Plant Varieties Journal

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Official Journal of the Australian Plant Variety Rights Office

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REGISTRAR'S REMARKS

Dr Mick Lloyd
Director: Plant Variety Rights Office

On 19 March 1991, the twenty member countries of the International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) agreed that the final draft of the convention of 1991 was a true representation of the outcome of the diplomatic conference.

Should Australia wish to be a party to the revised convention, and there are compelling reasons why it should, its ratification of the new convention must take place before 31 March, 1992. The next step, formal accession to the treaty, will need to be preceded by legislative amendments to the Australian PVR Act 1987 which we plan to complete by the end of 1992.

I believe that Australia's national interests are adequately catered for in the new UPOV Convention and operationally it will make little impact on Australian PVR since many of the new provisions of the 1991 Convention are already in our Act. Previous exclusions from the breeder's right are firmly entrenched in the new convention. These are:

— the use of a protected variety for breeding a new variety,
— use for non-commercial purposes, and,
— optionally, the use of farm saved seed for the farmers own use.

Whilst the rights of the breeder have been extended to cover produce from a protected variety, this will only apply if the breeder has not had a reasonable opportunity to exercise their right on the propagative material.

The most compelling reason for Australia's accession to the 1991 UPOV Convention is the enhanced reciprocity between UPOV member states. This means freer movement of new varieties and stimulation of breeding in Australia with all the attendant advantages for the rural economy and Australia's international competitiveness.

CLOSING DATE FOR SEPTEMBER ISSUE: 24 JULY 1991

PART 1 — ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Note to rose applicants

Photographs
There have been several comments made to PVR Office about the quality, composition and efficacy of rose variety photographs published in *Plant Varieties Journal* descriptions.

The purpose of publishing colour photographs is to illustrate the distinguishing features of a variety in relation to other varieties. Comments have indicated that this could be done more effectively.

We agree that there is more descriptive subject composition than mature blooms on a dark background. Composite photographs of individual structures of roses — especially if comparative — are more useful. If, for examples, petal basal spot, petal undulation or thorn profile are distinctive, then they should be the subject of the photograph.

The printing quality paid for by PVR Office is of the highest commercial standard but printers and colour separators cannot make a good picture from a poor transparency. It is an expensive process and the expense is justified only when you provide good photographs.

Reference varieties
PVR Office intends to hold a workshop with interested rose applicants to compile a set of well known reference varieties. Growing trials of new varieties can then include the reference variety for that particular colour group and growth type. This will avoid the problem of including varieties of the wrong colour group in trials.

Reference varieties help demonstrate the various states of varietal characteristics and ensure consistency in assessment of comparative growing trials. UPOV test guidelines for roses already provide reference varieties but most of these are either unavailable or poorly known in Australia.

Reference varieties are essential to a varietal database and will be particularly important in exchanging test reports and trial data with other UPOV countries. Ideally, these varieties will be well known both in Australia and internationally. They should be readily available and be good representatives of various character states.

If you are interested in participating in this workshop or contributing information on rose varieties in Australia, please contact the Registrar.

Centralised Testing
The choice of reference varieties and compilation of a database of test results is also relevant to centralised testing. The report commissioned by PVR Office on the feasibility of centralised testing by University of Western Sydney (Hawkesbury Campus) will soon be available for discussion.

PVR in Canada

Canada was welcomed as the 20th member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) on 4th March 1991. Their Plant Breeders' Rights Act, which conforms with the 1978 UPOV Convention, came into force on 1 August, 1990. Mr W T Bradnock has been appointed as Commissioner of Canada's Plant Breeder's Rights Office.

This means that Australian breeders will soon be able to also protect their new varieties in Canada as well as the 18 other UPOV member countries.

Six genera will be initially scheduled as eligible in Canada. They are: *Brassica* (canola), *Chrysanthemum, Solanum, Rosa, Glycine* and *Triticum*. Applications will be accepted later this year (1991) for new varieties of these genera. Through the advice of their Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee, Canada will be phasing in more genera as eligible over time. It is likely Canada will eventually accept applications for new varieties of all higher plant genera and species, in conformity with its UPOV obligations.

Variety names

PVR protects both the variety and its name (See PVJ Vol 3. No.2 page 2). Applicants are expected to register their varieties together with the name by which it is to be sold.

The Act and UPOV Conventions

Sub-section 40(f) of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987* says 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' other plants with a protected variety's name is infringing the grantee's rights.

Varietal names used accurately should avoid local and international confusion. Unavoidably, the same varieties are often known under different names in different countries because the marketing name in one country is often inappropriate in another. To help avoid confusion, the UPOV Convention contains obligations for its contracting parties concerning variety names:

- to use the registered name of a variety after the expiry of the right
- to have the name easily recognisable when it is associated with a trade mark or other name
- to use the same name, if suitable, by which the variety was first registered in a member country of UPOV

In the spirit of UPOV Conventions, PVR Office ensures breeder's code names appear with the variety name in all our publications, correspondence and computer databases. Any known synonyms are also published in the *Plant*

Varieties Journal description. This information is requested in part 1 of the PVR application form.

PVR Office respects the importance that names can have in marketing a variety. Applicants are free to choose any name providing it complies with section 17 of the PVR Act, which also complies with the UPOV Conventions.

Examination and Registration
Examination of proposed names includes checking them against international variety registers, checking relevant publications and catalogues and also searching the Australian Trade Mark register. Other important components of the examination are the expert comment from PVR authorities in other UPOV countries and, of course, public comment invited through the *Plant Varieties Journal*.

Before a right is granted, a proposed name can be changed by lodging a variation to the application. The variation to the name is then published for further public comment. Once granted, the name is entered on the PVR Register and it cannot be changed without revoking the rights. To avoid future problems, applicants should ensure that they are entitled to use their chosen variety name and that it is distinct enough to avoid the risk of confusion with other varieties names in Australia and overseas.

