	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
BERRY WIDTH (mm)			
mean	19.48	15.68	16.26
std deviation	1.90	1.36	1.56
LSD/sig	0.85	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
YOUNG SHOOT CHARACTERISTICS			
time of budburst	very early	late	late
intensity of anthocyanin colouration	strong	very strong	strong
MATURE LEAF CHARACTERISTICS			
size of blade	small	large	large
anthocyanin colouration of main veins on upper side of blade	weak	absent	absent
BUNCH CHARACTERITICS			
fruit maturity	medium-late	late	medium-late
bunch density	medium	loose	very loose
BERRY CHARACTERISTICS			
size	large	small-medium	small-medium
shape	obtuse-ovate	oblong	obtuse-ovate
skin colour (without bloom)	RHS 202A	RHS 187B	RHS 187A
bloom	very strong	medium	medium

GRANTS

Aglaonema hybrid
Aglaonema

'Amelia'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/106 Grantee: **Sunshine Foliage World**.
Certificate No: 2100 Expiry Date: 11 September, 2022.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

'Mary Ann'Ⓟ
Application No: 1999/107 Grantee: **Sunshine Foliage World**.
Certificate No: 2101 Expiry Date: 11 September, 2022.
Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

Avena sativa
Oats

'Taipan'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/299 Grantee: **NDSU Research Foundation**.
Certificate No: 2056 Expiry Date: 5 July, 2022.
Agent: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Bracteantha hybrid
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower

'Wanetta Gold'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/309 Grantee: **FD Hockings and OB Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.
Certificate No: 2092 Expiry Date: 27 August, 2022.

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'Surpass 402CL'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/319 Grantee: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.
Certificate No: 2089 Expiry Date: 26 August, 2022.

'Surpass 501TT'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/318 Grantee: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.
Certificate No: 2088 Expiry Date: 26 August, 2022.

'Surpass 603CL'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/320 Grantee: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.
Certificate No: 2090 Expiry Date: 26 August, 2022.

Calibrachoa hybrid
Calibrachoa

'KLEC99R14'Ⓟ
Application No: 2000/233 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 2063 Expiry Date: 8 July, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Ceratopetalum gummiferum
New South Wales Christmas Bush

'Festival'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/032 Grantee: **Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.
Certificate No: 2053 Expiry Date: 5 July, 2022.

Cicer arietinum
Chickpea

'Howzat'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/330 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Certificate No: 2105 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2022.
Agent: **Australian Agricultural Commodities**, Wee Waa, NSW.

Cichorium intybus
Chicory

'INIA Le Lacerta'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/028 Grantee: **Instituto Nacional Investigacion Agropecuaria (INIA)**.
Certificate No: 2099 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2022.
Agent: **Valley Seeds Pty Ltd**, Alexandria, VIC.

Coleonema pulchrum
Confetti Bush

'White Gold'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/061 Grantee: **Robert Bail**, Galston, NSW.
Certificate No: 2102 Expiry Date: 13 September, 2022.

Corymbia ptychocarpa x *Corymbia ficifolia*
Eucalypt

'Summer Snow'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/120 Grantee: **Stanley Thomas Henry and Nancy Veronica Henry**, Glasshouse Mountains, QLD.
Certificate No: 2108 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2027.

'Summer Glory'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/121 Grantee: **Stanley Thomas Henry and Nancy Veronica Henry**, Glasshouse Mountains, QLD.
Certificate No: 2109 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2027.

Cucurbita moschata
Pumpkin

'Sunset QHI'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/021 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 2091 Expiry Date: 27 August, 2022.

Digitaria didactyla (syn D. swazilandensis)
Swazi Grass

'Aussiblue'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/181 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales**.
Certificate No: 2058 Expiry Date: 7 July, 2022.
Agent: **Progressive Seeds Pty Ltd**, Mount Crosby, QLD.

Duranta repens
Golden Dewdrop, Sky Flower

'Sheena's Green'(Þ)
Application No: 1998/113 Grantee: **Unique Plants**.
Certificate No: 2098 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

'Sheena's Lime Glow'(Þ)
Application No: 2001/036 Grantee: **Unique Plants**.
Certificate No: 2094 Expiry Date: 27 August, 2022.
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

Ficus elastica
India Rubber Tree

'Sylvie'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/306 Grantee: **Denis-Plants B.V.B.A.**
Certificate No: 2062 Expiry Date: 8 July, 2027.
Agent: **Yates Botanicals Pty Limited**, Somersby, NSW.

