

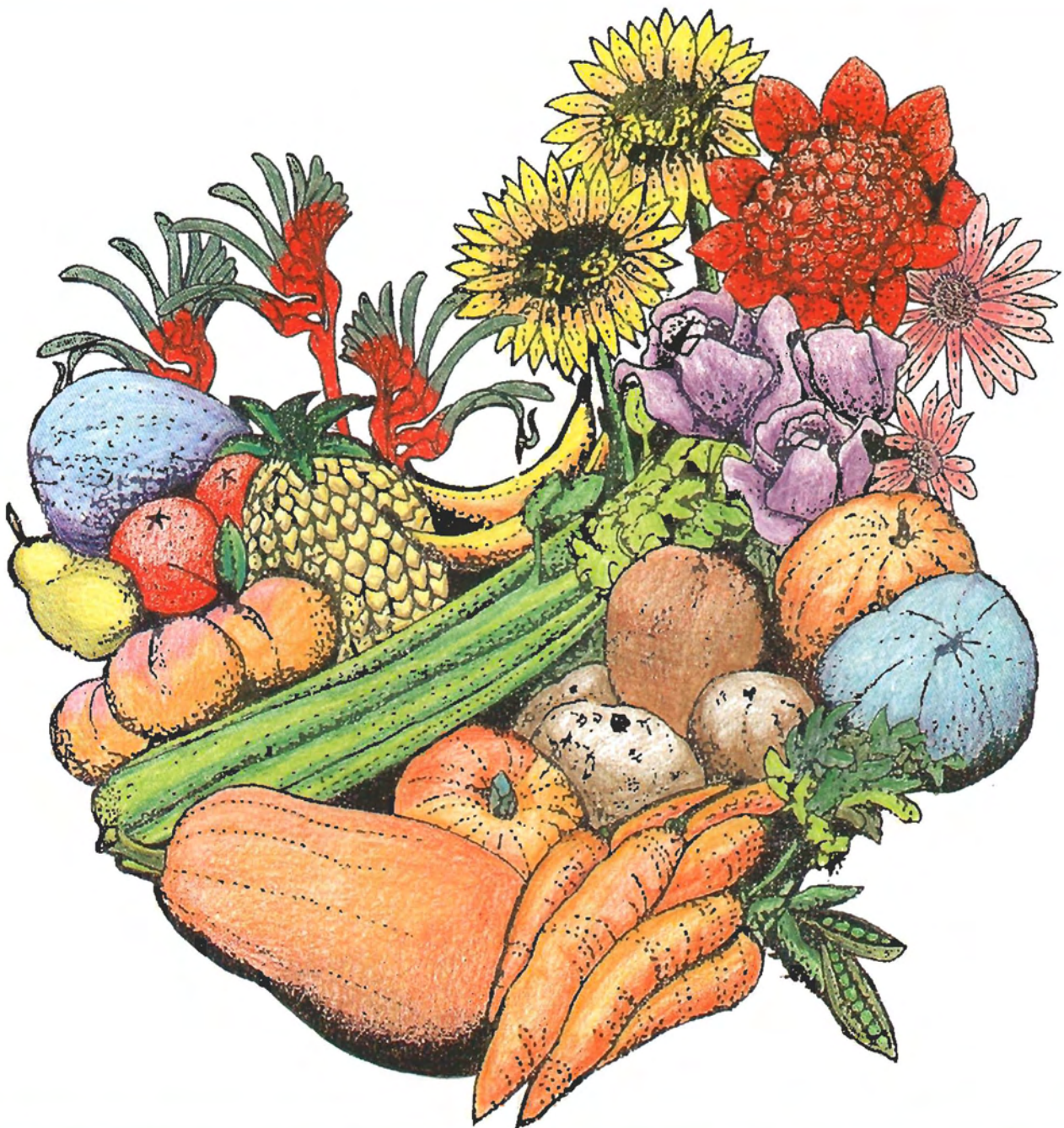


# Plant Varieties Journal

June 1990

Volume 3

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Official Journal of the Australian Plant Variety Rights Office

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## REGISTRAR'S REMARKS



**Ben Loudon**  
**Acting Registrar of**  
**Plant Variety Rights**  
**PLANT VARIETY RIGHTS OFFICE**  
**GPO BOX 858**  
**CANBERRA ACT 2601**

The former Registrar, Kathryn Adams, is greatly missed by me and the other PVR Office staff, as well as the many other people in other organisations who worked with her. Her acceptance of a promotion and departure was not before the Plant Variety Rights Scheme was firmly established and moving towards functioning as the *Plant Variety Rights Act* legislators had intended. The credit for the successful implementation of PVR rests with her and, in that respect, she remains with the scheme.

This year has seen, already, a rapid increase in the level of participation and an increase in staff to cope with the demand. There are now 3 permanent examiner's positions and (at the time of writing) 148 applications for registrations lodged already this 1989/90 financial year. Last year at the same time there was one examiner and 57 applications. I believe this increase is mainly because of widespread industry acceptance and endorsement of PVR, thereby acknowledging the importance of plant breeding.

Australia will begin to see examples of how PVR can be used in commercialising new varieties as protected varieties become more frequent on the market. Rights are already granted to 48 varieties and there are another 27 varieties due in July. Australian plant breeders are beginning, also, to utilise some of the benefits of Australia's UPOV membership by applying for PVR in other UPOV member countries. This potential for Australian plant breeders to export their varieties is a welcome development in such difficult economic times.

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**CLOSING DATE FOR SEPTEMBER ISSUE: 20 JULY 1990**

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## PART 1 — ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

### Implementation of PVR — Progress

As from 1 March 1990, PVR is available to all genera and species of plants excluding fungi, algae and bacteria. This completes, on schedule, the program for implementation begun in 1988. Potential applicants should contact the PVR Office as early as possible in the breeding program to ensure that the required trials can be incorporated into the normal evaluation cycle.

A summary of eligibility requirements and examination procedure are given at Appendix 1.

### PVR Registered Names and Trade marks

Sub-section 40(f) of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987* deems that a grantee's PVR is infringed by a *person who uses the name of that plant variety, being the name entered in the Register, in relation to any other plant variety or in relation to any plant other than a plant of the first-mentioned variety.*

This means that 'passing off' another plant variety as a protected variety is infringing the grantee's rights. PVR protects both the variety as well as its registered name. Applicants are expected to register their varieties under the name by which it is to be marketed to enjoy this protection.

The name of a plant variety cannot be registered as a trade mark since it is the name by which the plant is described and is excluded from registration under sub-section 24 (1)(d) of the *Trade Marks Act 1955*. Therefore a plant variety cannot be protected through the trade mark registration system. Trade marks which indicate the trade origin of seeds, plants and plant materials may be registered in class 31 subject to a condition that the words forming the trade mark not be used as a varietal name. Failure to observe that condition would render the trade mark registration invalid.

Names registered as trade marks or business names are not expressly disqualified from PVR registration as variety names but may be anyway under sub-sections 17(2)(a),(b) or 17(4) of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987* (see appendix 2). Even in circumstances where an applicant may be entitled to include a business name or trade mark in a registered name, they are discouraged from doing so because of the potential confusion when rights lapse or are transferred to another owner.

Trade marks can, of course, be used in association with PVR variety names to denote the origin of groups of varieties. This is important considering the restrictions on eligibility of PVR names. A

typical acceptable use of both would be to market a variety under its PVR registered variety name beside the Trade mark registered breeder's or variety series name. For example, the PVR granted *Lechenaultia* varieties 'Ultraviolet', 'Flamingo' and 'Starburst' are sold under these names prefixed by the registered trade mark "Fantail".

### Market Evaluation under Provisional Protection

**Market evaluation** is now a purpose under clause 22(2)(b)(iii) of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*, prescribed in the amended Plant Variety Rights Regulations, effective from 1 March 1990. This means that provisional protection will still be retained if a variety is sold for scientific evaluation, bulking up or market evaluation. An applicant can now sell the variety to the public before rights are granted without losing provisional protection.

Applicants intending to sell varieties for market evaluation should notify the Registrar with details of the amount of sales, their purpose and the time over which they are to be sold.

Applicants intending to fully commercialise their varieties under provisional protection by market evaluation should also consider that, under sub-section 22(7), proceedings for infringement of rights can only be instituted if and when rights are granted.

Under sub-section 22(2)(a), provisional protection shall cease to apply for varieties which will not be granted or are unlikely to be granted rights. The completion of examination processes, including finalised descriptions, field examinations and payment of examination fees are indicators that rights are likely to be granted. If section 22(2)(b) is repealed and provisional protection is no longer conditional on sale of the variety, then the timing and duration of examination procedures may be reviewed considerate of 22(2)(a).

### PVR DUS Testing under Quarantine Conditions

Overseas applicants should note that introducing plant material to the continent of Australia involves extensive and rigorous plant quarantine procedures. The introduction of new plant varieties to Australia is a lengthy process for some plant species because PVR testing can only commence after plants are released from post-entry quarantine.

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The *Plant Variety Rights Act, 1987* has taken quarantine delays into account by giving applicants the option, under section 23, of providing overseas data and also in allowing longer time periods for prior overseas sale than do other UPOV countries.

To further shorten the entry time for a variety, it may be possible to undertake some stages of PVR evaluation during the years plants are actually in the country but held in quarantine. Your comments as to the need and desirability of such an option are invited before discussions are initiated with Australian Plant Quarantine Authorities. Please forward any comments, giving details of plant species, the current quarantine import procedures, the anticipated number of varietal imports and the extent of commitment for necessary funding, to **The Registrar by 1 August, 1990.**

## Workshops on PVR Applications and Trials

The PVR Office intends to hold workshops with qualified persons conducting comparative growing trials and preparing PVR applications. These workshops, of half or one day duration, will be conducted in each state. The workshops will provide a forum for discussion of matters such as DUS trial methodology, statistical method, preparation of PV Journal descriptions and photography. They are convened by the PVR Office examiners who would attend at PVR Office expense. The desired outcome is to make the processes of PVR application mutually more efficient.

Those interested in participating in such workshops are invited to write to **The Registrar** so they can be included in planning.

## Varieties for Comparison

Potential applicants planning comparative growing trials should consider varieties with prior PVR applications, even the applicant's own varieties, if they are close varieties (See PVJ Vol 2 No 2.) The normal criteria to choose varieties for comparison are:

- a) those varieties which share major characteristics with the new one and could thus be confused with it;
- b) varieties which are well known reference varieties.

If there are no other varieties in cultivation, breeders should compare their new varieties with the standard wild forms. Varieties can be excluded from trials if applicants are confident the distinguishing differences do not require a comparative growing trial as evidence.

## PVR on Hybrid Lines and Inbred Parents

Breeders of hybrid seed varieties have frequently questioned the value and suitability of PVR protection for their varieties. A major concern is that public interest provisions in section 39 of *Plant Variety Rights Act, 1987* may be used to place their inbred parent varieties freely in the hands of a competitor. The powers to issue compulsory licences to supply plant material are necessary for the operation of a PVR scheme but could not compromise a grantee in this way. Similar powers are present in the *Patents Act 1952*. Breeders with such concerns are invited to read again Sections 24, 33, 34, 38 and 39 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act* in view of the following.

### Hybrid varieties

The hybrid variety, derived each generation from inbred lines, is considered to be the variety itself. The hybrid, and not its parents, may need to be available for comparative growing trials with other varieties and, after 2 years of rights being granted, may need to be available in reasonable quantities at a reasonable price. Reproductive material of the hybrid variety refers to the hybrid seed and not seed of the parent varieties. The parent varieties are not the hybrid varieties.

### Inbred Parent Varieties

The exclusive rights conferred in the PVR are intended to facilitate reward to breeders during marketing of a variety. Inbred parent varieties may also benefit from PVR registration. Although not designed to cover varieties which are not themselves marketed, the PVR Act does not exclude them from protection.

Consider the processes in applying for registration and being granted PVR.

It is common practice for applicants to conduct comparative growing trials and proceed through the examination processes, including field examination, to granting of rights before actually releasing plant material. There is no impediment to breeders of an inbred line also doing this. It would also be possible to conduct subsequent growing trials with the variety, considered necessary after public comment or objections without the Secretary needing to order material into a Genetic Resources Centre (under section 33). The applicant for the inbred would, of course, need to ensure that subsequent applicants were able to provide evidence for PVR that their varieties were distinct uniform and stable from the PVR registered inbred. DUS testing need not entail releasing seed to a competitor.

There remains the possibility under sub-section 39(4) for a person, 2 years after granting, to request a compulsory licence to release the variety if reasonable quantities are not available at a reasonable price.

The purpose of an inbred line is, presumably, to produce a commercially useful hybrid. It is not normally sold or used agriculturally. If there was a

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demand for the variety under Section 39, it may not be considered that there is **any** reasonable quantity to meet such a demand. As mentioned in PVJ Vol 1. No 2. page 6, sub-section 38(1)(e), the breeders privilege, allows the use of a variety as a source of variation but does **not** cover repeated use of one variety for commercial production of another. The person demanding material under Section 39 would have to demonstrate that they had some purpose other than infringing the grantee's rights.

A compulsory licence issued would probably take into account other licensing arrangements, if any, for the sale of that variety. The price, to be reasonable, would also take into account the value of the variety when used for its normal purpose. The decisions under section 39, conditions of use specified in a compulsory licence, are subject to review by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

Failure to comply with a condition imposed or compulsory licence could mean forfeiture of rights but not necessarily forfeiture of actual plant material.

## Application Forms

Applicants may, if they wish, prepare their own copies of the application forms instead of typing the information on to PVR supplied forms. For this purpose, the most recent part 1 is given as appendix 3 for applicants to use a guide. Part 2 forms are different for each plant genus.

To expedite processing of applications, PVR Office would appreciate also receiving a copy on computer diskette, particularly the description for PV Journal. Data received in ASCII or in any common word processing package could save many hours of re-typing. Please contact the PVR office for more details.

## Fees

A new schedule of fees, effective as from 1 July 1990 is given as Appendix 4.

Applicants and grantees paying fees are requested to make cheques payable to **Collector of Public Monies** but to send all fees due via Plant Variety Rights Office so their payment can be recorded.

## Staff



PVR has a new staff member. Andrew Keal has recently joined us as an examiner, to maintain staff numbers until permanent positions are resolved. Andrew has a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in botany and has a keen interest in ecology and sustainable agriculture. Before joining the Department of Primary Industries and Energy in 1983, he worked five years in horticultural nurseries, market gardens and orchards.

## PVR Trials — Register of Names

The Plant Variety Rights office is compiling a register of names (Appendix 6) of organisations who undertake PVR trials for other people or who will assist with preparing applications to overseas PVR Offices. This list will be given to anyone who asks and no preference will be given to any organisation. Organisations interested in being on the register should write to the Registrar. The PVR Office does not take any responsibility for the actions of these organisations.