Commercial names
Should an applicant wish to register a name in Australia which differs from the name originally registered in other UPOV countries, they:

- must provide both the new proposed and original names in their application
- should include the original varietal name (in small print) on labels, sales dockets, contracts and correspondence, once the application is accepted. Australian agents registering such a name on behalf of overseas applicants must have explicit permission to register the variety under the new name. The AUTHORISATION OF AGENT in the application form has now been revised to enable agents to obtain this authorisation from overseas applicants.

Note to Australian agents for applicants

If you are acting on behalf of an overseas breeder for PVR, your attention to some of the following aspects will help ensure rapid processing of applications. Please:

- Use current revisions of application forms correctly completed according to instructions;

— If you cannot fully complete Part 2, an application may be accepted if you partially complete it by answering (at least) the main questions indicated and include a description and/or photograph. If the variety already has PVR in its country of origin then there are probably test reports available to assist you to complete Part 2.

- Include your telephone number and any facsimile number to allow PVR Office to contact you if there are any problems;
- If you are the "address within Australia for service of notices", please forward all correspondence to the applicant;

— It is a legal obligation to provide this address.

- Make sure there are suitable growing trials and data suitable for publication in *Plant Varieties Journal*;

— You require a qualified person for this (see PVJ Vol.4 No.1 page 3.)

- Arrange for a field examination of the growing trials by an examiner from this office at a time when the data can be verified;
- Ensure all fees on behalf of the applicant are paid on time;

Some overseas breeders may not be aware of the requirements for trial results and descriptions. Especially if they are from a country which conducts centralised government testing on behalf of applicants. Those PVR offices only require rudimentary data when an application is lodged.

Application Forms

While the requirements and processes of PVR application remain stable, application forms continue to be updated and improved. Also, new Part 2 (objective description) forms are being added as they are required for different plant genera. Each plant genus will, in time, have a dedicated Part 2 form.

Revisions are necessary to remove ambiguity and to conform with minor legislative amendments but PVR Office wishes to minimise any confusion different form versions may cause. The new policy is that revised forms will in future only be made available after notification in *Plant Varieties Journal* and only at the same time in each year. All forms show their date of revision on the top right hand corner. As stated earlier, (See PVJ Vol.3 No.1) old editions of forms are not invalid, but applicants are advised to obtain the latest revisions of forms before they proceed with the application process.

The compilation and design of form Part 2's are based mainly on:

— UPOV guidelines developed by International technical working parties;

— other UPOV countries test procedures and application forms;

— advice from and workshops with relevant experts for particular genera; and

— other technical references such as IBPGR descriptors.

Please see Appendix 3 for the current form Part 1 which will remain effective until further notice in the Journal. Appendix 4 provides a list of forms (Part 2) which are now available and which will also remain in effect until further notice.

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. **'La Paz'** (Application No. 89/089)
Alstroemeria hybrid
Grantee: Konst Alstroemeria B V of Nieuwveens Netherlands
Certificate No. 107
Expiry Date: 31 October, 2009

2. **'Paloma'** (Application No. 89/091)
Alstroemeria hybrid
Grantee: Konst Alstroemeria B V of Nieuwveens Netherlands
Certificate No. 108
Expiry Date: 31 October, 2009

3. **'Coconut Ice'** (Application No. 90/070)
Rhododendron obtusum hybrid
Grantee: R J Cherry of Paradise Plants, Kulnura New South Wales
Certificate No. 109
Expiry Date: 22 June, 2010

4. **'Quadrella'** (Application No. 90/055)
Medicago sativa
Grantee: CSIRO Division of Tropical Crops & Pastures and University of Queensland of St Lucia, Queensland
Certificate No. 110
Expiry Date: 15 May, 2010

5. **'Stiloga'** (Application No. 90/036)
Euphorbia milii hybrid
Grantee: M Schwab-Stirnadel
Certificate No. 111
Expiry Date: 8 March, 2010

6. **'Stigaro'** (Application No. 90/037)
Euphorbia milii hybrid
Grantee: M Schwab-Stirnadel
Certificate No. 112
Expiry Date: 8 March, 2010

7. **'Stirot'** (Application No. 90/038)
Euphorbia milii hybrid
Grantee: M Schwab-Stirnadel
Certificate No. 113
Expiry Date: 8 March, 2010

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

LILY
(Lilium hybrid*)*

Variety: **'Venezia'** Application No. 89/065
Application received: 28 July 1989
Applicant: **Gebr. Vletter en J A den Haan,** of Rijnsburg, Netherlands.
Australian Agent: **Mr J Slykerman,** of Kenny Lane Nurseries, Monbulk, Victoria.

'Venezia' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Diagnosis
'Venezia' is a lily with very large deep pink flowers. It has long, broad, medium green leaves arranged alternately and light green stems with long pubescence predominantly in the leaf axils. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: very large bowl-shaped flowers, borne erect on long pedicels; deep pink tepals corresponding to RHS 63A-C with deep pink markings corresponding to RHS 59A on the inner sides of the tepals.

Varieties Used for Comparison
'Stargazer' being the closest known variety and the female parent.

Comparative Growing Trials
The characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Monbulk, Victoria between August 1989 and February 1991. Measurements are from

ten specimens. Growing conditions were the same as those used for commercial production. All plants in the trial had been in the ground 18 months under natural conditions. Also included, for interest, in the table for comparison are data for 'Venezia' from comparative growing trials conducted at Alsmeer, Netherlands in 1987-88. These trials were conducted by the testing authorities (CRZ) in accordance with UPOV guidelines TG/59/3 over two growing periods under conditions ensuring normal growth.