Gossypium hirsutum
Cotton

'NuCOTN 38'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/278 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Goondiwindi, QLD.
Certificate No: 2079 Expiry Date: 25 August, 2022.

'NuOPAL'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/279 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Goondiwindi, QLD.
Certificate No: 2080 Expiry Date: 25 August, 2022.

'NuTOPAZ'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/277 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Goondiwindi, QLD.
Certificate No: 2078 Expiry Date: 25 August, 2022.

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

'Barberia'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/038 Grantee: **Barenbrug Holland B.V.**
Certificate No: 2061 Expiry Date: 7 July, 2022.
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Mulgrave, VIC.

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'AusVic'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/194 Grantee: **Vicseeds Pty Ltd**, Geelong, VIC.
Certificate No: 2104 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2022.

Medicago polymorpha
Burr Medic

'Cavalier'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/339 Grantee: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, Adelaide, SA.
Certificate No: 2060 Expiry Date: 7 July, 2022.

Pelargonium peltatum
Ivy Pelargonium

'Balcolav'(Þ) syn **Colorcade Lavender Glow**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/073 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2064 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcolburg'(Þ) syn **Colorcade Burgundy**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/075 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2066 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcolilac'(Þ) syn **Colorcade Lilac**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/077 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2067 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balcolink'(Þ) syn **Colorcade Pink**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/074 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2065 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Kleblue'(Þ) syn **Royal Blue**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/133 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 2075 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Klegatta'(Þ) syn **Regatta**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/134 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 2076 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Klepacif'(Þ) syn **Pacifique**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/135 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 2077 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Pelargonium xhortorum x peltatum
Pelargonium

'Balgalpipn'(Þ) syn **Galleria Pink Punch**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/078 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2068 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

'Balgalsabe'(Þ) syn **Galleria Scarlet Beauty**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/079 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**.
Certificate No: 2069 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Pelargonium zonale
Zonal Pelargonium

'Klecona'(Þ) syn **Arcona 2000**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/131 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 2073 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Klelad'(Þ) syn **Lady**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/128 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 2070 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Klelesmo'(Þ) syn **Lesmona**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/129 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 2071 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Klesail'(Þ) syn **Sailing**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/132 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 2074 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

'Klesectra'(Þ) syn **Ecco Extra**(Þ)
Application No: 2000/130 Grantee: **Klemm + Sohn GmbH & Co. KG**.
Certificate No: 2072 Expiry Date: 20 August, 2022.
Agent: **Ramm Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Fields, NSW.

Phaseolus vulgaris
Navy Bean

'Hyperno'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/154 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 2055 Expiry Date: 5 July, 2022.

Pisum sativum
Field Pea

'Kaspa'(Þ
Application No: 2001/269 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Attwood, VIC.
Certificate No: 2111 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2022.

Prunus avium
Sweet Cherry

'Sir Don'(Þ
Application No: 1998/046 Grantee: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and Cherry Growers of SA, SAFF Inc**, Adelaide, SA.
Certificate No: 2096 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2027.

'Sir Tom'(Þ
Application No: 1998/047 Grantee: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and Cherry Growers of SA, SAFF Inc**, Adelaide, SA.
Certificate No: 2097 Expiry Date: 10 September, 2027.

Rhododendron hybrid
Azalea

'Noel Archer'(Þ
Application No: 2001/112 Grantee: **Eric W. Jordan**.
Certificate No: 2083 Expiry Date: 25 August, 2022.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

'Princess Rosey'(Þ
Application No: 2001/111 Grantee: **James B Shanks**.
Certificate No: 2082 Expiry Date: 25 August, 2022.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

'Rena'(Þ
Application No: 2001/110 Grantee: **Karl Glaser**.
Certificate No: 2081 Expiry Date: 25 August, 2022.
Agent: **Rodger Max Davidson**, Galston, NSW.

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Ausled'(Þ syn **A Shropshire Lad**(Þ
Application No: 1999/117 Grantee: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2050 Expiry Date: 4 July, 2022.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Ausmum'(Þ syn **Pat Austin**(Þ
Application No: 1999/114 Grantee: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2048 Expiry Date: 4 July, 2022.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Ausway'(Þ syn **Noble Antony**(Þ
Application No: 1999/116 Grantee: **David Austin Roses Ltd**.
Certificate No: 2049 Expiry Date: 4 July, 2022.
Agent: **Siebler Publishing Services**, Hartwell, VIC.