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## PART 2 — MATTERS FOR PUBLIC NOTICE

### PVR Granted

Plant Variety Rights have been granted under Section 26 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*, and entry has been made in the Plant Varieties Register, for the following varieties:

1. **'Grasslands Tahora'** (Application No. 89/023)  
*Trifolium repens*  
**Grantee:** Grassland Division, DSIR on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen in Right of New Zealand  
**Certificate No. 37**  
**Expiry Date: 2 May, 2009**
2. **'Meizaipur'** (Application No. 89/009)  
*Rosa hybrida*  
**Grantee:** S N C Meilland et Cie, of Antibes, France  
**Certificate No. 38**  
**Expiry Date: 14 February, 2009**
3. **'Keijourna'** (Application No. 89/010)  
*Rosa hybrida*  
**Grantee:** Universal Plants S A R L, of Le Cannet des Maures, France.  
**Certificate No. 39**  
**Expiry Date: 14 February, 2009**
4. **'Meikrusa'** (Application No. 89/050)  
*Rosa hybrida*  
**Grantee:** S N C Meilland et Cie, of Antibes, France  
**Certificate No. 40**  
**Expiry Date: 17 July, 2009**
5. **'Meirolour'** (Application No. 89/054)  
*Rosa hybrida*  
**Grantee:** S N C Meilland et Cie, of Antibes, France  
**Certificate No. 41**  
**Expiry Date: 18 July, 2009**
6. **'Meivouplix'** (Application No. 89/055)  
*Rosa hybrida*  
**Grantee:** S N C Meilland et Cie, of Antibes, France  
**Certificate No. 42**  
**Expiry Date: 18 July, 2009**
7. **'Meivrofix'** (Application No. 89/056)  
*Rosa hybrida*  
**Grantee:** S N C Meilland et Cie, of Antibes, France  
**Certificate No. 43**  
**Expiry Date: 18 July, 2009**
8. **'Grasslands Kara'** (Application No. 89/051)  
*Dactylis glomerata*  
**Grantee:** Grasslands Division, DSIR on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen in Right of New Zealand  
**Certificate No. 44**  
**Expiry Date: 27 July, 2009**
9. **'Pirin'** (Application No. 88/023)  
*Dianthus caryophyllus*  
**Grantee:** Bioprogress — SP — "Selca", of Plovdiv, Bulgaria  
**Certificate No. 45**  
**Expiry Date: 31 August, 2008**
10. **'Neshka'** (Application No. 88/019)  
*Dianthus caryophyllus*  
**Grantee:** Bioprogress — SP — "Selca", of Plovdiv, Bulgaria  
**Certificate No. 46**  
**Expiry Date: 31 August, 2008**
11. **'Zornitza'** (Application No. 88/013)  
*Dianthus caryophyllus*  
**Grantee:** Bioprogress — SP — "Selca", of Plovdiv, Bulgaria  
**Certificate No. 47**  
**Expiry Date: 31 August, 2008**
12. **'Valya'** (Application No. 88/017)  
*Dianthus caryophyllus*  
**Grantee:** Bioprogress — SP — "Selca", of Plovdiv, Bulgaria  
**Certificate No. 48**  
**Expiry Date: 31 August, 2008**

### Applications

The PVR applications listed below have been accepted under S18 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*.

#### a) Descriptions Finalised

Applications for PVR on the varieties described below have been accepted under S18 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*

## POTATO

*(Solanum tuberosum)*



Variety: 'Morene' Application No. 88/005

Applicant: Eurogrow Potatoes Ltd., of New Zealand.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: blue-violet, multi-flowered and profuse inflorescences; strong anthocyanin coloration of the flower buds; light yellow flesh in a long tuber; light green leaves; an open leaf silhouette.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Kennebec', a close, well known variety and industry standard.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the Potato Research Station, Toolangi in Victoria in 1989/90. One hundred and twenty plants of each variety were grown in three replicates together in red/brown loam fertilized with Pivot 800 at 2 t/ha and irrigated as necessary. Measurements are from twenty specimens chosen at random.

In addition to morphological data from growing trials, the applicant has submitted, as a distinguishing characteristic, prints of gel electrophoresis of tuber enzyme extractions which display a consistently different banding pattern to those of the other varieties. (See photograph).

Acid phosphatase isozyme banding patterns were obtained according to the 'Isozymes in Plant Breeding' Part B, by SD Tanskley and TJ Orton 1983 and detected according to 'Allozyme Electrophoresis' by BJ Richardson, PR Baverstock and M Adams (p162, Academic Press 1986). The banding patterns were obtained using agarose iso-electric focusing according to PE Burdett, Journal of Forensic Science 1981, 26:405-409.

### Origin

'Morene' arises from the controlled pollination of the variety 'Renova' with the pollen parent SVP-AM66/42 in 1971 by S Brunia of Kraggenburg, Holland. Plant Variety Rights have been granted in Holland, France, Spain, Great Britain, Ireland, Argentina and New Zealand. Rights have also been applied for in Italy, Belgium and Denmark.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Morene' is a late maturing variety, upright with moderately open foliage. Leaves are light green, glossy with weak anthocyanin coloration of the midrib and anthocyanin absent in young leaflets. Flowers are blue-violet and occur as multiples in each inflorescence. Frequency of inflorescence is high with strong anthocyanin coloration of the

buds but 'Morene' sets few fruit. Tubers have shallow eyes, smooth white skin and a light yellow flesh. Lightsprouts are few, thin, strongly purple, have small terminal buds and strong lenticel protrusions.

### Table of Comparison of Potato Varieties

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Morene'	* 'Kennebec'
<b>PLANT HEIGHT</b>		
mean	28.9cm	35.1cm
range	22.0-38.1	30.2-40.1
standard deviation	4.96	3.31
<b>LEAF LENGTH</b>		
mean	30.0cm	29.3cm
range	28.1-34.2	24.4-35.4
standard deviation	1.53	3.06
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH</b>		
mean	6.5cm	10.7cm
range	5.5-8.0	8.8-12.4
standard deviation	0.77	1.12
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH</b>		
mean	5.3cm	8.1cm
range	4.5-6.6	7.0-9.2
standard deviation	0.58	0.73
<b>PEDUNCLE LENGTH</b>		
mean	12.2cm	6.5cm
range	8.0-16.1	6.0-7.1
standard deviation	2.61	0.36
<b>FLORET LENGTH</b>		
mean	2.7cm	2.1cm
range	2.4-2.9	1.8-2.5
standard deviation	0.15	0.20
<b>FLOWER COLOUR</b>	blue-violet	white
<b>BUD ANTHOCYANIN</b>	very strong	very weak
<b>FRUIT FREQUENCY</b>	few	absent
<b>TUBER SHAPE</b>	long	long oval



Flowers of 'Morene', multiple blue-violet, and 'Kennebec'. (Photograph supplied by applicant.)





Variety: 'Winlock' Application No. 90/045

Applicant: Dept of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, of Victoria.

#### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: profuse white flowers; very weak pigmentation of flower buds; absence of fruit; late maturation; round, smooth, white skinned tubers.

#### Varieties used for comparison

'Sebago' being another smooth white skinned potato, the closest known and a standard variety available in Australia.

#### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the Potato Research Station, Toolangi in Victoria in 1989/90. Two hundred plants of each variety were grown in three replicates in red/brown loam fertilized with Pivot 800 at 2 t/ha and irrigated as necessary. Measurements shown in the table of comparison are from twenty specimens chosen at random.

In addition to morphological data from growing trials, the applicant has submitted, as a distinguishing characteristic, prints of gel electrophoresis of tuber enzyme extract which display a consistently different banding pattern to those of the other varieties. (See photograph).

Acid phosphatase isozyme banding patterns were obtained according to 'Isozymes in Plant Breeding' Part B, by SD Tanskley and TJ Orton 1983 and detected according to 'Allozyme Electrophoresis' by BJ Richardson, PR Baverstock and M Adams (p162, Academic Press 1986). The banding patterns were obtained using agarose iso-electric focusing according to PE Burdett, Journal of Forensic Science 1981, 26:405-409.

#### Origin

'Winlock' arose from the controlled pollination of the variety 'Bungama' by the pollen parent 58-7-215 and was then selected from 20,000 field grown plants. The breeding and selection for yield, smooth white skins, shape, size and cooking qualities was conducted by Dr. Roger Kirkham of the Potato Research Station, Healesville, Victoria between 1978 and 1982.

#### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Winlock' is an upright and vigorous plant with moderate foliage cover. Stem anthocyanin is absent or weak unlike 'Sebago' which has strong stem coloration. The dark green and relatively glossy leaves have an open silhouette with a smaller terminal leaflet than 'Sebago'. The profuse white flowers of 'Winlock' produce few fruit. The round tubers have shallow eyes, a smooth white skin and white flesh.

#### Agronomy

'Winlock' is a late bulking variety which must be dug late if the high yields are to be realised.

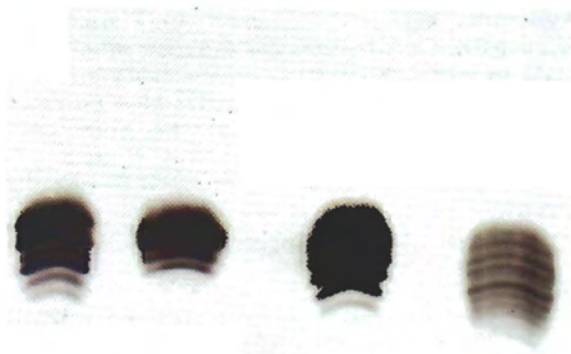
#### Table of Comparison of Varieties of Potato

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Winlock'	* 'Sebago'
PLANT HEIGHT		
mean	37.9cm	38.9cm
range	25-48	28-47
standard deviation	4.81	5.4
LEAF LENGTH		
mean	27.3cm	30.8cm
range	24-32	27-34
standard deviation	2.3	2.2
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH		
mean	7.9cm	10.2cm
range	6.9-8.6	9.0-12.1
standard deviation	0.54	0.89
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH		
mean	6.6cm	7.3cm
range	5.0-8.1	6.5-8.0
standard deviation	0.78	0.59
PEDUNCLE LENGTH		
mean	6.0cm	4.4cm
range	4.9-6.5	3.7-5.9
standard deviation	0.47	0.57
FLORET LENGTH		
mean	2.1cm	3.0cm
range	1.6-2.6	2.4-3.6
standard deviation	0.34	0.41
FLOWER COLOUR	white	blue-violet
BUD ANTHOCYANIN	very weak	very strong
FRUIT FREQUENCY	very few	very many
TUBER SHAPE	round	round oval



Flowers of 'Winlock', multiple white, and 'Sebago'. (Photograph supplied by applicant.)



Acid phosphatase isozyme banding patterns of gel electrophoresis from left to right are: 'Sebago', 'Winlock', 'Kennebec' and 'Morene'. (Photograph supplied by applicant.)



'Lich' (yellow) with its comparative variety *C. ternata*. (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

## CHOISYA (*Choisya ternata*)



Variety: 'Lich' (commercial synonym 'Sundance')  
Application No. 89/020

Applicant: P Catt, Liss Forest Nursery Ltd of United Kingdom.

Agent in Australia: R Peate, Plantgrowers Australia Pty Ltd. of Wonga Park, Victoria.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: yellow foliage and smaller plant size.

### Varieties used for comparison

*Choisya ternata* green form.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the nursery of Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd, Wonga Park, Victoria in 1989. Sixteen plants each of 'Lich' and *Choisya ternata* green form were struck from cuttings in May 1989, grown in a poly-tunnel and kept on heated beds under fog. They were potted-on in September into 60mm tubes filled with pinebark and sand. The pH was adjusted with dolomite and the mixture fortified with gypsum, iron and 'Osmocote'.

### Origin

'Lich' arose as a mutation of *C. ternata*. It was selected by Mr P Catt of Greatham Hants, UK for its colour. PVR was granted in UK in 1986.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Lich' is a small perennial shrub with ternate compound leaves, leaflets elliptic to about 7.5cm long. Flowers are white, in terminal cymes with 4-5 petals and sepals, conspicuous and moderately scented.

### Table of Comparison of *Choisya* Varieties

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Lich'	* 'C. ternata'
PLANT HEIGHT (at 9.5 months from propagation)		
mean	200mm	367mm
range	175-225	300-410
standard deviation	16.5	34.6
LEAF COLOUR (RHS)	7A	144-146A

## CREeping BLUEGRASS (*Bothriochloa insculpta*)



Variety: 'Bisset' Application No. 90/021

Applicant: Queensland Dept of Primary Industries.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: medium fine stolons; strongly stoloniferous; long spreading hairs on both surfaces of the base of the blade.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Hatch' being the closest known variety available in Australia.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the QDPI Research Station, Gympie in Queensland in February to June 1989. Ten plants were planted in the field at early tillering stage. Plants were arranged in groups of five at 1.5m spacings in staggered rows 1.0m apart. Fertilizer was applied on March 1, 1989.

### Origin

'Bisset' arises from selection in a nursery and trialling ground in Toowoomba comparing 133 accessions belonging to the *B. pertusa/insculpta* species group. Selection criteria were dry matter yield, degree of stolon development and flowering time. Seed of two accessions were bulked in equal proportions in 1983 and increased over three generations to form the variety 'Bisset'.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Bisset' is an apomictic weakly tufted perennial with erect and geniculately ascending culms to

1.4m, numerous prostrate culms with a strong tendency to produce plantlets and roots at the node. Culms are channelled on one side with exposed portions often pigmented reddish pink to mauve. Erect culms are often branched at the nodes which are yellowish with a ring of erect white hairs 3-4mm long. Leaf sheaths are largely glabrous, except for hairs to 2mm long along the whole or part of the margin, sometimes flushed with purple, without the small elliptic glands on the keel and nerves often present in cv. 'Hatch'. The ligule is a fibrous papery membrane 1-1.5mm long and 4-5 mm broad. Leaf blades are generally longer than, but the same width as those of cv. 'Hatch', light green with purple finely serrate margins with a hairy yellow transverse band, narrowing towards the midrib, on both surfaces at the blade sheath junction above a ligule. Leaves and stems are often not as glaucous as in 'Hatch'.