Origin
This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Stargazer' with pollen from an unnamed male parent. It was bred by Gebr. Vletter en J A den Haan of Rijnsburg, Netherlands in 1982. 'Venezia' was selected for development on the basis of flower size, colour and the erect manner in which the flowers are borne. 'Venezia' was then propagated asexually. 'Venezia' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in the Netherlands since 1988 and sold in the Netherlands since 1988.

Table of Comparison of Lily Varieties

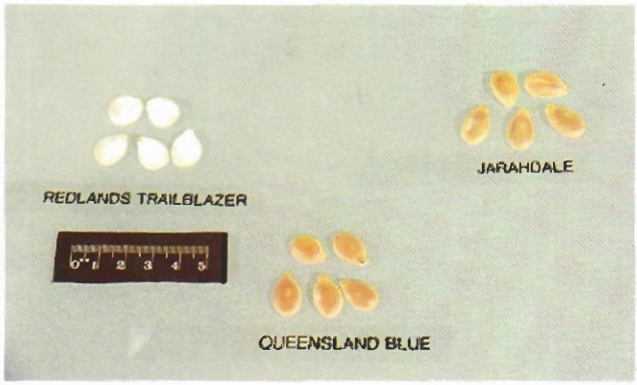
(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Venezia' (Aalsmeer, Netherlands)	'Venezia' (Monbulk, Victoria)	*'Stargazer' (Monbulk, Victoria)
FLOWER SIZE	very large	very large	large
FLOWER ATTITUDE	erect	erect	semi-erect
FLOWER COLOURS			
INNER TEPALS (INNER SIDE)			
colour	deep pink	deep pink	dark red
RHS number	63A-C	63A	187A
INNER TEPALS (OUTER SIDE)			
colour	not available	greyed pink	greyed pink
RHS number	—	186D	186B
OUTER TEPALS (INNER SIDE)			
colour	deep pink	deep pink	dark red
RHS number	63A-C	63A	187B
OUTER TEPALS (OUTER SIDE)			
colour	not available	greyed pink	greyed pink
RHS number	—	186D	186D
TEPAL MARKINGS			
colour	deep pink	deep pink	dark red
RHS number	—	59A	187A
INNER SIDE OF THROAT			
colour	green-white	yellow-green	yellow-green
RHS number	—	145A	144B
BUD ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	not available	light	medium
STEM ANTHOCYANIN	present	present (light)	present (medium)
STEM COLOUR	light-medium green	light-medium green	light-medium green
UPPER LEAF SURFACE COLOUR			
Colour	medium green	medium green	medium green
RHS number	—	146B	147A
LEAF LENGTH	long	long	medium
mean	—	135 mm	114 mm
range	—	'87 — 202	'08 — '28
std. deviation	—	4.3	5.4

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Venezia' is a medium-sized lily with very large bowl-shaped flowers which stand more upright than those of 'Stargazer'. 'Venezia' produces more flowers than 'Stargazer' from the same size bulb, up to 15 per stem whereas 'Stargazer' produces up to 6. 'Venezia' has deep pink flowers corresponding to RHS 63A-C whereas those of 'Stargazer' are greyed-pink, corresponding to RHS 187A-B. 'Venezia' has less bud anthocyanin colouration and less stem anthocyanin colouration than 'Stargazer'. 'Venezia' has longer and lighter green leaves than 'Stargazer'.

PUMPKIN
(Cucurbita maxima)

Variety: **'Redlands Trailblazer'**
Application No. 90/093
Application received: 17 September 1990
Applicant: **The Minister for Primary Industries for and on behalf of the Crown in right of the State of Queensland,** Brisbane, Queensland.



Seeds of 'Redlands Trailblazer', 'Queensland Blue', and 'Jarrahdale' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Diagnosis
'Redlands Trailblazer' is an open-pollinated vine-type pumpkin. It is distinct from all other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: resistance to zucchini yellow mosaic virus; resistance to papaya ringspot virus type W; resistance to watermelon mosaic virus type 2; a white seed coat; and lobed leaves on mature plants.

Varieties used for comparison
'Queensland Blue' and 'Jarrahdale', being the closest known varieties and having contributed to the parentage of 'Redlands Trailblazer'.

Comparative Growing Trials
All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Redlands Research Station, Cleveland, Queensland.

Virus ratings were obtained from a glasshouse trial, using a total of 30 plants of each variety in 5 replicates. The plants were grown between November 1990 and March 1991 in 150mm pots in a medium of peat and gravel. Viral

damage was assessed as a percentage of the area of the young expanded leaf showing chlorosis, 21 days after cotyledonary inoculation.

Morphological observations and measurements were made from a randomised complete block field trial with 5 replicates of each variety. Each replicate contained 9 plants, at spacings of 3.0 m between rows, and 1.75 m between plants in rows. The plants were raised in containers, transplanted in November 1990, and watered, fertilized, and treated with fungicides and insecticides as required.

Measurements taken during early growth were from each plant in each plot. When growth prevented identification of individual plants, measurements were based on at least five samples selected at random from within each plot. Flower colour observations were made on 2-4 specimens of each variety.