'Prebian Candy'(Þ
Application No: 2000/157 Grantee: **Preesman Royalty B.V.**
Certificate No: 2084 Expiry Date: 26 August, 2022.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Ruibrei'(Þ syn **Optima Bright**(Þ
Application No: 2000/209 Grantee: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**
Certificate No: 2085 Expiry Date: 26 August, 2022.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Ruipottwodr'(Þ syn **Apricot Festival**(Þ
Application No: 2000/210 Grantee: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**
Certificate No: 2086 Expiry Date: 26 August, 2022.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Ruizweef'(Þ **syn Sweet Festival**(Þ
Application No: 2000/211 Grantee: **De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V.**
Certificate No: 2087 Expiry Date: 26 August, 2022.
Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Cranbourne, VIC.

'Tanaran'(Þ
Application No: 2000/293 Grantee: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Certificate No: 2051 Expiry Date: 4 July, 2022.
Agent: **Flora International Pty Ltd**, Ingleburn, NSW.

'Tanedaj'(Þ
Application No: 2000/295 Grantee: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**.
Certificate No: 2052 Expiry Date: 4 July, 2022.
Agent: **Flora International Pty Ltd**, Ingleburn, NSW.

Schefflera heptaphylla
Schefflera

'Jungle Gem'(Þ
Application No: 1999/113 Grantee: **RJ Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.
Certificate No: 2103 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2022.

Sporobolus virginicus
Sand Couch

'Ozlawn'(Þ
Application No: 1999/284 Grantee: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.
Certificate No: 2059 Expiry Date: 7 July, 2022.

Thuja occidentalis
Thuja (White Cedar)

'Futuristic'(Þ
Application No: 2001/303 Grantee: **Ronald Arthur Andrew**, Oyster Bay, NSW.
Certificate No: 2093 Expiry Date: 27 August, 2027.

Triticum aestivum
Wheat

'Bowerbird'ⓟ
Application No: 2001/008 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Certificate No: 2057 Expiry Date: 5 July, 2022.
Agent: **AWB Seeds Ltd**, Melbourne, VIC.

'Braewood'ⓟ
Application No: 2001/006 Grantee: **The University of Sydney and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Certificate No: 2106 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2022.
Agent: **Sunprime Seeds Pty Ltd**, Dubbo, NSW.

'Lorikeet'ⓟ
Application No: 2000/141 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.
Certificate No: 2054 Expiry Date: 5 July, 2022.
Agent: **AWB Seeds Ltd**, Melbourne, VIC.

Verticordia plumosa x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*

'Jasper'ⓟ
Application No: 1997/137 Grantee: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture**, Bentley Delivery Centre, WA.
Certificate No: 2095 Expiry Date: 5 September, 2022.

Zoysia matrella
Zoysia Grass

'Cavalier'ⓟ
Application No: 2001/018 Grantee: **The Texas A&M University System**.
Certificate No: 2107 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2022.
Agent: **Pizzeys Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys**, Brisbane, QLD.

'Facet'ⓟ
Application No: 2001/200 Grantee: **The Texas A&M University System**.
Certificate No: 2110 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2022.
Agent: **Pizzeys Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys**, Brisbane, QLD.

DENOMINATION CHANGED

Argyranthemum frutescens
Marguerite Daisy

'Cobrey'
Application No: 2000/260

From: Cosupri

Corymbia ficifolia
Eucalypt

'C89.2.7'
Application No: 1999/283

From: Summertime

Hordeum vulgare
Barley

'MacKay'
Application No: 2001/076

From: CK85

Trifolium subterraneum var *yanninicum*
Subterranean Clover

'Napier'
Application No: 2001/031

From: YL012

SYNONYM ADDED

Impatiens hybrid
New Guinea Impatiens

'Kimali' syn **Malita**
Application No: 2001/343
Synonym Malita has been added

'Kinepor' syn **Orange Neptis**
Application No: 2001/345
Synonym Orange Neptis has been added.