### Table of Comparison of Varieties of *Bothriochloa*

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Bisset'	* 'Hatch'
<b>STOLON LENGTH</b> (4 longest at 56 days from sowing)		
mean	583mm	349mm
range	66-905	65-641
standard deviation	29	27
<b>NUMBER OF STOLON NODES</b> (4 longest at 56 days from sowing)		
mean	8.8	3.5
range	1-14	1-6
standard deviation	0.9	0.3
<b>TILLERS ON PRIMARY STOLONS</b> (at 56 days)		
mean	67.5	8.3
range	3-101	2-20
standard deviation	10.3	1.8
<b>FLAG LEAF LENGTH</b> (at flowering)		
mean	51.4mm	32.1mm
range	22-98	11-55
standard deviation	3.3	2.0



Comparison between cv. 'Hatch' (far left, far right) and cv. 'Bisset' (centre left, centre right) showing glands on the leaf sheath of cv. 'Hatch' (far right) and long hairs on the surface at the base of the leaf blade of cv. 'Bisset' (centre left). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

## CHRISTMAS CACTUS (*Schlumbergera truncatus* hybrid)



Variety: 'Christmas Fantasy' Application No. 90/043

Applicant: B L Cobia Inc., of Winter Garden, Florida, USA.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from any other known variety in having the following combination of characteristics: predominantly orange-red tepals with a small white centre field; phylloclades with short midribs; absence of margin undulations on phylloclades; short perianth tube; medium sized tube-forming tepal blades; short pistil.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Gold Charm' and 'Alba', having similar growth habit and being the closest known standard varieties.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons are from a comparative trial conducted at Winter Garden, Florida, USA (latitude 30°N) between 1985 and 1989, in light-regulated glasshouses with temperatures between 15.5 – 29.5°C in winter and 24 – 35°C in summer. Relative humidity was maintained above 65%. Plants of each variety were grown from single phylloclades in 9cm pots in a peat/polystyrene growing medium with regular liquid fertilizer. Propagated in winter (January-February) and pruned to the second tier at about 5 months of age, plants bloomed during November and December. Measurements were taken from 20 plants chosen at random.

### Origin

This variety arises from the controlled pollination of research variety 'ZH1178-T' by 'ZH6658', at Winter Garden, Florida, USA. A single seedling progeny was selected on the basis of its flowering and growth characteristics and propagated asexually to produce the variety 'Christmas Fantasy'. This variety is protected in the USA by Plant Patent number 6046, and was first offered for sale in the USA in November 1985.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Christmas Fantasy', in common with 'Gold Charm' and 'Alba', has an upright growth habit, a third order phylloclade predominance of 2 to 3, no phylloclade curvature in cross section and spatulate tepals with acute tips.

'Christmas Fantasy' can be distinguished from 'Gold Charm' and 'Alba' by its orange-red tepals, which have a small white centre field. 'Gold Charm' tepals are a uniform yellow-orange while 'Alba' tepals are uniform white. 'Christmas

'Fantasy' phylloclades have shorter midribs than those of 'Gold Charm' and 'Alba'. Margin undulations are absent in 'Christmas Fantasy' and 'Alba', but present in 'Gold Charm'. The perianth tube and the pistil in 'Christmas Fantasy' are shorter than in 'Gold Charm' and 'Alba'. The tube-forming tepals of 'Christmas Fantasy' are shorter and wider than those of 'Alba' but longer and narrower than those of 'Gold Charm'.



Comparison between 'Christmas Fantasy', (centre) 'Gold Charm' (left) and 'Alba' (right). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)



10 month old specimen of 'Christmas Fantasy'. (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

## Table of Comparison of Christmas Cactus Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Christmas Fantasy'	* 'Gold Charm'	* 'Alba'
TEPAL COLOUR — CENTRE FIELD RHS	white	yellow-orange 19C	white
TEPAL MARGIN COLOUR RHS	orange-red 35C	yellow-orange 19C	white
PISTIL LENGTH			
mean	60.1 mm	67.8 mm	66.3 mm
range	56-67	60-75	61-72
standard deviation	2.61	3.37	2.37
PERIANTH TUBE LENGTH			
mean	35.0 mm	36.8 mm	36.0 mm
range	32-38	34-40	30-40
standard deviation	1.66	1.92	2.20
PERIANTH TUBE MAJOR AXIS			
mean	9.8 mm	12.9 mm	9.9 mm
range	8-12	11-14	8-11
standard deviation	1.23	0.79	0.86
PERIANTH TUBE MINOR AXIS			
mean	7.7 mm	7.2 mm	6.9 mm
range	6-9	6-10	6-8
standard deviation	0.98	0.62	0.72
TEPAL BLADES (tube-forming series) LENGTH			
mean	33.4 mm	29.5 mm	35.3 mm
range	30-37	21-33	25-45
standard deviation	1.64	2.45	4.45
TEPAL BLADES (tube-forming series) WIDTH			
mean	12.8 mm	13.7 mm	11.5 mm
range	11-15	11-16	5-15
standard deviation	1.11	1.46	2.26
PHYLLOCLADE MIDRIB LENGTH			
mean	41.5 mm	52.1 mm	49.2 mm
range	30-54	35-70	35-70
standard deviation	6.38	6.12	6.12
PHYLLOCLADE MARGIN UNDULATION	absent	present	absent
PHYLLOCLADE MIDRIB COLOUR RHS	green 137A	green 137C	green 137C
PHYLLOCLADE WING COLOUR RHS	green 137A-139A	green 137A	green 137B-137A
PHYLLOCLADE DENTICLE COLOUR RHS	green 139A	green 137A	green 137A
PHYLLOCLADE MIDRIB THICKNESS			
mean	3.0 mm	3.5 mm	3.3 mm
range	2-5	2-10	1-7
standard deviation	0.72	1.07	1.0
PHYLLOCLADE WING WIDTH			
mean	15.6 mm	14.8 mm	14.2 mm
range	10-18	5-16	7-16
standard deviation	1.93	1.58	1.88

## DIPLADENIA (*Dipladenia sanderii*)



Variety: 'Scarlet Pimpernel' Application No. 90/049

Applicant: Redlands Greenhouses Holdings Pty Ltd, of Redland Bay, Queensland.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characteristics: a small flower which is deep red in colour; foliage which is dark in colour.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Sanderii Pink' and 'Red Riding Hood', being of similar growth habit.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons are from comparative growing trials conducted at Redland Bay, Queensland, in April 1990. 'Scarlet Pimpernel' plants were propagated as single leaf node cuttings in January 1988, potted into 140mm containers in September 1988 then transferred to 200mm containers in April 1989 and grown without stakes with a spacing of 75mm between pots. The comparative varieties, also in 200mm containers, were grown with spacings of 100mm and supported by stakes.

All the varieties were potted in a medium of 70% composted hardwood and 30% coarse, washed river sand. Irrigation was carried out daily depending on weather conditions. Measurements were taken from 20 plants selected at random from plots of 750 plants.

### Origin

'Scarlet Pimpernel' arose as a sport of 'Red Riding Hood' (known in Denmark as 'Dark Dipladenia') and was bred by Jens Petersen in Odense, Denmark, in 1986. It was selected for development on the basis of flower colour. The plant was subsequently propagated asexually and has been sold in Denmark since 1987 under the name 'Dipladenia Cerise'.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Scarlet Pimpernel' is a bushy to upright, climbing perennial, which flowers almost continuously except for a decrease during winter when plant growth slows.

'Scarlet Pimpernel' has strong stem waxiness, like 'Sanderii Pink' and 'Red Riding Hood'. In 'Scarlet Pimpernel' the colour of the growing tip is a darker green, and the colour of the mature stem is a darker brown, than in 'Sanderii Pink' and 'Red Riding Hood'. 'Scarlet Pimpernel' has medium to dense foliage cover, entire leaf margins, and exhibits no change of leaf morphology with age. In comparison to 'Sanderii Pink' and 'Red Riding Hood', 'Scarlet Pimpernel' leaves are darker green

and have a longer petiole. 'Scarlet Pimpernel' leaves are shorter than those of 'Red Riding Hood'.

'Scarlet Pimpernel' flowers, like 'Sanderii Pink' and 'Red Riding Hood', have a yellow fused corolla throat, are funnel shaped in profile, while in plan view they are stellate, with 5 petals. 'Scarlet Pimpernel' can be distinguished from 'Sanderii Pink' and 'Red Riding Hood' by the flower colour and size. 'Scarlet Pimpernel' is deep red while 'Sanderii Pink' is light pink and 'Red Riding Hood' is a darker pink. 'Scarlet Pimpernel' flowers are smaller in diameter and have a shorter fused corolla length than those of 'Sanderii Pink' and 'Red Riding Hood'.

### Table of Comparison of *Dipladenia* Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Scarlet Pimpernel'	* 'Sanderii Pink'	* 'Red Riding Hood'
PETAL COLOUR (inside)	red	pink	pink
RHS	45A	55B	57C
COROLLA THROAT COLOUR	yellow	yellow	yellow
RHS	14B	14A	15A
FLOWER DIAMETER			
mean	67.5 mm	73.75 mm	74.85 mm
range	60-74	71-81	68-80
standard deviation	4.67	4.22	3.35
FLOWER LENGTH (length of fused corolla)			
mean	61.75 mm	69.75 mm	74.6 mm
range	52.5-80	62-84	62-88
standard deviation	9.6	6.44	7.06
STEM COLOUR (RHS)			
growing tip	141C	144B	144B
4-5 leaves below tip	144A	144C	144B
12-13 leaves below tip	199C	164A	165B
LEAF LENGTH			
mean	58.3 mm	61.55 mm	67.5 mm
range	46-69	54-68	53-78
standard deviation	5.94	14.15	6.13
LEAF WIDTH			
mean	44.05 mm	40 mm	42.9 mm
range	34-52	36-47	39-50.5
standard deviation	5.42	9.22	9.06
PETIOLE LENGTH			
mean	9.35 mm	6.95 mm	7.33 mm
range	6-12	5-9	5.5-9
standard deviation	1.76	1.60	1.22
LEAF COLOUR (RHS)	139A	141B	141B



Comparison of flowers and leaves of 'Pink Petite' (top left) and 'Sanderii Pink' (top right) with 'Red Riding Hood' (bottom left) and 'Scarlet Pimpernel' (bottom right). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

## ALSTROEMERIA (*Alstroemeria* hybrid)

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characters described are from growing trials at Monbulk, Victoria, in 1989. The plants were planted out in June in soil beds in the same poly-tunnel, with natural lighting, no heating and regular fertilizing. The plants were kept well watered. A minimum of 50 plants of each variety was grown. Measurements and observations were made in December from 20 plants selected at random.

Variety: 'La Paz' Application No. 89/089

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria**, of Nieuwveens, Holland.

Australian Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd.**, Monbulk, Victoria.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characteristics: elliptic leaf blades; a short pedicel; yellow flowers; yellow stamen filaments; brown anthers.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Rio', being the variety from which 'La Paz' originated.

### Origin

'La Paz' originated in Holland as a mutation of 'Rio' following irradiation. It was subsequently propagated asexually for 10 generations without any variations or off types.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'La Paz' has the following characteristics in common with 'Rio': a recurved longitudinal leaf axis; a large tepal spread; broad obovate shaped outer lateral tepals with shallow emargination of the apex; many medium sized stripes on the inner

lateral tepals; an absence of spots on the stamen filaments; no spots on the stigma; anthocyanin colouration of the ovary is absent to very weak.

In contrast, 'La Paz' has denser foliage than 'Rio'. 'La Paz' has elliptic shaped leaves, whereas 'Rio' has narrow-ovate leaves. 'La Paz' has a longer stem than 'Rio', more branches in the umbel than 'Rio' and the pedicel length is shorter in 'La Paz' than 'Rio'.

The main colour of 'La Paz' flowers is yellow, without white tips on the outer tepals as occurs in 'Rio'. 'La Paz' flowers are smaller than those of 'Rio', and the inner lateral tepal of 'La Paz' is obovate in contrast to the elliptic shape of those of 'Rio'. 'La Paz' has yellow stamen filaments with brown anthers, whereas 'Rio' has yellow filaments with orange anthers.



'Rio' (top) and 'La Paz' (bottom). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)



Variety: 'Paloma' Application No. 89/091

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria**, of Nieuwveens, Holland.

Australian Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd.**, Monbulk, Victoria.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characteristics: large white flowers; yellow inner lateral tepals with white tips; purple stamen filaments; grey-green anthers.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Rio', being the closest known variety, and 'La Paz', a new variety.

### Origin

'Paloma' originated in Holland from a controlled pollination cross of a mutated form of *A. aurantiaca* 'Lutea' by *A. aurantiaca* 'Pulchra'. It was subsequently propagated asexually for 10 generations without any variations or off types. Plant Variety Rights have been granted in Holland in 1985, and the variety was first sold in Holland in December 1984.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Paloma' has the following characteristics in common with 'Rio' and 'La Paz': a recurved longitudinal leaf axis; a large tepal spread; broad obovate shaped outer lateral tepals with shallow emargination of the apex; many medium sized stripes on the inner lateral tepals; an absence of spots on the stamen filaments; no spots on the stigma; anthocyanin colouration of the ovary is absent to very weak.

In contrast, 'Paloma', like 'La Paz', has denser foliage than 'Rio'. 'Paloma' has narrow-ovate leaves, like 'Rio', whereas 'La Paz' has elliptic shaped leaves. 'Paloma' has a shorter, thinner stem, and has narrower leaves than 'Rio' and 'La Paz'.

The main flower colour of 'Paloma' is white, in contrast to the yellow of 'Rio' and 'La Paz'. 'Paloma' has a medium number of stripes on the inner side of the outer tepal whereas stripes are absent in 'Rio' and 'La Paz'. In 'Paloma' the inner lateral tepals are yellow with white tips, whereas in 'Rio' and 'La Paz' they are a yellow-orange with no white. 'Paloma' flowers are larger than those of 'Rio' and 'La Paz'. 'Paloma' stamen filaments are light purple with grey-green anthers, differing from 'Rio', which has yellow filaments with orange anthers, and 'La Paz', which has yellow filaments and brown anthers.