Table of Comparison of Pumpkin Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Redlands Trailblazer'	* 'Queensland Blue'	* 'Jarrahdale'
DISEASE REACTION (% of young expanded leaf area which is chlorotic)			
Zucchini yellow mosaic virus (K isolate)			
	0.6%	89%	88%
Watermelon mosaic virus type 2 (Clare isolate)			
	0.4%	67%	75%
Papaya ringspot virus watermelon strain (DB isolate)			
	0.1%	60%	51%
LEAF LENGTH (10th leaf back from tip of stem)			
mean	222 mm	275 mm	244 mm
range	173-241	215-325	210-285
std deviation	15.2	27.7	19.2
LEAF LOBE index of mature plant			
mean	0.63	0.83	0.81
range	0.46-0.82	0.76-0.92	0.74-0.90
std deviation	0.092	0.041	0.042
PETIOLE THICKNESS (measured at base)			
mean	16.5 mm	19.5 mm	18.5 mm
range	14-19	13.3-25.2	14.3-23.0
std deviation	1.27	2.72	2.07
FEMALE FLOWER PEDICEL LENGTH			
mean	41 mm	95 mm	54 mm
range	27-59	60-142	33-79
std deviation	7.6	27.3	13.2
MALE FLOWER SEPAL LENGTH			
mean	16 mm	25 mm	23 mm
range	9-23	15-32	16-33
std deviation	2.7	4.0	3.9
MATURE FRUIT — LENGTH (HEIGHT)			
mean	16.0 cm	14.5 cm	17.0 cm
range	13-18	10.5-17.5	11.5-21.5
std deviation	1.24	1.63	2.34
MATURE FRUIT — MAXIMUM WIDTH			
mean	22.5 cm	26.5 cm	24.0 cm
range	18-25	21-34	19.5-28.5
std deviation	1.42	2.84	1.98
MATURE FRUIT — CROWN DIAMETER			
mean	16 mm	26 mm	18 mm
range	12-20	12-62	10-25
std deviation	2.5	14.3	4.5

Origin
'Redlands Trailblazer' arose from a selection and controlled pollination program between 1978 and 1990. Selection was primarily for virus resistance and agronomic characteristics. Resistance was transferred from *Cucurbita ecuadorensis*. Following final selection, two generations of open pollination have established 'Redlands Trailblazer' as a variety.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Redlands Trailblazer' is an open pollinated vine type pumpkin. It is resistant to zucchini yellow mosaic virus, watermelon mosaic virus, and papaya ringspot virus type W. It is moderately branched with moderate vigour, and has medium green, reniform leaves with no marbling. The leaves of 'Redlands Trailblazer' are shorter, and have thinner petioles, than those of 'Queensland Blue' and 'Jarrahdale'.

Leaf blades become moderately incised after about the 20th node, but not earlier. 'Redlands Trailblazer' can be distinguished from 'Queensland Blue' and 'Jarrahdale' which lack this characteristic.

The male and female flower pedicels of 'Redlands Trailblazer' are shorter than those of 'Queensland Blue' and 'Jarrahdale'. Both male and female flowers are orange, corresponding to RHS 17A.

Fruit maturity is mid season. The fruit of 'Redlands Trailblazer' are medium sized, being longer than 'Queensland Blue', and narrower than both 'Queensland Blue' and 'Jarrahdale'. The fruit of 'Redlands Trailblazer' are transverse elliptical with a medium thickness, orange flesh and grey skin. The mature fruit crown diameter of 'Redlands Trailblazer' is narrower than that of 'Queensland Blue'. The seeds of 'Redlands Trailblazer' are white, in contrast to those of 'Queensland Blue' and 'Jarrahdale', which are grey orange.

ROSE
(Rosa hybrida)

Variety: **'Tineke'**
Application No. 90/096
Application received: 2 October 1990
Applicant: **Select Roses BV,** of Pa De Kwakel, Holland.
Australian Agent: **Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd,** of Cranbourne, Victoria.

Diagnosis
'Tineke' is a large white glasshouse rose. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: convex in profile and strongly reflexing petals; dark green leaves rounded at the base; no anthocyanin in young shoots.

Varieties used for comparison
'Athena' and 'Bridal White' being the closest known varieties in flower colour and form and commonly known varieties in Australia.

Blooms of 'Athena', 'Tineke' and 'Bridal White'
(Photograph supplied by applicant)

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Tineke'	* 'Athena'	* 'Bridal White'
FLOWER COLOUR	RHS 155B	155D	155A
midzone outside	RHS 155B	155D	155A
midzone inside	RHS 155B	155D	155A
margin outside	RHS 155B	155D	155A
margin inside	RHS 155B	155D	155A
PETAL NUMBER	>50	26-50	26-50
PETAL REFLEXING	medium	mild	medium
FLOWER PROFILE	convex	flat/convex	flat
FLOWER DIAMETER			
mean	95mm	90mm	85mm
range	90-100	85-90	80-90
STAMEN FILAMENT	yellow/green	yellow	yellow/green
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH			
mean	50mm	40mm	45mm
range	45-55	35-45	40-50
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH			
mean	80mm	72.5mm	72.5mm
range	75-85	70-75	70-75
PETIOLULE LENGTH			
mean	17mm	20mm	20mm
range	14-20	18-22	18-22
THORN PROFILE			
above	concave	flat	concave
below	concave	deep concave	deep concave
PEDICEL THORNS/PRICKLES			
	few	few	absent

Comparative Growing Trials
All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Grandiflora Nursery, Cranbourne from November 1990 to May 1991. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from 6 plants of each variety. Plants were planted out in a glasshouse on one "Grodan" rock wool slab. The temperature was maintained at 18-25°C with humidity around 60%. Plants were fed at every watering with NPK and trace elements.

Origin
This variety arose from the controlled pollination of an unnamed seedling by the pollen parent 'White Weekend'. 'Tineke' was bred by Select Roses BV of Holland. 'Tineke' was selected for colour, bud shape and vase life. 'Tineke' has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in Holland since 1984. Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in Germany, Belgium, Japan, France, Italy and New Zealand. 'Tineke' has been sold in Holland since 1986.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Tineke' is a large, white, long stemmed double rose with reflexed petals, a convex flower profile and no fragrance. Petals are large, closest to RHS 155B in colour with no basal spot. Stamen filaments are yellow/green and style colour faintly red. Stigmas are above the level of the anthers. The seed vessel is small and funnel shaped. Buds are pointed and the pedicel has few prickles. Sepal extensions are weak. Leaves of 'Tineke' are dark green with a dull surface lustre, flat in cross-section and rounded at the base. Shoots have no anthocyanin and thorns are short with concave profile above and below.