AGENT AMENDED

From: Collison & Co
To: A J Park
For the following varieties:

Actinidia chinensis
Kiwifruit

'HORT16A'ⓟ
Application No: 1998/094 Certificate Number: 1837

'Tomua'(Þ)
Application No: 1998/093 Certificate Number: 1541

From: Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd
To: Elders Limited
For the following varieties:

Solanum tuberosum
Potato

'Admiral'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/291 Certificate Number: 2118

'Andover'
Application No: 2000/093

'Inova'
Application No: 2001/058

'Midas'(Þ)
Application No: 2000/292 Certificate Number: 2119

'Saxon'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/210 Certificate Number: 1201

From: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
To: Ramm Pty Ltd
For the following varieties:

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'268 PINK'(Þ) syn **ECKESPOINT CELEBRATE 2 PINK**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/168 Certificate Number: 868

'490 MARBLE'(Þ) syn **ECKESPOINT FREEDOM MARBLE**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/169 Certificate Number: 869

'490 RED'(Þ) syn **ECKESPOINT FREEDOM RED**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/170 Certificate Number: 870

'WHITE FREEDOM'(Þ) syn **ECKESPOINT FREEDOM WHITE**(Þ)
Application No: 1995/167 Certificate Number: 867

OWNER AMENDED

From: State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture
To: Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Grains Research and Development Corporation and Australian Wool Innovation Limited
For the following variety:

Trifolium subterraneum var *yanninicum*
Subterranean Clover

'Napier'
Application No: 2001/031

From: Agriseeds Holdings Limited
To: New Zealand Agriseeds Limited
For the following varieties:

Lolium multiflorum
Italian Ryegrass

'Flanker'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/226 Certificate Number: 802

'Mariner'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/231 Certificate Number: 1011

'Tabu'
Application No: 1999/031

Lolium perenne
Perennial Ryegrass

'Bronsyn'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/232 Certificate Number: 803

'Dobson'(Þ)
Application No: 1993/034 Certificate Number: 508

'Meridian'(Þ)
Application No: 1997/025 Certificate Number: 1313

'Nevis'(Þ)
Application No: 1995/233 Certificate Number: 859

'Tolosa'
Application No: 2001/025

'Vedette'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/076 Certificate Number: 378

'Yatsyn 1'(Þ)
Application No: 1988/004 Certificate Number: 5

From: Koninklijke Van Zanten B.V.
To: Van Zanten Plants B.V.
For the following varieties:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Ballet'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/149 Certificate Number: 1400

'First Love'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/228 Certificate Number: 1063

'Jive'(Þ)
Application No: 1999/294 Certificate Number: 1731

'Toscana'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/041 Certificate Number: 461

'Victoria'(Þ)
Application No: 1992/148 Certificate Number: 473

'Virginia'(Þ)
Application No: 1996/148 Certificate Number: 1399

GRANTS REVOKED

The PBR grant for the following variety has been revoked under subsection 50(1) (b) of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.
It is no longer under PBR protection.

Agonis flexuosa
Willow Myrtle

'Forest Magic'
Application No: 1997/162 Certificate Number: 1474

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Leucospermum glabrum
Leucospermum

'LS90-4A-0'
Application No: 2000/139

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Rod Beechey'
Application No: 2001/189

Verbena x*hybrida*
Verbena

'Balwilblu'
Application No: 2000/238

'Balwildaav'
Application No: 2000/240

Leucadendron hybrid
Leucadendron

'Safari Goldstrike' syn **Safari Gold**
Application No: 2000/311

Lavandula stoechas ssp *pedunculata*
Lavender

'Royal Spendour'
Application No: 2000/335

WITHDRAWN PRIOR TO ACCEPTANCE

Callistemon hybrid
Bottlebrush

'MM01'
Application No: 2001/272

GRANTS SURRENDERED

The following varieties are no longer under PBR protection:

Alstroemeria hybrid
Peruvian Lily

'Nevada'
Application No: 1992/147 Certificate Number: 468

'Stadutia' syn **Tiara**
Application No: 1989/103 Certificate Number: 123

Brassica napus var *oleifera*
Canola

'Clancy'
Application No: 1996/189 Certificate Number: 889

'Scoop'
Application No: 1996/190 Certificate Number: 897

Capsicum annuum var *longum*
Condiment Paprika

'Kalocsai 90' syn **Fantasy Elixir**
Application No: 1996/255 Certificate Number: 1318

Chrysanthemum x*morifolium*
Chrysanthemum

'Alcala'
Application No: 1995/055 Certificate Number: 1748

Dactylis glomerata
Cocksfoot

'Grasslands Excel'
Application No: 1998/087 Certificate Number: 1547

Erysimum bicolor
Wallflower

'Lilac Joy'
Application No: 1997/015 Certificate Number: 1287

Euphorbia pulcherrima
Poinsettia

'Duecap' syn **Red Fox Capri Red**
Application No: 1997/194 Certificate Number: 1103