Flower of 'Paloma', left, with correct leaves on right (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

### Table of Comparison of *Alstroemeria* Varieties

(\* = variety used for comparison)

	'Paloma'	'La Paz'	* 'Rio'
OUTER LATERAL TEPAL — MAIN COLOUR OF INNER SIDE			
RHS	white 155C	yellow-orange 17B	yellow 9A
INNER LATERAL TEPAL — MAIN COLOUR			
RHS	yellow 7B	yellow-orange 14A	yellow-orange 17B
FLOWER — TUBE LENGTH (from base of tepals)			
mean	50.2 mm	48.2 mm	49.4 mm
range	41.0-61.0	45.0-51.0	41.5-57.5
standard deviation	5.7	2.4	4.0
FLOWER — MAXIMUM WIDTH OF BLOOM			
mean	79.3 mm	63.9 mm	71.3 mm
range	72.0-89.5	52.0-72.0	57.5-81.0
standard deviation	7.4	0.9	7.4
OUTER LATERAL TEPAL — NUMBER OF STRIPES ON INNER SIDE OF BLADE			
	medium	absent	absent
INNER LATERAL TEPAL — SHAPE OF BLADE			
	obovate	obovate	elliptic
STAMEN — MAIN COLOUR OF FILAMENT			
	light purple	yellow	yellow
STAMEN — COLOUR OF ANTHERS (At start of dehiscence)			
RHS	grey-green 193A	brown 177B	orange 24B
INFLORESCENCE — NUMBER OF BRANCHES IN UMBEL			
mean	4.8	6.0	4.9
range	4-6	4-8	3-7
standard deviation	0.5	1.3	0.9
INFLORESCENCE — LENGTH OF LONGEST UMBEL BRANCH (measured to base of ovary)			
mean	141.0 mm	142.4 mm	145.6 mm
range	116.0-172.0	89.0-188.0	114.0-221.0
standard deviation	12.0	27.3	27.3
INFLORESCENCE — LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (measured to base of ovary)			
mean	40.8 mm	26.6 mm	40.46 mm
range	30.0-53.0	20.0-34.0	32.0-46.0
standard deviation	6.5	3.9	27.3
STEM LENGTH (from base of plant to terminal flowers)			
mean	137.3 cm	165.6 cm	153.3 cm
range	118.1-153.6	148.5-185.4	140.9-162.5
standard deviation	10.0	10.1	6.2
STEM THICKNESS (measured at base of umbel)			
mean	7.6 mm	10.05 mm	9.2 mm
range	6.0-10.0	7.5-14.5	7.5-11.5
standard deviation	1.4	2.0	0.9
LEAF LENGTH (1st leaf below attachment of stem to umbel)			
mean	126.6 mm	121.70 mm	138.8 mm
range	104.0-147.0	94.0-140.0	113.0-165.0
standard deviation	13.0	14.0	39.98
LEAF WIDTH (1st leaf below attachment of stem to umbel)			
mean	15.2 mm	19.2 mm	19.10 mm
range	13.0-20.0	17.0-22.0	13.0-28.0
standard deviation	2.0	1.9	3.70



## ROSE

(*Rosa hybrida*)

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Swanee Nursery, Narromine, New South Wales in 1989/90. Eight plants of each variety were grown in close proximity under ideal conditions and observations made in April 1990 during the autumn flush. Measured characteristics are based on twenty random selections from new stems.



Variety: 'Macerupt' (commercial synonyms 'Orana Gold' and 'Louise Gardiner') Application No. 89/134

Applicant: **Sam McGredy Roses International** of Auckland, New Zealand.

Agent in Australia: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd** of Dural, New South Wales.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: yellow and red colour combination of the flowers; large petals; medium fragrance; bronze stamen filaments; yellow green styles; large terminal leaf size; numerous thorns, flat to concave on the upper side, deep concave on the lower side; sepal extensions absent or few.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Red Gold' and 'Cherry Gold' being the closest known varieties.

### Origin

'Macerupt' arises from the controlled pollination of 'Freude' by 'Landora'. The breeder is Mr Sam McGredy. Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in New Zealand.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Macerupt' is a yellow and red blend rose on an upright to bushy plant. Leaves are medium green, large, glossy and rounded at the base and concave

in cross section. Anthocyanin is present in the shoots, thorns are flat to concave on the upper side, deep concave on the lower side and absent on the pedicel. Buds are pointed and the double flowers flattened convex and of moderate fragrance. Sepal extensions are absent to few. Petals are 26-50, moderately reflexing and with a large yellow basal spot which is yellow (RHS 12A) fading to the centre of the petal. Stamen filaments are bronze and styles yellow/green. Stigmas are level or above the anthers on a medium pitcher shaped seed vessel.

### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Macerupt'	* 'Red Gold'	* 'Cherry Gold'
<b>FLOWER COLOUR GROUP</b>	yellow blend	yellow blend	yellow blend
<b>PETAL COLOUR</b>			
midzone outside RHS	23B	15C	9B
midzone inside RHS	14B	14B	9A
margin outside RHS	33C	33B	42A
margin inside RHS	33B	33A	41A
whole bloom RHS	23B	7B	9B
<b>BASAL SPOT</b>			
outside RHS	13B		6D
inside RHS	12A		6AB
<b>PETAL SIZE</b>	large	medium	small
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER</b>			
mean	93.1mm	75.6mm	86.9mm
range	85-100	70-80	75-95
standard deviation	7.0	3.2	5.2
<b>SEPAL LENGTH</b>			
mean	34.4mm	31.1mm	27.4mm
range	23-38	25-36	22-30
standard deviation	3.0	2.5	2.2
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH</b>			
mean	86.9mm	72.2mm	63.4mm
range	65-100	60-84	49-76
standard deviation	8.3	6.3	7.1
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH</b>			
mean	48.7mm	40.8mm	35.6mm
range	37-55	34-49	29-44
standard deviation	5.1	4.3	4.5



'Macerupt' (centre) with its comparative varieties 'Red Gold' (left) and 'Cherry Gold' (right). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)



Variety: 'Stebigpu' (commercial synonym 'Big Purple') Application No. 90/027

Applicant: **Sam McGredy Roses International** of Auckland, New Zealand.

Australian Agent: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd**, of Dural, New South Wales.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a flattened convex magenta bloom with a small yellow basal spot on the petals; red styles and yellow anther filaments; a large terminal leaflet rounded at the base; thorns deep concave; red anthocyanin present in the shoots.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Blue Moon' and 'Paradise' being the closest known varieties for flower colour.

### Origin

'Stebigpu' was selected from the seedling progeny of 'Purple Splendour' and an unknown seedling using controlled pollination. It was bred by Sam McGredy of Auckland, New Zealand. Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in New Zealand.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Stebigpu' is a shrub rose of upright habit. It has large flat terminal leaflets and medium green, glossy leaves. 'Stebigpu' has deep concave thorns but few on the pedicel. Buds are ovate with red anthocyanin present in the shoot. Flowers are flat convex with more than 50 small petals moderately reflexing, and have a strong fragrance. Sepal extensions are weak. Seed vessels are medium sized and pitcher shaped.

## Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Stebigpu'	* 'Blue Moon'	* 'Paradise'
<b>THORN LENGTH</b>			
mean	6.2mm	5.7mm	5.36mm
range	6-8	4-7	4-7
standard deviation	0.8	0.8	0.7
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER</b>			
mean	77.0mm	70.1mm	75.1mm
range	70-85	60-95	65-80
standard deviation	3.7	8.0	4.3
<b>SEPAL LENGTH</b>			
mean	30.7mm	27.3mm	28.1mm
range	24-37	20-33	22-34
standard deviation	2.6	2.9	2.5
<b>FLOWER COLOUR GROUP</b>			
	purple blend	mauve blend	mauve blend
<b>PETAL COLOUR</b>			
midzone outside RHS	63C	76D	75D
inside RHS	63AB	76C	76C
margin outside RHS	64C	76D	76D
inside RHS	67B	76C	75D
whole bloom RHS	61ABC	76CD	68A65C
<b>BASAL SPOT</b>			
outside RHS	4C	4D	11D
inside RHS	7A	4B	11C
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH</b>			
mean	95.4mm	85.5mm	85.7mm
range	79-110	73-98	71-99
standard deviation	9.0	6.5	8.5
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH</b>			
mean	54.0mm	54.4mm	45.5mm
range	44-62	47-63	38-54
standard deviation	4.9	4.4	4.5



'Stebigpu' (centre) with its comparative varieties 'Blue Moon' (left) and 'Paradise' (right). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)



Variety: **'Arobipy'** (commercial synonym 'Crystalline') Application No. 90/028

Applicant: **Bear Creek Garden Inc.** of Somis, California, USA.

Agent in Australia: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd** of Dural, New South Wales.

#### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a multi-headed type white rose of bushy habit; concave thorns on the pedicel; pointed bud shape; white stamen filament; yellow style and a yellow basal spot.

#### Varieties used for comparison

'Misty', a similar white rose and 'Valerie Swane', a similar and standard variety.

#### Origin

'Arobipy' arose from a controlled pollination of 'Bridal Pink' by a seedling 78100-A-5. The breeder was Bear Creek Gardens Inc. The variety has been protected in the USA by a Plant Patent since 1989.

#### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Arobipy' is a bushy shrub rose with large light green leaves concave in cross section. Shoots show red anthocyanin and buds are pointed. Thorns are flat to concave on the upper side, concave on the lower side and absent on the pedicel. Flowers are white, flat, with a weak fragrance and a moderate number of sepal extensions. Petals are medium sized with a basal spot present on the inside and showing moderate reflexing. Stamen filaments are white and distinct from 'Misty' and 'Valerie Swane' which are red and pink respectively. 'Arobipy' has yellow styles with stigma and anthers at the same level

whereas 'Misty' and 'Valerie Swane' have red and pink styles respectively and stigmas below the anthers. Seed vessels are pitcher shaped.

#### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* -- variety used for comparison)

	'Arobipy'	* 'Valerie Swane'	* 'Misty'
<b>THORN LENGTH</b>			
mean	8.8mm	7.8mm	9.4mm
range	7-11	5-10	8-11
standard deviation	1.0	1.1	0.7
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER</b>			
mean	88.6mm	88.7mm	75.4mm
range	80-95	85-100	70-90
standard deviation	5.5	4.8	4.6
<b>SEPAL LENGTH</b>			
mean	36.6mm	27.6mm	31.7mm
range	25-49	22-34	25-40
standard deviation	4.5	2.5	3.7
<b>FLOWER COLOUR GROUP</b>			
	white	white	white
<b>PETAL COLOUR (RHS charts)</b>			
midzone outside RHS	155D	155D	155A
midzone inside RHS	155B	155B	155C
margin outside RHS	155D	155D	155B
margin inside RHS	155B	155B	155D
whole bloom RHS	155B	155B	155D
<b>BASAL SPOT</b>			
inside RHS	10D	138B	4D
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH</b>			
mean	64.2mm	59.8mm	73.6mm
range	55-73	53-68	64-84
standard deviation	7.1	4.9	5.2
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH</b>			
mean	40.0mm	36.0mm	46.8mm
range	33-51	32-43	40-56
standard deviation	5.5	2.9	4.7



'Arobipy' (centre) with its comparative varieties 'Valerie Swane' (left) and 'Misty' (right). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)



Variety: **'Arotrusim'** (commercial synonym 'Bloomin Easy') Application No. 90/029

Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc** of Somis, California, USA.

Agent in Australia: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd** of Dural, New South Wales.

#### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a red semi-double flat rose with small petals; weak sepal extensions; thorns flat above, deep concave below and few on the pedicel; buds pointed and anthocyanin present in the shoots; stamen filaments pink and styles yellow; seed vessel small and pitcher shaped.

#### Varieties used for comparison

'Hans Christian Andersen' and 'Satchmo'.

#### Origin

'Arotrusim' arose from the controlled pollination of 'Trumpeter' by 'Simplicity' conducted at Bear Creek Gardens. The variety is protected by a Plant Patent in the USA.

**Morphology** — see comparison tables.

'Arotrusim' is a red upright shrub rose. Foliage is medium green, medium sized leaf with rounded base and concave in cross section. Red anthocyanin is present in the shoots and buds are pointed. Thorns are flat to concave above and deep concave below with few on the pedicel. The semi-double flowers are pure red, flat in profile, have small petals with a very small basal spot inside

and no fragrance. Stamen filaments are pink and styles are yellow. Seed vessel is small and pitcher shaped.

#### Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Arotrusim'	* 'Hans Chr. Andersen'	* 'Satchmo'
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER</b>			
mean	64.4mm	55.2	75.0
range	52-75	50-60	70-85
standard deviation	4.6	3.7	3.9
<b>SEPAL LENGTH</b>			
mean	24.1mm	22.3mm	24.6mm
range	17-30	12-29	13-30
standard deviation	2.5	2.6	3.3
<b>FLOWER COLOUR GROUP</b>			
	red	red	red-orange
<b>PETAL COLOUR</b>			
midzone outside RHS	46B	57B	58B
midzone inside RHS	46B	45B	46C
margin outside RHS	46B	57A	57A
margin inside RHS	46B	45A	46C
whole bloom RHS	46B	45A	46C
<b>BASAL SPOT</b>			
outside RHS	—	10D	66D
inside RHS	10C	10C	66C
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH</b>			
mean	54.4mm	56.1mm	58.1mm
range	41-63	43-67	50-70
standard deviation	6.8	5.7	6.3
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH</b>			
mean	32.3mm	36.4mm	31.0mm
range	26-40	29-42	25-38
standard deviation	3.9	3.5	3.6



'Arotrusim' (centre) with its comparative varieties 'Hans Christian Andersen' (left) and 'Satchmo' (right). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

## ROSE (*Rosa hybrida*)



Variety: 'Kooiana Daybreak' Application No. 90/022

Applicant: P Elphick and P Gibson, of Sunrise Flowers, Wanneroo, Western Australia.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a large, pale pink/yellow blend glasshouse rose corresponding to RHS 36D; petals with a narrow pink margin; flower shape flat in profile; a terminal leaflet with a relatively short petiole; and flowers with red styles with stigmas below the level of the anthers.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Sylvia' (registered name 'Korlift' and also known as 'Congratulations') the parent of 'Kooiana Daybreak', 'Sonia' (registered name 'Sweet Promise'), a commonly known standard variety in Australia and 'Flamingo', a rose similar in colour to 'Kooiana Daybreak'.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Nowergup, Western Australia in December 1989. Growing conditions were the same as used for commercial rose flower production. Approximately 120 plants of 'Kooiana Daybreak' were grown in soil in a multispan plastic-clad greenhouse, without artificial heat, together with a commercial planting of the 3 comparative varieties. Measurements were taken from plants aged 18

months. Measurements represent 20 randomly chosen specimens from these plants.

It is not known if the varieties used in this trial are growing on the same root stocks. Trials are being established with varieties on known rootstocks from which data will be collected in March-May 1991. Any differences between these trials and the results presented below will be reported in the *Plant Varieties Journal*.

### Origin

'Kooiana Daybreak' arose on the applicants' property in 1985 as a sport of 'Sylvia'. The variety has been asexually propagated through 3 generations.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Kooiana Daybreak' is a yellow-blend glasshouse rose of upright growth habit, with a large flower head, larger than 'Sylvia', 'Sonia' and 'Flamingo'. Flowers of 'Kooiana Daybreak' have a greater number of petals than 'Flamingo', but a similar number to 'Sylvia' and 'Sonia'. 'Kooiana Daybreak' flower colour corresponds to RHS 36D with petals fading to RHS 155D outside and RHS 158D inside as the flower opens. Petals display a narrow margin of pink closest in colour to RHS 27D outside and RHS 38B inside. Petals of 'Kooiana Daybreak' have a yellow basal spot, similar in size to those present in 'Sylvia' and 'Flamingo', but smaller than that in 'Sonia'.

Foliage is uniformly dark green, leaf surfaces are dull on the upper side, and the terminal leaflet is rounded at the base in 'Kooiana Daybreak' and the comparative varieties. Young shoots of 'Kooiana Daybreak' display weak, red anthocyanin, similar in intensity to that observed in 'Sonia' and 'Sylvia' but darker than in 'Flamingo'. 'Kooiana Daybreak' has a medium perfume, as do 'Sylvia' and 'Sonia' while 'Flamingo' has none.