'Tineke' differs from 'Athena' and 'Bridal White' on several characters: Terminal leaflets of 'Tineke' are darker, larger and the base is round compared to the obtuse base of leaves of 'Athena' and 'Bridal White'. Flowers of 'Tineke' are larger than either 'Bridal White' or 'Athena', have more and larger petals which are also more strongly reflexing. There is a slight difference in petal colour. Stamen filament colour in 'Tineke' is yellow/green compared to the yellow filaments of 'Athena'.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER
(Trifolium subterraneum)

Variety: **'Leura'**
Application No. 91/015
Application received: 27 March 1991
Applicant: **Daratech Pty Ltd,** of Melbourne, Victoria.

Stipule, inflorescence and leaf of 'Leura' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Table of Comparison of Subterranean Clover Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Leura'	*'Dalkeith'	*'Dwalganup'	*'Mt Barker'	*'Tallarook'	*'Karridale'
LEAF MARKINGS	C2 A1	C2 A1	C2 A1	C3	C1-2 A1	C3 A2-3
LEAF PUBESCENCE (upper surface)	heavy	heavy	heavy	light	light	light
SEED COLOUR	black	black	black	purple/black	black	black
PETIOLE PUBESCENCE	light	moderate	moderate	moderate	moderate	light
STIPULE PIGMENTATION	S1	S1	S1	S2-3	S0	S2
STEM PUBESCENCE	moderate	heavy	moderate	heavy	heavy	moderate
CALYX PIGMENTATION	Cx0	Cx1	Cx1	Cx4	Cx0	Cx0-1
DAYS TO FIRST FLOWER	147	98	83	136	159	139
OESTROGENICITY (% dry matter)						
Formononetin	trace	trace	1.4	trace	1.0	0.2
Genistein	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.2
Biochanin A	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.7
SEED HARDNESS (% remaining after 4 months in 60°/15° cabinet)	6.8	59.0	59.9	3.0	1.2	8.7
SEEDWEIGHT (g/1000)	7.3g	12.1g	10.8g	8.1g	6.8g	8.5g

Diagnosis
'Leura' is a medium late maturing dark-seeded sub terraneum clover. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: A leaf mark of C_2A_1 (Collins *et al*, 1984), green calyx, trace level of formononetin, late mid-season maturity and resistance to *Phytophthora clandestina*.

Varieties used for comparison
'Mt Barker', 'Tallarook', 'Karridale', 'Dalkeith', 'Dwalganup'.

Comparative Growing Trials
All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the University of Western Australia Field Station, Shenton Park, WA between 1982 and 1989. Plants were sown in rows spaced 2m apart at 1.5g/m.

Origin
'Leura' was selected for herbage and seed production, persistence and disease resistance after extensive evaluation of many late season breeding lines collected by Dr W J Collins, Dr J S Gladstone and Mr P G H Nichols.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
Australian subterranean clover varieties are distinguished from one another by a combination of relatively stable characteristics (Collins *et al*, 1984). The main descriptors are flower and stipule colour, leaf markings and pubescence on leaflets and stems. These characters, however, are not entirely uniform throughout any variety and may also vary in response to environment (particularly pigmentation with temperature).

'Leura' leaflets are very broadly ovate with heavy pubescence, emarginate tips, dark green with central and marginal markings C_2A_1 (Collins *et al*, 1984). Stems have moderate pubescence. Stipules have red veins. The calyx shows no pigmentation in the tube or teeth. Seeds are black and smooth, and weigh 7.3g/1000.

In addition to morphological characteristics, the applicant has submitted, as a distinguishing characteristic, an analysis of the isoflavone contents according to the technique of Francis *et al*, 1965.

Agronomy
'Leura' is a pasture species suitable for areas with an average annual rainfall greater than 600mm and all but very heavy clay soils.

References
Collins WJ, Francis CM and Quinlivan BJ (1984). 'Registered cultivars of subterranean clover - their origin, identification and potential use in Western Australia'. Bulletin No 4083. Western Australian Department of Agriculture, 28pp.

Francis CM and Millington AJ (1965). Varietal variation in the isoflavone content of subterranean clover: its estimation by microtechnique. *Australian Journal of Agricultural Research* 16:557-564.

GALTONIA
(Galtonia candicans)

Variety: **'Moonbeam'** Application No. 91/017
Application received: 7 February 1991
Applicant: **Nora and Diane Stidolph** of Masterton, New Zealand.
Australian Agent: **Phytotech Australia Pty** Ltd of Adelaide, South Australia.

'Moonbeam' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Diagnosis
'Moonbeam' is a white flowered Galtonia. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: very full flowers, similar in appearance to a double tuberose (*Polianthes sp.*), opening flat with about forty flowers held erect on a scape of some 1.6 metres.

Varieties Used for Comparison
Galtonia candicans normal form, being the closest known variety and the only other varietal form known to exist.

Comparative Growing Trials
All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the nurseries of Parva Plants International situated at 200 metres altitude in the Kiamai Hill Range 25 kilometres from Tauranga, in New Zealand. The trial was over three flowering seasons from January 1987 to April 1989 inclusive. Five thousand trial bulbs were propagated using tissue culture from a single offset separated from the original mother bulb. The tissue culture work was done by Plant Propagation Laboratories Ltd of Havelock North, New Zealand.

Comparison trial plants were grown for a first season trial in standard bark-based potting mix in PVC containers. In the second and third trial seasons plants were in open ground. No protection was given at any time. The trial area has a temperate/maritime climate with an annual rainfall of 1500mm and a mean annual temperature range of — 3°C to 28°C. 'Moonbeam' was subsequently grown at Phytotech's property in South Australia.