Hemerocallis hybrid
Daylily

'Peach Baby'
Application No: 1995/173 Certificate Number: 892

Lilium hybrid
Lily

'Holecici'
Application No: 1997/163 Certificate Number: 1744

Pennisetum glaucum
Pearl Millet

'Siromill'
Application No: 1995/139 Certificate Number: 581

Rosa hybrid
Rose

'Devilk' syn **Sparkling Orange**
Application No: 1993/131 Certificate Number: 591

'Devnovia' syn **Megan**
Application No: 1993/133 Certificate Number: 593

'Devrise' syn **Cerise Dawn**
Application No: 1993/132 Certificate Number: 592

'Devtinta' syn **Obsession**
Application No: 1993/134 Certificate Number: 594

'JACPIF' syn **Pleasure**
Application No: 1993/003 Certificate Number: 335

'JACYEF' syn **Shining Hour**
Application No: 1993/002 Certificate Number: 336

'KEINOUMI'
Application No: 1990/085 Certificate Number: 168

'Sunlampo' syn **Bellisima**
Application No: 1999/289 Certificate Number: 1836

Triticum turgidum ssp *turgidum*
Durum Wheat

'line 4210.23.6'
Application No: 1999/290 Certificate Number: 1665

CORRIGENDA

Ornithopus compressus
Serradella

'Santorini'
Application No: 1996/047

Journal Reference: PVJ 10(4) page 59

The **Origin** section of the description should read as:

Phenotypic selection: 'Santorini' originated from an accession 87GEH76, which was collected from the island of Santorini, Greece by Dr. J. Howieson and Dr. M. Ewing in 1987. This original source population was grown as spaced plants in 1989 at the Medina Vegetable Research Station, Medina, WA, by the ATGRC for characterisation. The population segregated into 8 distinct types one being 87GEH76c. This particular segregant was distinguished from the source population by its earlier flowering time; by a more upright habit; strong pod retention after senescence; larger seeds; pod shape; superior dry matter and seed yield. 87GEH76c was selected and grown in Medina in 1990 for further evaluation. It was then included in the field trials during 1991 –1995. 87GEH76c was later re-named as 'Santorini'. Selection criteria: seed yield, persistence, forage yield, harvestability, dehulling efficiency, aluminium tolerance and red-legged earth mite tolerance. Propagation: seed. Breeder: B J Nutt, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA.

Prunus domestica x *Prunus armeniaca*
Prunus - Interspecific Plum

'Flavor King'
Application No: 1999/309

Journal Reference: PVJ 15(2) page 51

In the **Characteristics** section the "ground colour of skin yellow" should read as: ground colour of skin yellow, over colour red – dark to red-purple except in small areas randomly spaced showing a speckling of yellow ground colour.

Prunus salicina
Japanese Plum

'Ausibell'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/158 Certificate No: 2024

'Showtime'(Þ)
Application No: 1994/001 Certificate No: 2023

Journal Reference: PVJ 15(2) page 90

In the Grants list these two varieties were inadvertently published under the common name Prunus-Interspecific Plum where its correct common name should be Japanese Plum.

Verbena x*hybrida*
Verbena

'Balazdapu'
Application No: 2000/243

'Balazdela'
Application No: 2000/242

'Balazlav'
Application No: 2000/244

'Balazpima'
Application No: 2000/241

'Balazropi'
Application No: 2000/239

'Balwilblu'
Application No: 2000/238

'Balwildaav'
Application No: 2000/240

'Sunmaref TP-SAP'
Application No: 2001/186

Journal Reference: PVJ 15(1) page 76

The botanical name of the above verbena varieties has been corrected from *Verbena* hybrid to *Verbena* x*hybrida.*

APPENDIX 1

FEES

Two fee structures exist as a result of the transition from Plant Variety Rights to Plant Breeders Rights.
For new applications (those lodged on or after 11 November 1994) the PBR fees apply. For older applications lodged before 11 November 1994 and not finally disposed of (Granted, Withdrawn, Refused etc.) the PVR fees in force at the time apply.