'Kooiana Daybreak' with its comparative varieties 'Sylvia', 'Sonia' and 'Flamingo'. (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

## Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

		'Kooiana Daybreak'	* 'Sylvia' (*Korlift')	* 'Sonia' (*Sweet Promise')	* 'Flamingo'
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER</b>					
mean		131.5 mm	109.8 mm	108.2 mm	115.8 mm
range		120-145	100-126	94-134	98-131
std deviation		5.9	7.1	9.5	9.2
<b>FLOWER COLOUR GROUP</b>					
		pink/yellow blend	deep pink	medium pink	light pink
<b>PETAL COLOUR CHARTING</b>					
midzone outside	RHS	155D	50D	49B	27D
midzone inside	RHS	158D	50D	49A	36D
margin outside	RHS	27D	63D	49A	36D
margin inside	RHS	36B	63D	49A	36D
<b>PETAL BASAL SPOT COLOUR</b>					
outside	RHS	6A	151D	2C	145C
inside	RHS	6B	151D	1A	145C
<b>PETAL NUMBERS</b>					
		26-50	26-50	26-50	13-25
<b>PETAL REFLEXING</b>					
		strong	strong	strong	mild
<b>FLOWER SHAPE IN PROFILE</b>					
		flat	flattened convex	flattened convex	flat
<b>SEPAL LENGTH</b>					
mean		36.6 mm	32.9 mm	33.4 mm	32.5 mm
range		32-44	22-40	30-37	28-38
std deviation		3.1	3.9	2.2	2.8
<b>STAMEN — COLOUR OF FILAMENT</b>					
		yellow-green	yellow	yellow	bronze
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH</b>					
mean		74.2 mm	88.4 mm	79.6 mm	78.7 mm
range		63-87	72-101	68-93	67-93
std deviation		7.6	8.7	7.5	8.0
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH</b>					
mean		49.0 mm	57.8 mm	55.1 mm	51.3 mm
range		35-62	47-66	47-67	40-62
std deviation		6.5	4.8	5.7	5.3
<b>TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH</b>					
mean		17.6 mm	23.3 mm	20.7 mm	25.2 mm
range		14-22	19-29	17-25	17-35
std deviation		2.5	2.7	2.0	4.6
<b>THORN PROFILE (above)</b>					
<b>THORN PROFILE (below)</b>					
		deep concave concave	deep concave concave	convex concave	concave concave
<b>THORN LENGTH</b>					
mean		8.6 mm	8.8 mm	5.4 mm	9.6 mm
range		6-11	8-9	4-7	8-11
std deviation		1.9	0.4	1.3	1.3
<b>PEDICEL — THORNS/PRICKLES</b>					
		few	few	numerous	numerous



Variety: '**Tanschaubud**' (commercial synonym 'Olde Fragrance') Application No: 90/033

Applicant: **Rosen-Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**, of Uetersen, West Germany.

Australian Agent: **S. Brundrett and Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd** of Narre Warren North, Victoria.

#### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a deep pink, strongly scented shrub rose with petal colour corresponding to RHS 61C outside and inside; stems with numerous long thorns concave above and below in profile; short terminal leaflets on long petioles; terminal leaflets rounded at the base; and flowers with green styles with stigmas at the same level as the anthers.

#### Varieties used for comparison

'Peter Frankenfeld' and 'Perfume Delight', which are commonly grown varieties close in colour, flower size and perfume to 'Tanschaubud'.

#### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Narre Warren North,

Victoria from November 1989 to April 1990. Five plants of each variety were propagated in early November 1989 and transplanted outside into black loam soil in February 1990. All plants were fertilised with Osmocote and NPK fertilisers. Measured characteristics are based on 20 measurements from these plants.

#### Origin

The breeder was Hans-Jurgen Evers of West Germany. 'Tanschaubud' was selected from the progeny of a controlled pollination of two unnamed seedlings. Plant Variety Rights have been granted in West Germany in 1985.

#### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Tanschaubud' is a deep pink garden rose with a large, strongly perfumed flower head, similar in size to 'Perfume Delight' and 'Peter Frankenfeld' but with a greater number of petals.

'Tanschaubud' is an upright to bushy rose with dark green foliage and dull leaf upper surfaces. The base of the terminal leaflet is rounded in shape. Leaf margins of 'Tanschaubud' are more deeply serrated than either 'Perfume Delight' or 'Peter Frankenfeld'. Sepal extensions are strong in all varieties. Petals of 'Tanschaubud' display a medium sized yellow basal spot, similar in size to the basal spot observed in 'Perfume Delight' but larger than in 'Peter Frankenfeld'.



'Tanschaubud' (left) with its comparative varieties 'Peter Frankenfeld' (centre) and 'Perfume Delight' (right). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

## Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Tanschaubud'	* 'Peter Frankenfeld'	* 'Perfume Delight'
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER</b>			
mean	110.9 mm	107.0 mm	113.4 mm
range	95-128	95-112	89-125
std deviation	10.1	4.9	13.0
<b>FLOWER COLOUR GROUP</b>	deep pink	deep pink	deep pink
<b>PETAL COLOUR CHARTING</b>			
midzone outside RHS	61C	57D	66D
midzone inside RHS	61C	57B	66C
margin outside RHS	61C	66C	66D
margin inside RHS	61C	57B	66C
<b>PETAL NUMBERS</b>	>50	26-50	26-50
<b>PETAL REFLEXING</b>	absent	mild	mild
<b>SEPAL LENGTH</b>			
mean	25.2 mm	23.1 mm	23.6 mm
range	21-32	20-28	18-28
std deviation	3.38	2.12	2.77
<b>STAMEN — COLOUR OF FILAMENT</b>	yellow-green	pink-yellow	pink-yellow
<b>STYLE COLOUR</b>	green	red	yellow-green
<b>STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS</b>	same level	above	above
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH</b>			
mean	44.2 mm	54.0 mm	52.3 mm
range	40-50	47-72	47-60
std deviation	3.9	6.0	4.3
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH</b>			
mean	28.1 mm	33.2 mm	34.2 mm
range	24-35	28-43	30-40
std deviation	2.6	4.8	2.8
<b>TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH</b>			
mean	14.4 mm	13.2 mm	12.9 mm
range	8-17	9-17	8-17
std deviation	2.6	2.8	2.7
<b>THORN PROFILE (above)</b>	concave	concave	concave
<b>THORN PROFILE (below)</b>	concave	deep concave	deep concave
<b>THORN LENGTH</b>			
mean	9.7 mm	8.75 mm	8.7 mm
range	9-12	7-10	7-10
std deviation	2.3	1.2	1.26
<b>PEDICEL — THORNS/PRICKLES</b>	absent	few	few

## ROSE (*Rosa hybrida*)

### Comparative growing trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Dural near Sydney, NSW, in April 1990. The plants were grown in dark loam soil in the open field in rows with spacing of 1 metre between plants. All trial plants were on rootstock indexed virus free. Measured characteristics are based on 20 measurements from these plants, aged 2 years.



Variety: 'Korbolak' (commercial synonym 'Melody') Application No: 89/129

Applicant: **W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co**, of West Germany.

Australian Agent: **Roy H Rumsey Pty Ltd** of Dural, NSW Australia.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a light pink rose with petal colour closest to RHS 49C both inside and outside; petals with a large basal spot extending almost to the petal midzone; stems with medium sized robust thorns; terminal leaflet with obtuse base; and flowers with yellow-green styles.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Fleming' which is the closest known to 'Korbolak' in flower colour, and 'Champagner' (registered name 'Korampa' and also known overseas as 'Antique Silk') which is a commonly known standard variety in Australia.

### Origin

The breeder is W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co, of West Germany. 'Korbolak' was selected from the progeny of a controlled pollination of the variety 'Lorena' by 'Emily Post'. 'Korbolak' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in West Germany since 1988. Plant Variety Rights were applied for in the Netherlands in 1987.

### Morphology — see comparison tables

'Korbolak' is a light pink rose with a medium sized flowerhead, about the same size as 'Champagner' but smaller than 'Fleming'. Flowers of 'Korbolak' have fewer petals than either 'Champagner' or 'Fleming'. 'Korbolak' has an upright to bushy growth habit. Thorns of 'Korbolak' are of medium length and thickness. Foliage is uniformly medium-green, leaf upper surfaces are glossy and the terminal leaflet is flat in cross section. Petals of 'Korbolak' display a large white basal spot, larger than observed in 'Fleming'. Perfume was observed to be weak in 'Korbolak', about the same as detected in 'Champagner', while it is absent in 'Fleming'.





Variety: **'Korkunde'** (commercial synonym 'Toscana') Application No: 89/130

Applicant: **W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co**, of West Germany.

Australian Agent: **Roy H Rumsey Pty Ltd** of Dural, NSW Australia.

#### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a red-blend rose with a petal colour closest to RHS 46A outside and RHS 43A inside; stems with medium sized thorns; medium-sized terminal leaflets with glossy upper surfaces; and flowers with predominantly red styles.

#### Varieties used for comparison

'Kardinal' which is the closest known to 'Korkunde' in flower colour and size, and 'Angelique' which is a relatively common standard variety in Australia.

#### Origin

The breeder is W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co, of West Germany. 'Korkunde' originated from a controlled pollination of an unnamed cultivar by 'Madelon'. 'Korkunde' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in West Germany since 1988, and in Denmark since 1989. Rights have been applied for in Belgium and the Netherlands.

#### Morphology — see comparison tables

'Korkunde' is a red-blend rose of upright to bushy growth habit, with a medium to large sized flower head, about the same as 'Kardinal' but larger than 'Angelique'. Flowers of 'Korkunde' have a similar number of petals to 'Angelique' but less than 'Kardinal'. The petal texture of 'Korkunde' was observed to be distinctly tougher and firmer than petals of 'Kardinal', a variety noted for its firm petals. The thorns of 'Korkunde' are of medium length and medium thickness. Foliage is uniformly mid-green, leaf upper surfaces are glossy. The terminal leaflet of 'Korkunde' has a rounded base and is flat in cross section. Perfume was observed to be weak in all three varieties.



'Korbolak' between its comparative varieties 'Champagner' (left) and 'Flamingo' (right). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)



'Korkunde' between its comparative varieties 'Kardinal' (left) and 'Angelique' (right). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)



Variety: 'Kormador' (commercial synonym 'Tamara') Application No: 89/131

Applicant: **W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co**, of West Germany.

Australian Agent: **Roy H Rumsey Pty Ltd** of Dural, New South Wales

#### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a near white rose with a petal colour closest to RHS 155D on the outside and RHS 155B on the inside; stems with sparse robust thorns; elongate terminal leaflets with glossy upper surfaces; and flowers with predominantly red styles.

#### Varieties used for comparison

'Athena' which is the closest known to 'Kormador' in flower form, and 'Champagner' (registered name 'Korampa' and also known overseas as 'Antique Silk') which is the closest known to 'Kormador' in flower colour.

#### Origin

The breeder is W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co, of West Germany. 'Kormador' was selected from progeny of a controlled pollination of ('Mercedes' x Seedling) by 'Europa'. 'Kormador' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in West Germany since 1988. Rights have been applied for in Belgium, France, Switzerland and Spain.

**Morphology** — see comparison tables  
'Kormador' is a near white rose with multiple medium sized flower heads, which grow in a candelabra manner rather than in the upright manner of 'Champagner'. Flower heads of 'Kormador' are smaller than either of the comparative varieties. The thorns of 'Kormador' are of medium length and thickness. Foliage is uniformly medium green, leaf upper surfaces are glossy and the terminal leaflet is concave in cross section. The base of the terminal leaflet is rounded. Fragrance was observed to be weak in all three varieties.



Variety: 'Korokis' (commercial synonym 'Kiss') Application No: 89/132

Applicant: **W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co**, of West Germany.

Australian Agent: **Roy H Rumsey Pty Ltd** of Dural, New South Wales

#### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a light pink rose with petal colour closest to RHS 49B; stems with sparse thorns interspersed with multiple prickles toward the base of stems; terminal leaflets with glossy upper surfaces; and flowers with yellow-green styles.

#### Varieties used for comparison

'Frisco' which is close to 'Korokis' in flower shape and size and 'Patricia' which is similar in growth habit.

#### Origin

The breeder is W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co, of West Germany. 'Korokis' arose from the controlled pollination of 'Lorena' by an unnamed seedling. 'Korokis' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in West Germany since 1988. Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, France and Belgium.

**Morphology** — see comparison tables  
'Korokis' is a light pink glasshouse rose with a large head size, slightly larger than 'Patricia' or 'Frisco'. The thorns of 'Korokis' are sparse and robust, similar to 'Frisco'. Foliage is uniformly medium green, leaf upper surfaces are glossy, the terminal leaflet is flat in cross section and its base is rounded. Petals of 'Korokis' display a medium sized yellow basal spot, larger than the spot observed in 'Patricia'. Fragrance was observed to be weak in all three varieties.



Variety: 'Korveril' (commercial synonym 'Cadillac') Application No: 89/133

Applicant: **W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co**, of West Germany.

Australian Agent: **Roy H Rumsey Pty Ltd** of Dural, New South Wales.

#### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a light pink rose with a petal colour closest to RHS 49C outside and RHS 48D inside; stems with small, robust thorns; a terminal leaflet with a short petiole; and flowers with predominantly purple styles.

#### Varieties used for comparison

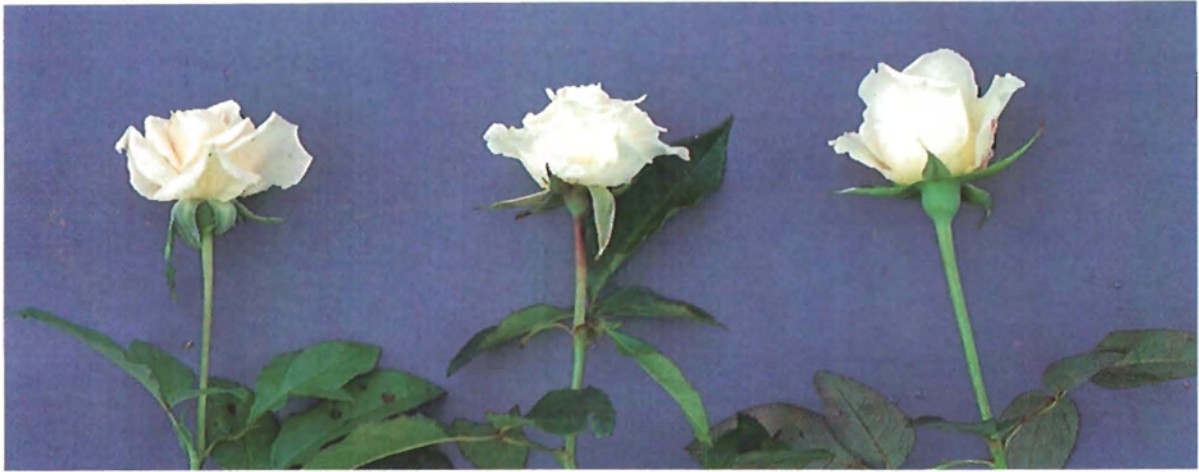
'Athena' which is close to 'Korveril' in the shape of the mature flower and 'Flamingo' which is the closest known to 'Korveril' in flower colour.