Origin
This variety arose in January 1982 as a sport of *Galtonia candicans* in Masterton, New Zealand. The material was subsequently propagated asexually to form the variety 'Moonbeam'. It has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in New Zealand since 1987 and has been sold there since 1989.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
In all respects except those relating to the scape and flowers 'Moonbeam' is identical to the normal *Galtonia candicans* form. It is a bulbous species of the Liliaceae family having few linear flat leaves, drooping at the ends with a single erect scape produced from each bulb.

'Moonbeam' is totally sterile with all sexual parts being petalloid and propagation is only by vegetative means as offset bulbs are very sparingly produced. 'Moonbeam' has a scape carrying 40 or more white flowers compared with about 20 in the normal *Galtonia candicans*. It also has nearly four times the number of petals of the normal form. 'Moonbeam' has a flower with over 45 petals, opening flat from a globose bud on an erect pedicel.

Table of Comparison of *Galtonia* Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Moonbeam'	* *Galtonia candicans* normal form
PEDICEL ATTITUDE	erect	pendulous
FLOWER SHAPE	rotate	narrow campanulate
NUMBER OF PETALS PER FLOWER		
mean	46	6
range	42 — 50	6 — 6
FLOWER DIAMETER		
mean	44 mm	19 mm
NUMBER OF FLOWERS PER SCAPE		
mean	39	20
range	33 — 46	16 — 26
PEDICEL LENGTH		
mean	80 mm	38 mm
range	65 — 88	32 — 43
SCAPE LENGTH		
mean	1.6 m	1.2 m
range	1.2 — 1.9	0.8 — 1.5

BANKSIA
(Banksia hookeriana hybrid*)*

Variety: **'Waite Orange'** Application No. 91/020
Application received: 6 March 1991
Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd, The University of Adelaide,** South Australia.

Diagnosis
'Waite Orange' is a medium height orange flowered Banksia. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: a perennial bushy

Leaf of *Banksia prionotes* (left), 'Waite Orange' (centre) and *Banksia hookeriana (Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Table of Comparison of *Banksia* Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Waite Orange'	*B. hookeriana	*B. prionotes
PLANT HEIGHT — at 18 months			
mean	38.3 cm	45.7 cm	27.3 cm
range	26 — 60	23 — 57	20 — 35
std. deviation	12.5	11.4	6.1
PLANT WIDTH — at 18 months			
mean	49.9 cm	55.9 cm	43.4 cm
range	35 — 68	21 — 67	30 — 58
std. deviation	18.7	14.2	10.9
LEAF LENGTH			
mean	138.3 mm	111.9 mm	152.2 mm
range	47 — 192	63 — 150	79 — 230
std. deviation	30.6	23.5	28.2
LEAF WIDTH			
mean	12.9	10.9	18.5
range	7 — 18	7 — 17	12 — 27
std. deviation	2.9	2.1	3.7
LEAF COLOURS			
Upper surface			
colour	green	green	dark green
RHS number	137A	146A	147A
lower surface			
colour	grey-green	light green	grey-green
RHS number	194A	146C	191A

Inflorescence with foliage of 'Waite Orange' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

shrub; inflorescences with buff perianths and bright orange style tips; mid green leaves; leaf width, leaf length, plant height and plant width all intermediate between those of *Banksia hookeriana* and *Banksia prionotes*.

Varieties Used for Comparison

Banksia hookeriana and *Banksia prionotes*, being the putative parents of 'Waite Orange'. There are no registered varieties of either species.

Comparative Growing Trials

The comparative growing trials consisted of seven cuttings of each of 'Waite Orange', *Banksia hookeriana* and *Banksia prionotes* taken in July 1989. Rooted cuttings were potted into a sand/peat/perlite mix in 25 cm pots and placed randomly in a glasshouse at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute of the University of Adelaide with temperature control to 25°C day and 15°C night. Measurements were taken in January 1991.

Origin

Banksia 'Waite Orange' arose from a single open pollinated seedling of *Banksia hookeriana* and was selected in 1988 in a breeding program conducted by Dr M Sedgley of the Department of Horticulture, Viticulture and Oenology at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute of the University of Adelaide.

Morphology — see comparison tables.

The plant is a perennial bushy shrub with mid green leaves which are moderately hairy when young. The leaves are paler below than above, linear in shape with a dentate margin. The inflorescences consist of hundreds of individual flowers with a buff perianth corresponding to

RHS 36D and bright orange style tip corresponding to RHS 28B.

The leaves of 'Waite Orange' are intermediate in colour between those of the putative parents, being lighter than those of *B. prionotes*. The 18 month old cuttings of 'Waite Orange' are intermediate in both height and width between cuttings of identical age of the putative parents. The 18 month old cuttings of 'Waite Orange' have not yet flowered, but the original seedling produces greater numbers of larger inflorescences than either of the putative parents. Apart from the associated foliage, the inflorescences of all three are similar in both form and colour. In South Australia, peak flowering time of 'Waite Orange' is in May, which is later than *Banksia prionotes* (March) and earlier than *Banksia hookeriana* (July).

GREVILLEA
(Grevillea hybrid*)*

Variety: **'Sunkissed Waters'** Application No. 91/023
Application received: 28 March 1991
Applicant: **V F & N C Jupp**, of Riverdene Nurseries, Allynbrook Road East Gresford, New South Wales.