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

Payment of Fees

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

Collector of Public Monies
C/-Plant Breeders Rights Office
GPO Box 858
Canberra, ACT 2601

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

Consequences of not paying fees when due
Application fee
Should an application not be accompanied by the prescribed application fee the application will be deemed to be 'non-valid' and neither assigned an application number nor examined for acceptance pending the payment of the fee.

Examination fee
Non-payment of the examination fee of an application will automatically result, at the end of 12 months from the date of acceptance, in a refusal of the application. The consequences of refusal are the same as for applications deemed to be inactive (see 'inactive applications' below).

Consideration of a request for an extension of the period of provisional protection from the initial 12-month period may require the prior payment of the examination fee.

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

Annual fee
Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date, the grant of PBR will be revoked under Section 50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees, the PBR office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.

Inactive applications
An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 44 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant breeders rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 75 of the Act.

FEES

Basic Fees

	Schedule			
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
	$			
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination - per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
Total Basic Fees	2000	1800	2050	1400
Annual Renewal - all applications	300			

Schedule

A Single applications and applications based on an official overseas test reports.
B Applicable when two or more Part 2 Applications are lodged simultaneously and the varieties are of the same genus and the examinations can be completed at one location at the same time.
C Applications lodged under PVR (prior to 10th Nov 1994)
D Applicable to 5 or more applications examined at an Accredited Centralised Testing Centre

Other Fees

Variation to application(s) - per hour or part thereof	75
Change of Assignment - per application	100
Copy of an application (Part 1 and/or Part 2), an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Administration - Other work relevant to PBR - per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for (a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access - varieties with no direct use as a consumer	

APPENDIX 2

Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

(Members of the PBRAC hold office in accordance with Section 85 of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.)

Dr Paul **Brennan**
PO Box 144
LENNOX HEAD NSW 2478
Representing Plant Breeders

Ms Cheryl **McCaffery**
Proprietor
Eclipse IP Management
PO Box 2221 Milton Business Centre
MILTON QLD 4064
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr David **Moore**
Consultant
Applied Economic and Technology Services
PO Box 193
GAWLER, SA 5118
Representing consumers

Mr Peter **Neilson**
Crop and Food Research
Birrabee Park
Bowna via
ALBURY NSW 2640
Representing Plant Breeders

Mr Hugh **Roberts**
Farmer
'Birralee'
COOTAMUNDRA NSW 2694
Representing Users

Ms Anna **Sharpe**
Clayton Utz
GPO Box 55
BRISBANE QLD 4000
Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

Mr Doug **Waterhouse** (Chair)
Registrar, Plant Breeders Rights
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Comments on the technical operation of, or amendments to, the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*, particularly applications under section 17(2), should be directed through the Chairman.

APPENDIX 3

INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

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

A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

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

TABLE 1

PLANT GROUP/ SPECIES/ FAMILY	CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)
Almonds	Swinburn, Garth
Apple	Baxter, Leslie 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	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 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
- 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 5362 2159	
	03 5362 2187 fax	South Eastern Australia
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 of
	0154 42694 mobile	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	Sydney and surrounding
	0417 297 956 mobile	districts
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia
Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3670	Mediterranean areas of
		Australia
Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333	
	02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
George, Doug	07 5460 1308	
	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120	
	03 9769 1522 fax	Victoria, South Australia 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
	08 8948 3894 fax	Australia, including NT, NW of
	0407 034 083 mobile	WA and tropical arid areas
Hempel, Maciej	02 4628 0376	
	02 4625 2293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010	
	02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211	
	07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Hill, Jeff	08 8303 9487	
	08 8303 9607 fax	South Australia
Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Imrie, Bruce	02 4474 0951	
	02 4474 0952	
	imriecsc@sci.net.au	SE Australia
Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040	
	08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
James, Andrew	07 3214 2278	
	07 3214 2410 fax	Australia
Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240	
	07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
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 and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia
Oates, John	02 4473 8465	Sydney region, Eastern Australia
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	
	64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Winston, Ted	07 4068 8796 ph/fax	
	0412 534 514 mobile	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
Witherspoon, Jennifer	0407 688 457 mobile	South Australia
Worrall, Ross	02 4348 1900	
	02 4348 1910 fax	Australia
Young, Heidi	07 4690 2666	
	07 4630 1063	QLD, NSW
Zadow, Diane	03 5382 1269	
	03 5381 1210 fax	
	0419 145 763 mobile	Victoria
Zorin, Clara	07 3207 4306 ph/fax	
	0418 984 555	Eastern Australia