#### Origin

The breeder is W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH & Co, of West Germany. 'Korveril' was selected from the progeny of a controlled pollination of 'Lorena' by 'Ilseta'. 'Korveril' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in West Germany since 1988. Rights have been applied for in the Netherlands.

#### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Korveril' is a light pink rose with a medium sized flower head, about the same size as 'Athena' but smaller than 'Flamingo'. The thorns of 'Korveril' are short and robust, shorter than either the thorns of 'Athena' or 'Flamingo'. Foliage is uniformly medium green, leaf upper surfaces are glossy. The terminal leaflet is flat in cross section as it is in both 'Athena' and 'Flamingo'. Petals of 'Korveril' and 'Flamingo' display a white basal spot of similar size. Fragrance was observed to be weak in both 'Korveril' and 'Athena' and absent in 'Flamingo'.



**'Kormador'** between its comparative varieties **'Champagner'** (left) and **'Athena'** (right). *(Photograph supplied by applicant.)*



**'Korokis'** between its comparative varieties **'Frisco'** (left) and **'Patricia'** (right). *(Photograph supplied by applicant.)*



**'Korveril'** between its comparative varieties **'Athena'** (left) and **'Flamingo'** (right). *(Photograph supplied by applicant.)*

## Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Korbolak' (* 'Melody')	* 'Flamingo'	* 'Champagner' (* 'Korampa')	'Korveril' (* 'Cadillac')	* 'Athena'	'Kormador' (* 'Tamara')
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER</b>						
mean	70 mm	76 mm	70 mm	70 mm	72 mm	62 mm
range	65-80	65-80	65-80	55-85	50-85	55-70
std deviation	6.1	5	6.1	11	13	5.6
<b>FLOWER COLOUR GROUP</b>						
	light pink	light pink	near white	light pink	white	near white
<b>PETAL COLOUR CHARTING</b>						
midzone outside	RHS 49C	50D	155D	49D	155C	155D
midzone inside	RHS 49C	49C	158C	48D	155C	155B
margin outside	RHS 49A	50D	158C	49C	155C	155D
margin inside	RHS 49A	50D	158D	48D	155C	159D
<b>PETAL BASAL SPOT COLOUR</b>						
outside	RHS 155D	160C	—	155A	—	—
inside	RHS 155B	160C	—	4D	—	—
<b>PETAL NUMBERS</b>						
	13-25	26-50	26-50	26-50	26-50	26-50
<b>PETAL REFLEXING</b>						
	medium	mild	medium	strong	medium	medium
<b>PETAL UNDULATION</b>						
	present	absent	present	absent	present	absent
<b>STAMEN — COLOUR OF FILAMENT</b>						
	yellow	bronze	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow-green
<b>STYLE COLOUR</b>						
	yellow-green	red	red	purple	yellow-green	red
<b>STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS</b>						
	same level	same level	above	above	same level	above
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH</b>						
mean	56 mm	55 mm	57 mm	51 mm	57 mm	56 mm
range	47-70	40-67	43-70	35-63	48-67	46-67
std deviation	6.7	9.0	8.2	8.8	5.6	7.8
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH</b>						
mean	36 mm	38 mm	39 mm	30 mm	33 mm	31 mm
range	30-42	32-45	32-46	22-39	29-38	25-37
std deviation	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.9	2.7	3.3
<b>TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH</b>						
mean	11 mm	13 mm	12 mm	9 mm	15 mm	13 mm
range	10-13	10-15	10-15	7-12	12-18	10-15
std deviation	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6
<b>THORN PROFILE (above)</b>						
	concave	convex	concave	concave	flat	flat
<b>THORN PROFILE (below)</b>						
	concave	concave	concave	deep concave	concave	concave
<b>PEDICEL — THORNS/PRICKLES</b>						
	few	few	few	few	few	absent

## Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(\* = existing varieties used for comparison)

		'Korokis' '(Kiss)'	* 'Patricia'	* 'Frisco'	'Korkunde' '(Toscana)'	* 'Kardinal'	* 'Angelique'
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER</b>							
mean		70 mm	67 mm	66 mm	79 mm	76 mm	70 mm
range		55-80	60-80	60-70	75-85	73-82	65-75
std deviation		7.4	6.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.9
<b>FLOWER COLOUR GROUP</b>							
		light pink	apricot	yellow	red-blend	medium red	orange-red
<b>PETAL COLOUR CHARTING</b>							
midzone outside	RHS	49C	36B	7A	46A	45B	44D
midzone inside	RHS	49B	35C	7A	43A	45C	44C
margin outside	RHS	49C	37D	6D	47A	45B	44D
margin inside	RHS	49C	38A	6D	43A	45C	44C
<b>PETAL BASAL SPOT COLOUR</b>							
outside	RHS	4D	8D	—	155A	160A	155A
inside	RHS	5D	8C	—	155A	160A	155A
<b>PETAL NUMBERS</b>							
		13-25	13-25	13-25	13-25	26-50	13-25
<b>PETAL REFLEXING</b>							
		medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
<b>PETAL UNDULATION</b>							
		present	present	present	present	absent	present
<b>STAMEN — COLOUR OF FILAMENT</b>							
		yellow	yellow	yellow	red-purple	bronze	yellow-pink
<b>STYLE COLOUR</b>							
		yellow-green	red	yellow	red	yellow	yellow
<b>STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS</b>							
		above	above	below	above	same level	below
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH</b>							
mean		49 mm	41 mm	56 mm	53 mm	36 mm	40 mm
range		40-60	37-47	50-65	47-60	30-40	38-41
std deviation		6.3	2.8	5.5	3.8	3.6	0.2
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH</b>							
mean		31.6 mm	27.7 mm	33.7 mm	33 mm	30 mm	34 mm
range		25-36	24-32	29-42	30-35	27-31	30-35
std deviation		3.4	2.4	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH</b>							
mean		16.4 mm	13.7 mm	15.4 mm	14 mm	14.5 mm	9 mm
range		14-23	11-17	13-23	10-16	12-17	7-12
std deviation		2.0	2.0	1.9	3.2	1.6	2.3
<b>THORN PROFILE (above)</b>							
		concave	concave	flat	concave	flat	concave
<b>THORN PROFILE (below)</b>							
		deep concave	concave	deep concave	deep concave	concave	concave
<b>PEDICEL — THORNS/PRICKLES</b>							
		few	few	few	absent	few	absent

## CHICKPEA (*Cicer arietinum*)



Variety: 'Barwon' Application No: 90/048

Applicant: NSW Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

Australian Agent: Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, of Toowoomba, Queensland

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known 'desi' varieties in having the following combination of characters: semi-spreading growth habit; long main and basal primary branches; ovate/oval leaflets; pods with mild ventral curvature and moderately dull apical region; one or two medium-sized seeds per pod; a dark brown seed-coat corresponding to RHS 177B.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Dooen' which is the closest 'desi' variety.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All comparisons and descriptions are derived from a trial sown at the Agricultural Research Centre, Tamworth, NSW in June 1989. The trial was a randomized complete block design with 14 replicates, plot size 10m x 7m with rows spaced 20cm apart and within row spacing of 11cm. All measurements except seed mass and days to flowering were made on 7 plants selected at random from the centre row of each plot in November. Estimates of percentage of plants flowering were made on a plot basis every second or third day, and days to flowering obtained by interpolation. Seed mass is based on 200 seeds per plot.

### Origin

'Barwon' was jointly developed between 1982-1989 by EJ Knights, NSW Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and RB Brinsmead, Qld Department of Primary Industries. 'Barwon' derives from a single cross between two unnamed accessions using a modified pedigree method. 'Barwon' is an F<sub>4</sub> progeny line, with foundation seed being a composite of 40 F<sub>8</sub> single plant progenies.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

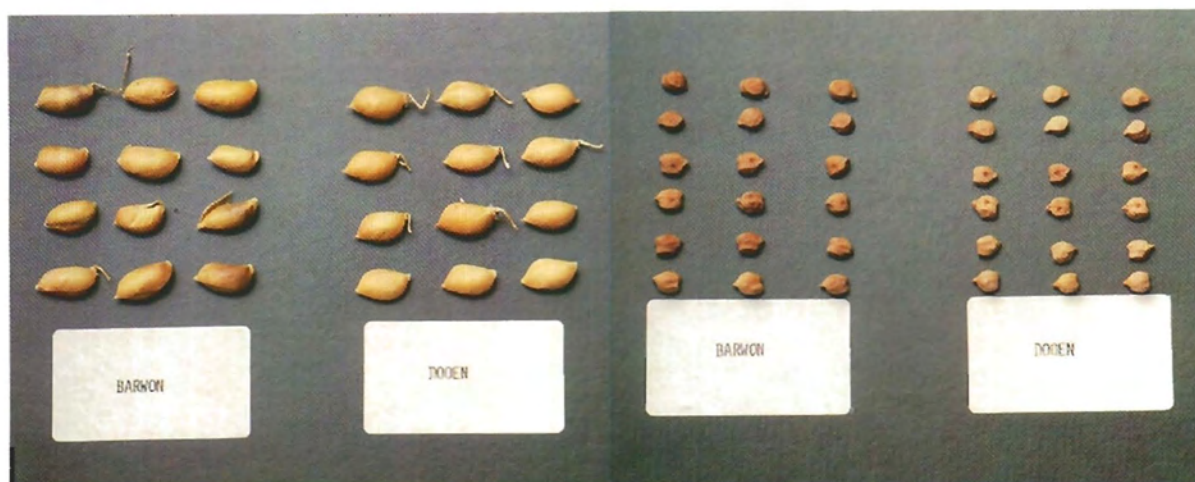
'Barwon' is typical of 'desi' varieties in having pink flowers, anthocyanin pigmentation in stems, peduncles and leaves, and coloured 'ram's head' shaped seeds. 'Barwon' is a late flowering 'desi' variety, but flowers three days earlier than 'Dooen'. Pods of 'Barwon' have a moderately rounded apical region and mild ventral curvature, compared to pods of 'Dooen' which have an acute apical region and no ventral curvature. The seeds of 'Barwon' are brown and darker coloured than

those of 'Dooen'. 'Barwon' differs from the 'desi' varieties 'Amethyst', 'Tyson' and 'Sensen' in having longer main and apical primary branches and in being later flowering. The 100 seed mass of 'Barwon' is larger than other 'desi' varieties, except for 'Sensen'.

### Table of Comparison of Chickpea Varieties

(\* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Barwon'	* 'Dooen'
<b>DAYS TO FLOWER</b>		
mean	101.9	104.9
range	100-105	104-105
std deviation	0.86	0.90
significance		P 0.01
<b>LEAFLET LENGTH</b>		
mean	42.0 mm	39.9 mm
range	32-64	30-54
std deviation	6.0	5.0
significance		P 0.01
<b>LEAFLET WIDTH</b>		
mean	16.2 mm	17.3 mm
range	10-22	12-22
std deviation	2.2	1.8
significance		P 0.01
<b>LEAFLET SHAPE</b>	ovate/oval	elliptic
<b>LEAFLET NUMBER</b>		
mean	15.6	14.5
range	14-17	13-16
std deviation	0.68	0.78
significance		P 0.01
<b>PEDUNCLE LENGTH</b>		
mean	17.6 mm	16.9 mm
range	12-25	12-22
std deviation	2.6	2.3
significance		P 0.05
<b>POD COLOUR</b>	yellow-brown RHS 162A	yellow-brown RHS 161B
<b>POD LENGTH</b>		
mean	19.4 mm	20.3 mm
range	10-23	10-25
std deviation	2.1	2.2
significance		P 0.01
<b>SEEDCOAT COLOUR</b>	dark brown RHS 177B	light brown RHS 166D
<b>SEED WEIGHT PER 100</b>		
mean	18.7 g	15.5 g
range	17.7-19.7	13.6-16.7
std deviation	0.5	0.5
significance		P 0.01



Seed pods of 'Barwon' and 'Dooen' (left) and seeds of 'Barwon' and 'Dooen' (right). (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

## IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri* hybrid)

### Comparative growing trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Devon Meadows near Melbourne, Victoria. Growing conditions were the same as used for commercial production. Five plants of each variety were grown in a pinebark based medium enriched with time-release fertilizer. They were situated in a heated, whitewashed poly-tunnel maintained between 16 and 30 C in 30% shade. Measurements represent 20 randomly chosen specimens from these plants, taken in January 1990, six months after potting on.



Variety: 'Isopa' Application No: 90/030

Applicant: Kientzler KG, of West Germany.

Australian Agent: R Rother of Outeniqua Nursery, Emerald, Victoria.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a medium sized plant; elliptic leaves with dark green upper side; lower lamella pigmented red; a simple red-purple flower.

### Varieties used for comparison

'Red Planet' and 'Corona', Royalty Administration International C.V. varieties, the closest known to 'Isopa' in flower colour and size, and which are commonly known varieties in Australia.

### Origin

'Isopa' was selected from the progeny of 85/12/2 and 'Nina' in 1986. 'Isopa' is protected by Plant Variety Rights in West Germany and by a Plant Patent in the USA.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

'Isopa' is a hybrid Impatiens, compact in growth habit. It has elliptic shaped dark green leaves, red on the underside. Flowers are red-purple in colour, the primary colour corresponding to RHS 57A, with a paler secondary colour of RHS 62A. The flower has an indistinct eye zone of darker purple corresponding to RHS 64A. 'Isopa' differs from 'Red Planet' in having smaller flowers which are more purple than red in colour. Flowers of 'Isopa' are a darker colour than 'Corona' flowers. Unlike 'Red Planet' and 'Corona', 'Isopa' leaves have no central markings.



Impatiens variety 'Isopa'. (Photograph supplied by applicant.)



Variety: 'Patula' Application No: 90/031

Applicant: Kientzler KG, of West Germany.

Australian Agent: R Rother of Outeniqua Nursery, Emerald, Victoria.

#### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: A medium, compact plant; dark green elliptic leaves; lower lamella pigmented red; orange-red and pink bi-coloured flowers.

#### Varieties used for comparison

'Twilight', a Royalty Administration International C.V. variety, the closest known to 'Patula' in flower colour and size, and which is a commonly known variety in Australia.