Table of Comparison of *Grevillea* Varieties
(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Sunkissed Waters'	*'Poorinda Royal Mantle'
LEAF COLOURS		
margins	creamy-white	paris green
RHS No.	5D	147A
leaf centre	light grass green	paris green
RHS No.	146A-B	147A
tips	scarlet to scarlet pink	rusty red
RHS No	50A-B-C	183A
LENGTH OF LONGEST GROWTH		
mean	687 mm	741 mm
range	500 – 1030	550 – 900
std. deviation	112.7	91.5
LEAF LENGTH — fully expanded leaves, halfway along longest growth.		
mean	130 mm	149 mm
range	110 – 145	140 – 147
std. deviation	9.07	11.31
INTERNODE LENGTH — average of 2nd to 6th internodes from the base.		
mean	31 mm	61 mm
range	30 – 35	55 – 70
std. deviation	2.4	3.4
FOLIAGE DENSITY (ranked 1-10)		
ranking	8	6

Diagnosis
'Sunkissed Waters' is a prostrate growing Grevillea with red flowers in one-sided racemes. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: prostrate growth habit; brightly variegated to tricolour foliage, light green with cream to white edging and reddened new growth; one-sided (toothbrush-like) racemes of red flowers.

'Sunkissed Waters' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Varieties Used for Comparison
'Poorinda Royal Mantle', being the closest known variety.

Comparative Growing Trials
All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials at East Gresford in New South Wales. Thirty-five plants of 'Sunkissed Waters' and twenty of 'Poorinda Royal Mantle' were grown in 20 cm plastic pots filled with a mixture of pine bark, peat and sand. This substrate was fortified with gypsum, 'Nutricote' and 'Azolon'. Pots were topdressed in early autumn 1991 with 'Nutricote'. Measurements were taken from all specimens.

Origin
This variety arose as a mutation of 'Poorinda Royal Mantle' on the applicant's premises in 1987. The material was subsequently propagated asexually to form 'Sunkissed Waters'.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Sunkissed Waters' is a brightly coloured, variegated ground cover plant. Like 'Poorinda Royal Mantle', it has a very low and even profile (below 10 cms) and its red flowers are borne on one-sided (toothbrush-like) racemes. Flowering is from early autumn to late spring with spot flowers throughout the year. 'Sunkissed Waters' has shorter internodes and is consequently more dense than 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'. 'Sunkissed Waters' young foliage is light green, edged with cream-white, and suffused with red corresponding to RHS 50A-C, whereas that of

'Poorinda Royal Mantle' is entirely dark green suffused with dark red corresponding to RHS 187A. As the foliage matures, the red colours disappear in both varieties. Mature foliage is light green and variegated in 'Sunkissed Waters' but uniformly dark green in 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'. The leaves of both are broadly lanceolate to elliptic, with deeply lobed margins on fully-expanded leaves. 'Sunkissed Waters' has shorter leaves and is more branched than 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'.

Cultivation
'Sunkissed Waters' is suited to sub-tropical to cool temperate climates.

ROSE
(Rosa hybrida)

Comparative Growing Trials
All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Narre Warren North, Victoria. Twenty plants of each variety were planted out into commercial beds in January 1991 and grown under commercial conditions and management regime.

Variety: **'Remember Me'** (Synonym: 'Cocdestin')
Application No. 90/034
Application received: 19 February 1990
Applicant: **James Cocker & Sons,** of Aberdeen, Scotland.
Australian Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd,** of Narre Warren North, Victoria.

'Remember Me' (Cocdestin) (left), 'Anne Marie Treschlin' (middle), and 'Royal Dane' (right) *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Diagnosis
'Remember Me' (Cocdestin) is a russet shrub rose. It is distinct from other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: pointed buds; large flowers; very strong sepal extensions; small pitcher shaped seed vessel; yellow stamen filaments and strong fragrance; narrow terminal leaflet in ratio to its length and a short terminal leaflet petiolule.

Varieties used for comparison
'Royal Dane' and 'Anne Marie Treschlin' being the closest known varieties.

Origin
This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Alexander' by 'Silver Jubilee'in 1979. This seedling was selected on the basis of its colour. 'Remember Me' (Cocdestin) has been protected by Plant Breeders Rights in UK since 1984.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Remember Me' (Cocdestin) is a russet flowered upright shrub rose which differs from 'Royal Dane' and 'Anne Marie Treschlin' in having lighter coloured petals, smaller flowers and narrower terminal leaflets in ratio to their length.

'Remember Me' (Cocdestin) is a midseason rose with glossy medium green foliage as is 'Royal Dane' while 'Anne Marie Treschlin' is an early flowering variety with dull dark green foliage. 'Remember Me' (Cocdestin) and 'Anne Marie Treschlin' both have yellow stamens while 'Royal Dane' has bronze stamens.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties
(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Cocdestin' (Remember Me)	* 'Royal Dane'	* 'Anne Marie Treschlin'
BLOOM COLOUR	russet	russet	russet
RHS midzone outside	33B	40B	40B
RHS midzone inside	33A	40B	40B
RHS margin outside	24A	40B	40A
RHS margin inside	33A	40C	40B
RHS	28A	40B	40A
FLOWER DIAMETER			
mean	108.5 mm	121.2 mm	124.2 mm
range	99 – 115	100 – 137	113 – 139
std. deviation	5.1	9.4	7.2
STAMEN COLOUR	yellow	bronze	yellow
STYLE COLOUR	red-green	yellow-green	green with red tip
FLOWERING TIME	mid season	mid season	early
LEAF GLOSSINESS (upper side)	glossy	glossy	dull
LEAF COLOUR	medium green	medium green	dark green
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH			
mean	74.2 mm	68.4 mm	76.9 mm
range	57 – 91	50 – 88	46 – 92
std. deviation	10.4	10.9	15.0
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH			
mean	43.5 mm	54.2 mm	52.9 mm
range	37 – 51	43 – 67	45 – 67
std. deviation	5.6	6.0	6.7
PEDICEL PRICKLES	few	absent	few
FRAGRANCE	strong	medium	strong
NUMBER OF TRUE PETALS	26 – 50	26 – 50	>50

Variety: **'Summer Fragrance'** (Synonyms: 'Tanfudermos','Sommerduft')
Application No. 91/038
Application received: 16 April 1991.
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau,** of Uetersen, Germany.
Australian Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd,** of Narre Warren North, Victoria.