APPENDIX 4

INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

Name

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
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
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, Peter
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

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: ilpbr_tu@netvision.net.il

ITALY
Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi
Ministero dell'Industria, del Commercio e dell'Artigianato
19,v ia 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]
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[2]
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 51)

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.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of Accreditation
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham G Wilson	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	*Saccharum*	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	M Cox	30/6/97
Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	R 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 Gellert M Anderson	30/6/98
Koala Blooms	Monbulk, VIC	*Bracteantha*	Outdoor, irrigation	M Lunghusen	30/6/98
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	*Aglaonema*	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	30/6/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including *Impatiens hawkeri* and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/9/98
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Some tropical pastures	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D Hanger	30/9/98
Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	*Bougainvillea*	Outdoor, shadehouse	J Iredell	30/9/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	*Verbena*	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/98

Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	*Agapanthus*	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I Paananen	31/12/98
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Camellia, Lavandula, Osmanthus, Ceratopetalum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	31/12/98
Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	*Rosa*	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C Prescott	31/12/98
F & I Baguley Flower and Plant Growers	Clayton South, VIC	*Euphorbia*	Controlled glasshouses, quarantine facilities, tissue culture	G Guy	31/3/99
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	*Limonium, Raphiolepis, Eriostemon, Lonicera, Jasminum*	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	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	

The following applications are pending:

Name	**Location**	**Genera applied for**	**Facilities**	**Name of QP**
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	*Antirrinum*	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Berneutz M Hunt N Derera

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 Breeders Rights Office
PO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: December 20, 2002.

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

Class 29: Species of Lupinus other than
(in Class 8) Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 30: Species of Vicia other than
(in Class 9) Vicia faba L.

Class 31: Species of Beta + subdivisions of the species Beta vulgaris other than
(in Class 10 +11) Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima + Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 32: Species of Cucumis other than
(in Class 13 + 14) Cucumis sativus + Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 33: Species of Solanum other than
(in Class 21) Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 34: Species of Nicotiana other than
(in Class 22) Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 35: Species of Helianthus other than
(in Class 23 + 24) Helianthus tuberosus + Helianthus annuus

1 From UPOV RECOMMENDATIONS ON VARIETY DENOMINATIONS, Adopted by The Council of UPOV on October 16, 1987, and amended on October 25, 1991

* The complementary classes have been added by the Office of the Union for the convenience of the reader and are given the numbers 28 to 35.

APPENDIX 8

REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES
Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. 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
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8 Butler Street
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Phone 08 8305 9706

Western Australia
Mr Geoffrey Wood
AQIS
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Market City
280 Bannister Road
CANNING VALE WA 6154
Phone 08 9311 5407

New South Wales
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Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania
Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005
Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland
Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000
Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory
ACT and NT Registers are kept in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra
Phone 02 6272 4228

* In accordance with an amendment to section 61 of Plant Breeder's Rights Act, 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 9

Common Name to Botanical Name Index
For varieties included in this issue

Common Name	Botanical Name
African Daisy, Cape Daisy, Arctotis	*Arctotis fastuosa*
Aglaonema	*Aglaonema* hybrid
Apple	*Malus domestica*
Apricot	*Prunus armeniaca*
Arguta	*Actinidia arguta*
Avocado	*Persea americana*
Azalea	*Rhododendron* hybrid
Bacopa, Sutera	*Sutera cordata*
	Sutera hybrid
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Bluegrass Hybrid	*Poa arachnifera* x *Poa pratensis*
Bottlebrush	*Callistemon* hybrid
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea glabra*
	Bougainvillea hybrid
	Bougainvillea spectabilis
Bower Wattle, River Wattle	*Acacia cognata*
Brachiaria	*Brachiaria ruziziensis* x *Brachiaria brizantha*
Burr Medic	*Medicago polymorpha*
Busy Lizzie	*Impatiens walleriana*
Cabbage Tree, Dracaena	*Cordyline australis* x *Cordyline banksii*
Calibrachoa	*Calibrachoa* hybrid
Canola	*Brassica napus* var *oleifera*
Chickpea	*Cicer arietinum*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* x*morifolium*
Cocksfoot	*Dactylis glomerata*
Condiment Paprika	*Capsicum annuum* var *longum*
Confetti Bush	*Coleonema pulchrum*
Cotton	*Gossypium hirsutum*
Couchgrass, Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Daylily	*Hemerocallis* hybrid
Durum Wheat	*Triticum turgidum* ssp *turgidum*
Eucalypt	*Corymbia ficifolia*
Eucalypt	*Corymbia ptychocarpa* x *Corymbia ficifolia*
Euryops	*Euryops pectinatus*
Everlasting Daisy, Strawflower	*Bracteantha* hybrid
False Heather, Cuphea	*Cuphea hyssopifolia*
Fanflower	*Scaevola aemula*
Fern-Leaved Bidens	*Bidens ferulifolia*
Field Bean	*Vicia faba*
Field Pea	*Pisum sativum*
Gaura, Butterfly Bush	*Gaura lindheimeri*
Gazania, Treasure Flower	*Gazania rigens*
Glossy Abelia	*Abelia* x*grandiflora*
Golden Dewdrop, Sky Flower	*Duranta repens*
Grape	*Vitis vinifera*
Greater Periwinkle	*Vinca minor*
Grevillea	*Grevillea* hybrid