#### Origin

'Patula' was selected from progeny of 85-58-03 and 'Aurore'. Plant Variety Rights have been granted in West Germany and a Plant Patent applied for in the USA.

#### Morphology — see comparative tables

'Patula' is a hybrid *Impatiens*, compact in growth habit with small, elliptic dark green leaves corresponding to RHS 137A, with an acuminate to acute tip. Leaves are red on the underside corresponding to RHS 59A. 'Patula' differs from 'Twilight' in having non-variegated leaves. Flowers

of 'Patula' are orange-red (RHS 40A) with this colour streaked over pale pink (RHS 62C) on the two wing petals, deepening at the centre of the flower to RHS 63A.

'Patula' is considered distinct from 'Flambee', an *Impatiens hawkeri* hybrid described in *Plant Varieties Journal* Vol 2 No 4, in having flowers of different colour (RHS 62B-62C) with different colour patterns on the petals.



*Impatiens* variety 'Patula'. (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

### Table of Comparison of *Impatiens* Varieties

(\* = existing varieties used for comparison)

		'Isopa'	* 'Corona'	* 'Red Planet'	'Patula'	* 'Twilight'
LEAF LENGTH						
mean		99mm	128mm	110mm	75mm	105mm
range		90-117	112-144	87-136	60-92	95-130
std deviation		8.0	14.0	3.6	8.0	2.5
LEAF WIDTH						
mean		35mm	47mm	37mm	31mm	33mm
range		29-44	42-55	34-41	25-39	29-40
std deviation		4.0	3.0	1.8	4.0	1.6
LEAF SHAPE		elliptic	elliptic	elliptic	elliptic	lanc-ellip
LEAF COLOUR	RHS	147A	139B	147A	137A	137A
BLADE MARKINGS	RHS	absent	12A	10A	absent	153B
FLOWER DIAMETER						
mean		50mm	61mm	56mm	52mm	52mm
range		46-54	57-63	50-59	47-57	46-58
std deviation		2.7	1.0	0.3	3.2	1.1
FLOWER COLOUR						
primary	RHS	57A-62A	73A	40A	40A-62C	65D-40B
EYE ZONE/COLOUR	RHS	{64C}	66A	absent	{63A}	absent



## FALSE SARSAPARILLA (*Hardenbergia violacea*)



Variety: 'Mini-haha' Application No. 90/050

Applicant: Alexander Bruce Wilkie, of Springvale, Victoria.

### Diagnosis

This variety is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a dwarf bushy growth habit; dense foliage with glabrous subulate leaves corresponding in colour to RHS 147A; anthocyanin in the young foliage; short internodes on frequently bifurcating stems; dark mauve flowers.

### Varieties used for comparison

Four forms of *Hardenbergia violacea*: a common trailing form; a vigorous trailing form, 'Happy Wanderer'; an upright form with mauve flowers, 'Bushy Mauve'; and an upright form with white flowers, 'Bushy White'. Also included in the trial was the species *Hardenbergia comptoniana* which exhibits a number of similarities.

### Comparative Growing Trials

All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Springvale South, an outer suburb of Melbourne in Victoria in 1989/90. 'Mini-haha' and 'Happy Wanderer' were grown from cuttings and the other varieties from seedlings. The plants were grown outdoors under ambient conditions in 150mm pots in a medium consisting of pine-bark, coarse sand, sandy loam and red clay loam fertilised with Osmocote and other micro nutrients.

### Origin

'Mini-haha' arose from a chance seedling found on the applicant's property in 1985. Selection by the applicant was on the basis of growth characteristics.

### Morphology — see comparison tables.

The plant is a compact heavily branched dwarf shrub. The leaves are small and glabrous, uniform in size throughout and arranged in a distichous fashion along the stem. New stems and leaves show anthocyanin pigmentation. The stems are glabrous, ribbed and branched at almost every node with no trailing tendency. The flowers are leguminous and a deep mauve colour.

'Mini-haha' is distinct from all of the comparative varieties in having smaller leaves with darker midribs and veins, shorter internode lengths and a branching habit. It differs from the natural form of *H. violacea*, the variety 'Happy Wanderer' and *H. comptoniana* in being upright and not trailing. The leaves are darker and narrower than those of the other upright forms.



'Mini-haha' in a 15cm pot. (Photograph supplied by applicant.)

## Table of Comparison of Varieties of False Sarsaparilla

(\* = existing varieties used for comparison)

	'Mini-haha'	* 'Hardenbergia violacea'	* 'Happy Wanderer'	* 'Bushy Mauve'	* 'Bushy White'
<b>PLANT HEIGHT</b>					
mean	13.5cm	8.1cm	31.5cm	18.8cm	15.0cm
range	10-17	2-15	14-80	13-27	9-22
standard deviation	2.20	3.33	11.7	3.25	3.38
<b>INTERNODE LENGTH</b>					
mean	15.9mm	27.0mm	48.2mm	36.8mm	29.5mm
range	10-20	10-45	3-75	18-55	15-40
standard deviation	5.6	8.3	12.3	9.0	8.5
<b>NUMBER OF BRANCHES</b>					
mean	8.7	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0
range	3-18	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-1
standard deviation	3.3	0.5	3.3	0.36	
<b>LEAF LENGTH</b>					
mean	39.4mm	81.1mm	96.8mm	79.1mm	73.6mm
range	30-52	45-110	80-115	68-95	52-93
standard deviation	4.6	18.6	11.1	7.9	11.2
<b>LEAF WIDTH</b>					
mean	18.0mm	37.4mm	30.1mm	52.6mm	50.3mm
range	14-20	20-55	23-38	45-61	37-60
standard deviation	1.9	9.2	3.9	5.0	6.1

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## Objections

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

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

A fee of \$200 is payable at the time of lodging a formal objection and \$60/hour will be charged if the examination of the objection by the PVR Office takes more than 2 hours.

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

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

All formal objections and comments relating to the above applications must be lodged with the Registrar by close of business on **31 December, 1990**.

### *b) Descriptions to be Finalised*

Descriptions for the Journal are being finalised for the following applications. The six month period for comment or formal objection will not begin until the full descriptions are finalised and published in the Journal.

## **ALSTROEMERIA** *(Alstroemeria hybrid)*

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stabelstri**' Application No: 89/101

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stadutia**' Application No: 89/103

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stalan**' Application No: 89/104

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stalbel**' Application No: 89/105

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stalibla**' Application No: 89/106

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stalibron**' Application No: 89/107

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stalilas**' Application No: 89/108

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stalsam**' Application No: 89/110

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stalvir**' Application No: 89/111

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Staronic**' Application No: 89/113

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Starover**' Application No: 89/115

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stapurzul**' Application No: 89/116

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Staverpi**' Application No: 89/117

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stayeli**' Application No: 89/118

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stabuwit**' Application No: 90/057

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stajugro**' Application No: 90/058

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, of Aalsmeer, Holland  
'**Stayelor**' Application No: 90/059

Applicant: **Van Zelderen B.V.**, of De Kwakel, Holland  
'**Zelblanca**' Application No: 89/121

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Applicant: **Van Zelderen B.V.**, of De Kwakel,  
Holland  
'Zelpado' Application No: 89/122

Applicant: **Van Zelderen B.V.**, of De Kwakel,  
Holland  
'Zelrosa' Application No: 89/123

## **IMPATIENS** *(Impatiens hawkeri hybrid)*

Applicant: **W Kientzler, Kientzler KG**, of  
Gensingen West Germany  
Australian Agent: R Rother, Outeniqua Nursery of  
Emerald, Victoria  
'Lysandra' Application No. 90/032

## **ROSE** *(Rosa hybrida)*

Applicant: **James Cocker & Sons**, of Aberdeen,  
Scotland  
Australian Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons Roses Pty  
Ltd** of Narre Warren North, Victoria  
'Cocdestin' Application No. 90/034

Applicant: **David Austin Roses**, of  
Wolverhampton, England  
Australian Agent: **The Perfumed Garden** of Mt  
Eliza, Victoria  
'Auscot' Application No. 90/046

Applicant: **David Austin Roses**, of  
Wolverhampton, England  
Australian Agent: **The Perfumed Garden** of Mt  
Eliza, Victoria  
'Ausblush' Application No. 90/047

## **GOLDEN CYPRESS** *(Cupressus macrocarpa)*

Applicant: **Donald J Liddle**, of Waidanae, New  
Zealand  
Australian Agent: **R Peate, Plantgrowers  
Australia Pty Ltd** of Wonga Park, Victoria  
'Golden Halo' Application No. 90/035

## **CROWN OF THORNS** *(Euphorbia millii hybrid)*

Applicant: **M Schwab-Stirnadel**, of Zweibrucken,  
West Germany  
Australian Agent: **Binz Nursery** of Toolangi,  
Victoria  
'Stiloga' Application No. 90/036

Applicant: **M Schwab-Stirnadel**, of Zweibrucken,  
West Germany  
Australian Agent: **Binz Nursery** of Toolangi,  
Victoria  
'Stigaro' Application No. 90/037

Applicant: **M Schwab-Stirnadel**, of Zweibrucken,  
West Germany  
Australian Agent: **Binz Nursery** of Toolangi,  
Victoria  
'Stirot' Application No. 90/038

## **KALANCHOE** *(Kalanchoe blossfeldiana)*

Applicant: **Kientzler KG**, of Gensingen, West  
Germany  
Australian Agent: **Binz Nursery** of Toolangi,  
Victoria  
'Polka' Application No. 90/039

Applicant: **Kientzler KG**, of Gensingen, West  
Germany  
Australian Agent: **Binz Nursery** of Toolangi,  
Victoria  
'Tarantella' Application No. 90/040

Applicant: **Kientzler KG**, of Gensingen, West  
Germany  
Australian Agent: **Binz Nursery** of Toolangi,  
Victoria  
'Blues' Application No. 90/041

Applicant: **Kientzler KG**, of Gensingen, West  
Germany  
Australian Agent: **Binz Nursery** of Toolangi,  
Victoria  
'Mazurka' Application No. 90/042

## **RYE GRASS** *(Lolium perrene)*

Applicant: **Valley Seeds Pty Ltd**, of Alexandra,  
Victoria  
'Roper' Application No. 90/023

## **BIRCH** *(Betula pendula)*

Applicant: **E., K., A., & E. Bartsch**, of Barossa  
Nursery, Tanunda, South Australia  
'Barossa Wintergreen' Application No. 90/044

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## BIRDS NEST FERN

(*Asplenium australasicum*)

Applicant: **CA Gorrel of Peaceful Plants**, Uki, New South Wales  
'Crinkle Cut' Application No. 90/054

## LUCERNE

(*Medicago sativa*)

Applicant: **CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops & Pastures & University of Queensland** of St Lucia, Queensland  
'Quadrella' Application No: 90/055

## LIMONIUM

(*Limonium perigrinum*)

Applicant: **Minister of Agriculture** of Wellington, New Zealand  
'Ballerina Rose' Application No: 90/056

### Applications Withdrawn

The following applications have been withdrawn at the request of the applicant

'Toomey Summer Navel' Application No. 89/002  
'Edwards Summer Navel' Application No. 89/003

### Applications Lapsed

The following applications for Plant Variety Rights have been lapsed.

'Sangria' Application No. 89/090  
'Solara' Application No. 89/019

## 2.2 Provisional Protection

The following varieties have provisional protection under S22 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987* since the last issue of the Journal:

'Stabelstri'	Application No: 89/101
'Stadutia'	Application No: 89/103
'Stalan'	Application No: 89/104
'Stalbel'	Application No: 89/105
'Stalibla'	Application No: 89/106
'Stalibron'	Application No: 89/107
'Stalilas'	Application No: 89/108
'Stalsam'	Application No: 89/110
'Stalvir'	Application No: 89/111
'Staronic'	Application No: 89/113
'Starover'	Application No: 89/115
'Stapurzul'	Application No: 89/116
'Staverpi'	Application No: 89/117
'Stayeli'	Application No: 89/118
'Zelblanca'	Application No: 89/121
'Zelpado'	Application No: 89/122
'Zelrosa'	Application No: 89/123
'Bisset'	Application No: 90/021
'Kooiana Daybreak'	Application No: 90/022
'Roper'	Application No: 90/023
'Stebigpu'	Application No: 90/027
'Arobipy'	Application No: 90/028
'Arotrusim'	Application No: 90/029
'Isopa'	Application No: 90/030
'Patula'	Application No: 90/031
'Lysandra'	Application No: 90/032
'Tanschaubud'	Application No: 90/033
'Cocdestin'	Application No: 90/034
'Golden Halo'	Application No: 90/035
'Stiloga'	Application No: 90/036
'Stigaro'	Application No: 90/037
'Stirot'	Application No: 90/038
'Polka'	Application No: 90/039
'Tarantella'	Application No: 90/040
'Blues'	Application No: 90/041
'Mazurka'	Application No: 90/042
'Christmas Fantasy'	Application No: 90/043
'Barossa Wintergreen'	Application No: 90/044
'Winlock'	Application No: 90/045
'Auscot'	Application No: 90/046
'Ausblush'	Application No: 90/047
'Barwon'	Application No: 90/048
'Scarlet Pimpernel'	Application No: 90/049
'Mini-haha'	Application No: 90/050
'Srebrina'	Application No: 90/051
'Cana'	Application No: 90/053
'Crinkle Cut'	Application No: 90/054
'Quadrella'	Application No: 90/055
'Ballerina Rose'	Application No: 90/056
'Stabuwit'	Application No: 90/057
'Stajugro'	Application No: 90/058
'Stayelor'	Application No: 90/059

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## Corrigenda

1. In Vol 2. No. 3. (issue of September, 1989) on page 5 the applicants name is incorrect. The correct information is

Variety: 'Keijourna' (commercial synonym 'Aurelia') Application No.89/010

Applicant: **Universal Plants S A R L**, of Le Cannet des Maures, France

## APPENDIX 1

### Eligibility and Examination of Applications

The following is a brief summary of the requirements for application and examination of new varieties for PVR.

#### Eligibility

1. Only the original breeder (or employer), an agent of the original breeder or a person who has been assigned the right to the variety, in writing, by the breeder are eligible to apply. Therefore, if someone else tries to register your variety in Australia or overseas they will not be legally entitled to do so.
2. The variety must be new. It cannot have been sold, with the breeder's consent, in Australia at all or overseas for more than six years.
3. The variety must be distinct, uniform and stable (DUS) for the characteristics listed in the Objective Description form (available from the PVR Office). It must be distinct from all **other** known varieties in at least one important characteristic. Important in this context refers to botanical distinguishing features rather than to performance characteristics.

The applicant determines DUS from comparative growing trials using the new variety and the closest existing varieties in the same plots. The data is used to complete the Objective Description form. Only one reference site is required for the trials but the results must be repeatable at that site.

4. Some human intervention must have taken place, resulting in the new variety. Such intervention includes selective breeding (introduction and selection; controlled crossing and selection), establishment of a new cultivar, humanly induced mutation and identification of a natural mutation.