Grevillea	*Grevillea preissii* x *Grevillea fililoba*
Hebe	*Hebe diosmifolia* *Hebe* hybrid
India Rubber Tree	*Ficus elastica*
Italian Lavender	*Lavandula stoechas*
Italian Ryegrass	*Lolium multiflorum*
Ivy Pelargonium	*Pelargonium peltatum*
Japanese Plum	*Prunus salicina*
Kanooka, Water Gum	*Tristaniopsis laurina*
Kiwifruit	*Actinidia chinensis*
Lavender	*Lavandula stoechas* ssp *pedunculata*
Leucadendron	*Leucadendron* hybrid
Leucospermum	*Leucospermum glabrum*
Lily	*Lilium* hybrid
Lucerne	*Medicago sativa*
Marguerite Daisy	*Argyranthemum frutescens*
Mexican Cypress	*Cupressus lusitanica*
Navy Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*
Nemesia	*Nemesia* hybrid
New Guinea Impatiens	*Impatiens hawkeri* *Impatiens* hybrid
New South Wales Christmas Bush	*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*
New Zealand Flax	*Phormium tenax*
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Pearl Millet	*Pennisetum glaucum*
Pelargonium	*Pelargonium* x*hortorum* x *peltatum*
Perennial Ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*
Peruvian Lily	*Alstroemeria* hybrid
Petunia	*Petunia* hybrid
Philodendron	*Philodendron selloum*
Pink Phyllanthus	*Phyllanthus cuscutiflorus*
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Potato	*Solanum tuberosum*
Prunus - Interspecific Plum	*Prunus domestica* x *Prunus armeniaca*
Prunus Interspecific Rootstock	*Prunus* hybrid
Pumpkin	*Cucurbita moschata*
Rain Tree	*Brunfelsia undulata*
Riceflower	*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*
Rose	*Rosa* hybrid
Sand Couch	*Sporobolus virginicus*
Sanvitalia	*Sanvitalia* hybrid
Schefflera	*Schefflera heptaphylla*
Seaside Daisy	*Erigeron karvinskianus*
Serradella	*Ornithopus compressus*
Silver and Gold Chrysanthemum	*Ajania pacifica*
Spiny Headed Mat Rush	*Lomandra longifolia*
Spreading Flax-Lily, Blueberry Lily, Black-Anther Flax-Lily, Blue Flax Lily	*Dianella revoluta*
Spurflower	*[Plectranthus fruticosus* x *Plectranthus oertendahlii]* x *Plectranthus oertendahlii*
Star of Bethlehem, Wonder Flower, African Wonder Flower, Chincherinche	*Ornithogalum* hybrid *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*
Subterranean Clover	*Trifolium subterraneum* var *yanninicum*
Swamp Foxtail	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*
Swazi Grass	*Digitaria didactyla (*syn *D. swazilandensis)*
Sweet Cherry	*Prunus avium*
Thuja (White Cedar)	*Thuja occidentalis*
Torenia, Wishbone Flower, Wishbone Plant	*Torenia* hybrid
Triticale	x*Triticosecale*
Verbena	*Verbena* hybrid
Verbena	*Verbena* x*hybrida*
Wallflower	*Erysimum bicolor*
Waxflower	*Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Waxflower Hybrid	*Verticordia plumosa* x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Willow Myrtle	*Agonis flexuosa*
Zonal Pelargonium	*Pelargonium zonale*
Zoysia Grass	*Zoysia matrella*

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