Applications are submitted to the PVR Office on the forms provided. Contact should be made with the Office as early as possible (preferably before beginning the trials) to ensure that the correct procedures are being followed.

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## Examination

The Examination of the application includes:

1. An assessment of the written information provided, including the data from the comparative growing trials.
2. A field examination of the trials by the PVR Examiner. This is to check the methodology used and to ensure that the data provided is reliable.
3. The publication of the results of the trials and a full description of the variety in the *Plant Varieties Journal* with a six month period for people to raise objections to the grant of rights — such objections must be based on concrete evidence to demonstrate why the variety is not eligible.
4. Other enquiries made by the PVR Office to establish the eligibility of the variety.

The objective is to demonstrate that the variety is distinct, uniform and stable and can be clearly identified by some form of repeatable assay at a reference site (the site where the original trials were carried out). It is to the applicant's advantage to define the variety as clearly as possible to minimise dispute and ascertain ownership with a high degree of certainty.

Although some field testing will always be needed for visual identification and marketing purposes, these could be minimised with the development of reliable standard methods for variety identification in the laboratory. Such assays would be more objective and repeatable than the field trials and ideally would be independent of environmental and management influences.

Progress is being made in this area but further work is required to identify the most appropriate method for each plant group or species. The inclusion of data from such assays is recommended as part of a PVR application.

There has been some concern that differences are based on botanical rather than merit or performance characteristics. The answer is that the former are more objective and can be measured more accurately. A variety may be different but may not have any greater merit under existing management or environmental conditions. Under different circumstances its performance may be enhanced considerably. The grant of PVR based on such subjective and variable assessments of merit would be of limited assistance to the breeder in defining the variety in sufficient detail to uphold a challenge to ownership.

PVR, based on objective differences, gives the breeder the basic tool to promote and sell his variety. It is then up to him to convince the market of its advantages. Poor performers may sell in the first year but repeat business is unlikely, as in any form of product market.

## Examination Options

At the time of application, applicants can nominate whether they want the examination to proceed immediately or at a later time determined in conjunction with the PVR Office. In this context, **examination** includes the four steps listed above. If the "proceed immediately" option is nominated, the assessment and preparation of the description will begin and the description will be published as soon as all the information is supplied. The examination fee will be payable within three months of acceptance of the application.

If the option "not to proceed immediately" is nominated, a mutually agreeable date will be determined. 25% of the Examination fee will be payable within three months of acceptance of the application and the remainder within three months of the nominated date. With this option the PVR Office will not do any further work, after accepting and inserting brief notification in the *Journal*, until the nominated date. The full description will not be prepared or published, delaying the commencement of the six month period for public comment. However, provisional protection will apply in the normal way.

## APPENDIX 2

### Section 17 of the PVR Act

#### Names of new plant varieties

17.(1) The name of a new plant variety shall consist of a word or words (which may be an invented word or words) with or without the addition of—

- (a) a letter or letters not constituting a word;
- (b) a figure or figures; or
- (c) both a letter or letters not constituting a word and a figure or figures.

(2) A new plant variety shall not have—

- (a) a name the use of which would be likely to deceive or cause confusion, including a name that is the same as, or is likely to be mistaken for, the name of another plant variety;
- (b) a name the use of which would be contrary to law;
- (c) a name that comprises or contains scandalous or offensive matter; or
- (d) a name, or name of a kind, that is, at the time when the application is made, prohibited by the regulations.

(3) The name of a new plant variety in respect of which an application is made shall comply with any recommendations of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, as in force when the application is made, formulated and adopted by the International Commission for Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants of the International Union of Biological Sciences that are accepted by Australia.

(4) The name of a new plant variety in respect of which an application is made shall not consist of, or include—

- (a) the name of a natural person living at the time of the application, other than a person who has given written consent to the name of the plant variety;
- (b) the name of a natural person who died within the period of 10 years immediately preceding the application, other than a person who has given, or whose legal personal representative has given, written consent to the name of the plant variety; or
- (c) the name of a corporation, organisation or institution, other than a corporation, organisation or institution that has given its written consent to the name of the plant variety.

## APPENDIX 3

### Application for Plant Variety Rights Part 1 — General Information

To: The Registrar  
Plant Variety Rights  
Plant Variety Rights Office  
GPO Box 858  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

#### OFFICE USE

Application No. ....  
Date received .....  
Date accept/reject .....  
Receipt No. ....  
Amount \$ .....  
Receipt date .....

**Note: There are 2 Parts to the APPLICATION FORM:**

- Part 1 — General Information — this part  
Part 2 — Objective Description (based on data from comparative growing trials in with the new variety and the closest known Australian varieties).

#### 1. Name and Address of Applicant

Fax Phone

2. Name and Address of Agent in Australia (for service of notices to overseas applicants. An agent of the breeder/owner requires written authorisation as agent in Australia — see attached form).

Fax Phone

3. Botanical name: Genus species Author(s)

#### 4. Proposed name of variety (BLOCK LETTERS)

5. Commercial synonyms (if any, including Trade marks)

#### 6. Country where variety was bred or originated

#### 7. The applicant is (delete if not applicable):

- the original breeder
- the owner of the variety, other than the breeder (written authority from the breeder showing transfer of ownership is required).

8. Name and address of original breeder (if other than owner)

9. Prior applications (write 'nil' if this is the first)

Country of filing	Date filed	Application No.	Status to date	Variety name or breeder's reference
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10. Priority is claimed in respect of the application listed above in

..... (UPOV member country)

11. The variety has not been sold in Australia with the breeder's consent and: (delete if not applicable)

• has not been sold overseas with the breeder's consent

or

• was sold overseas for the first time in

..... (country) on .....

under the name ..... (no earlier than 6 years previously)

12. This variety is distinct from any other known variety in having the following combination of characters:

..... and .....

..... and .....

..... and .....

..... and .....

13. Method of origination (delete if not applicable)

• controlled pollination

of (seed parent) .....

by (pollen parent) .....

• open pollination of .....

• mutation or sport of .....

• other (specify) .....

• selection criteria .....

• property, town and country where the work was conducted

.....

• Name of the person who conducted or directed the work

.....

• Is any of the work previously published? Give the reference.

.....

14. Describe procedures used to originate new variety. (Use the reverse side if space insufficient.)

15. Provide any other information on the origin of the variety

16. Describe how original material will be maintained for use by the Registrar at any time during the currency of the PVR, if granted, for purposes mentioned in S33(2) of the PVR Act.

17. Environments within Australia suitable for the variety.

18. Sites in Australia where comparative plots of this variety and the closest known varieties will be available for inspection.

Note: this must be at the optimum time when the Examiner can verify the claims made in this application.

Locality	No. of Plants	Stage of Growth	Estimated Date for Inspection
----------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------------

19. I/we wish/do not wish to sell plants or reproductive material of this variety (other than for the purposes allowed in S22) once this application is accepted, prior to PVR being granted, and recognise that once the first sale has occurred in this period provision protection will not apply under S22 of the Act. Examination of the application will still proceed.

20. Authorisation is given to the Plant Variety Rights Office to exchange with Plant Variety Rights Authorities of other countries all necessary information and material related to the variety, provided that the rights of the applicant are safeguarded.

21. I (we) agree to the release of propagative material prior to the granting of PVR if required for comparative testing or scientific purposes, providing the material is used for no other purpose and all material relating to the variety is returned when the trials are complete.

22. PROCEED WITH THE EXAMINATION (delete if not applicable)

**Immediately**

**When notified by applicant**

(Estimated date / / )

(Note: Application will lapse unless notified within 12 months of date of receipt of application unless an extension has been granted in writing by the Registrar).



I (we) hereby apply for Plant Variety Rights on the variety described in this application.

I (We)

.....  
Full Name Occupation  
of .....

.....  
Address

declare that the information given in all parts and attachments of this application, including any information to be forwarded at a later date, is true and correct.

.....  
Signature (applicant/agent) Date

**Note: PENALTY FOR FALSE INFORMATION  
\$1000 (individual); \$5000 (corporation)**

### Authorisation of Agent

Name of Variety:

Genus .....

Species .....

Variety .....

Name of Breeder: .....

Owner of Variety (\*): .....

I/We .....

hereby authorise .....

of .....

to apply for Plant Variety Rights, in my/our name, as my/our agent in Australia under the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987* for the variety named above.

..... / /  
Signed date

.....  
Name in full

.....  
Position in Company (if applicable)

\* Where the owner is not the breeder documentation supporting this ownership will also be required.

### Checklist of Attachments

The following are required before an application can be accepted:

- ..... **Part 1 (General Information)** of the application form with all questions answered.
- ..... **Part 2 (Objective Description)** either fully complete, or, if Australian comparative growing trials are not finalised, with the characteristics marked \* completed using Australian or overseas data.
- ..... **Application Fee** (contact PVR Office for current rate), payable to the Collector of Public Monies, Dept Primary Industries and Energy.
- ..... Written authorisation from breeder/owner to act as agent in Australia for PVR purposes (in such cases the application will still be in the name of the breeder/owner).

or

- ..... Written authorisation from the original breeder indicating that ownership rights for the variety have been transferred to the applicant (if applicant is not the original breeder).
- ..... Evidence of date of filing in another UPOV country if priority is being claimed.
- ..... Eight sets of application forms and eight sets of colour photographs showing distinguishing characteristics (preferably in comparison with closest known varieties).
- ..... At least ONE colour slide showing major differences, for publication in the *Plant Varieties Journal*.
- ..... Description of procedures for bulking-up of stock during period of provisional protection.

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## APPENDIX 4

As from 1 July 1990 the following fee schedule will apply.

New rates will also apply to fees, not yet charged, for submissions in progress. The new rates reflect the progressive move towards full cost recovery for PVR.

### Function

	\$
Application	400
Examination of application	1400
Copy of application	70
Variation to application	70
Lodging an objection	200
Copy of objection	70
Certificate of PVR	250
Annual renewal fee	250
Request for re-examination (if required)	800
Compulsory licence	140
Transfer of rights	140
Issue of publications (other than the PV Journal)	8 (first 10 pages, then 50¢/page)
Other work relevant to PVR	70 (per hour)

## APPENDIX 5

### Plant Variety Rights Advisory Committee (PVRAC)

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

Mr B. J. Loudon (Chair)  
Acting Registrar Plant Variety Rights  
Department of Primary Industries & Energy  
GPO Box 858  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Professor Donald Marshall  
Waite Professor of Agronomy  
Waite Agricultural Research Institute  
University of Adelaide  
GLEN OSMOND SA 5064  
Representative of breeders.

Mr Peter Wilson  
Manager of Wheat Research  
Cargill Seeds  
PO Box W252  
WEST TAMWORTH NSW 2340  
Representative of breeders.

Mr Rodney Field  
WMR Box 758  
ESPERANCE WA 6450  
Representative of producers.

Mr Richard Arthur  
GPO Box 388  
CANBERRA ACT 2601  
Representative of consumers.

Mr Edgar (Ben) Swane  
Director Swane Bros P/L  
Galston Road  
DURAL NSW 2158  
Representative with appropriate qualifications and experience.

Dr John Leslie  
Director Division of Plant Industry  
Queensland Dept Primary Industries  
GPO Box 46  
BRISBANE QLD 4001  
Representative with appropriate qualifications and experience.

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## APPENDIX 6

### Organisations Offering to Undertake PVR Trials

The following organisations are interested in carrying out PVR trials on behalf of applicants — the PVR Office does not accept any responsibility and is publishing the list for the convenience of applicants.

**Agritech**, PO Box 549 Toowoomba Qld 4350; 076 384 322; Mary Ann Law.

**Agrisearch**, PO Box 972 Orange NSW 2800; 063 624539; M J Hood.  
(also at Shepparton, Moree, Ridgehaven, Mackay, Armidale and Innisfail).

**Chivers Computing & Agriculture**, 3/258 Koorang Rd Carnegie Vic 3163; 03 5697538; Ian Chivers.

**Murdoch University**, School of Horticulture, Murdoch WA 6150; 09 3322810; Prof John Considine.

**Navy Bean Marketing Board**, PO Box 252, Kingaroy Qld 4610; 071 621408/621666; Mr Kerry Heit.

**Radcliffe and Till**, 42 Moss St West Ryde NSW 2114; 02 8046973; Sharon Till.

**Turf Grass Research Institute (Australian)**, PO Box 190 Concord West NSW 2138; 02 7361233; Ian McIver/Alexandra Shakesby.

**Turf Research and Advisory Institute**, PO Box 381 Frankston Vic 3199; 03 7863311; Terry Woodcock.

**University of Western Sydney, Hawkesbury**, Bourke St Richmond NSW 2753; 045 701333; Robert Spooner-Hart.

**State Departments of Agriculture and CSIRO** May do trials on a fee for service basis for some species.

**Flemings Nurseries Pty Ltd.**, Fleming Lane, Monbulk Victoria 3793; Liz Darmody.

## OVERSEAS

**GPL International**, Lavsenvaenget 18 (Postbox 29), DK Odense V Denmark; J H Selchau.

**M. Rene Royon**, Conseil en Licences, 128 Les Bois De Font Merle, 06250, Mougins, France.

## APPENDIX 7

### Amendment to S12 and 38

Section 12 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987* was amended in January 1990 by adding paragraph 12(1)(e):

- (1)(e) if the plants of that variety are plants of a prescribed genus or prescribed species:
- (i) the exclusive right to produce asexually, including the right to licence other persons to produce asexually, plants of that variety for the commercial production of fruit, flowers or any other product of those plants; and
  - (ii) the exclusive right to produce asexually, including the right to licence other persons to produce asexually, reproductive material of that variety for the commercial production of fruit, flowers or any other product of those plants.

Subsection 12(3) has also been added:

- (3) Plant Variety Rights referred to in subparagraph (1)(e) (i) or (ii) are subject to the condition that the grantee of those rights in respect of a plant variety shall license a person:
- (a) to produce asexually plants of that variety; or
  - (b) to produce asexually reproductive material of plants of that variety;
- (as the case may be) unless the person refuses or fails to comply with any condition to which the licence may reasonably be, and is, subject.

Section 38(1) is amended by inserting (1A):  
In paragraph (1)(a), 'commercial purposes', in relation to plants of a plant variety in respect of which plant variety rights referred to in subparagraph 12(1)(e)(i) or (ii) subsist, includes the commercial production of the fruit, flowers or other product of those plants.

Sections 38(2) and 38(3) are amended:

- by inserting "otherwise than by asexual means" after "produce" in paras 38(2)(a)(i) and (b)(i) and paras 38(3)(a)(i) and (b)(i);
- by inserting "otherwise than by asexual means" after "derived" in paras 38(2)(a)(ii) and (b)(ii) and 38(3)(a)(ii) and (b)(ii).



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