'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) (left), 'Christian Dior' (middle), and 'Precious Platinum' (right) *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Diagnosis
'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) is a red bedding rose. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: ovate buds; a large flower with reflexed petals; purple anthocyanin; medium terminal leaflets; medium sepal extensions; a medium sized, funnel shaped seed vessel; a flat upper side thorn profile; red stamen filaments; green/white styles.

Varieties used for comparison
'Christian Dior' and 'Precious Platinum', being the closest known varieties.

Origin
This variety arose from the controlled pollination of two unnamed seedlings. The breeding work was conducted by Hans J. Evers for Rosen Tantau in Uetersen, Germany. 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) was selected as a variety on the basis of fragrance, colour and growth habit. The variety has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in Germany since 1986. 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) has been sold under the name 'Sommerduft' in Germany since 1986.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Summer Fragrance', in common with 'Christian Dior' and 'Precious Platinum', is a double, red, bedding rose. The terminal leaflets of 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) being smaller than those of 'Christian Dior'. The upper surfaces of 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) leaves are glossy, whereas 'Christian Dior' and 'Precious Platinum' have dull leaves. 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) leaves are a darker green than those of 'Christian Dior' and 'Precious Platinum'. The anthocyanin of 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) is purple which differs from that of 'Christian Dior' and 'Precious Platinum' both of which have red.

'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) has a funnel shaped seed vessel, whereas that of 'Christian Dior' is pitcher shaped. The upper side thorn profile of 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) is flat, while that of 'Christian Dior' is concave. 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) has red stamen filaments, while those of 'Christian Dior' are orange-red, and those of 'Precious Platinum, are pink. The style colour of 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) is green, but in 'Christian Dior' it is red and in 'Precious Platinum' it is pink. 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) has a medium fragrance, while 'Christian Dior' and 'Precious Platinum' both have a weak fragrance. 'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos) flowers in mid season, 'Christian Dior' in early season, and 'Precious Platinum' in late season.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Summer Fragrance' (Tanfudermos)	* 'Christian Dior'	* 'Precious Platinum'
BLOOM COLOUR RHS	red 46 A	red 45 A	red 53 B
LEAF GLOSSINESS (upper side)	glossy	dull	dull
LEAF COLOUR	dark green	light green	light green
PEDICEL PRICKLES	absent	present	present
STAMEN COLOUR	red	orange-red	pink
STYLE COLOUR	green	red	pink
FLOWERING TIME	mid season	early season	late season
FRAGRANCE	medium	weak	weak
NUMBER OF TRUE PETALS	40	37	35

Variety: **'Quaker Star'** (synonym: 'Dicperhaps')
Application No. 91/039
Application received: 16 April 1991.
Applicant: **Colin Dickson,** of Newtownards, Northern Ireland.
Australian Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd,** of Narre Warren North, Victoria.

Diagnosis
'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) is a red bedding rose. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: ovate buds; an intermediate sized flower with reflexed petals; few thorns on the pedicel; medium sized terminal leaflets; weak sepal extensions; a small, funnel shaped seed vessel; a concave upper side thorn profile; green stamen filaments.

Varieties used for comparison
'Scherzo' and 'Fidelio', being the closest known varieties.

Origin
This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Dickimond' (synonym 'Ainsley Dickson') by an unnamed seedling. The breeding work was conducted by Colin Dickson at his property in Newtownards, Northern Ireland. 'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) was selected as a variety on the basis of growth habit and floral characteristics. Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in the United Kingdom, in October 1990. 'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) has not been sold overseas.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps)	* 'Scherzo'	* 'Fidelio'
BLOOM COLOUR	red bicolour white	red bicolour white	red
RHS	43 B	40 A	50 A
LEAF COLOUR	dark green	light green	light green
SEPAL EXTENSIONS	large	absent	medium
STYLE COLOUR	green	yellow	yellow
LEAF BASE	rounded	obtuse	obtuse
NUMBER OF TRUE PETALS	35	38	43

'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) (left), 'Scherzo' (middle), and 'Fidelio' (right) *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Quaker star', in common with 'Scherzo' and 'Fidelio', is a double, red, bedding rose. 'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) can be distinguished from 'Scherzo' and 'Fidelio' by several characteristics. 'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) leaves are a darker green than those of 'Scherzo' and 'Fidelio'. The leaves of 'Quaker Star' have a rounded base in contrast to an obtuse base in 'Scherzo' and 'Fidelio'. 'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) has weak sepal extensions, while those of 'Fidelio' are medium. 'Scherzo' has no sepal extensions. 'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) has green stamen filaments, while those of 'Scherzo' are yellow, and those of 'Fidelio' are red. The style of 'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) is green, while in 'Scherzo' and 'Fidelio' it is yellow. Petals of 'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) are reflexed, while those of 'Fidelio' are not. 'Quaker Star' (Dicperhaps) flowers in mid season; 'Scherzo' and 'Fidelio' in early season.

Variety: **'Golden Friendship'** (synonym 'Hartellody')
Application No. 91/040
Application Date: 16 April 1991.
Applicant: **Harkness New Roses Ltd,** of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom.
Australian Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd,** of Narre Warren North, Victoria.

'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) (left), 'Sun King' (middle), and 'Pierre B' (right) *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Diagnosis
'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) is a yellow bedding rose. It is distinct from other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: ovate buds; an intermediate sized flower with reflexed petals; large terminal leaflets; weak sepal extensions; a medium sized, funnel shaped seed vessel; a flat upper side thorn profile; yellow stamen filaments; and weak fragrance.

Varieties used for comparison
'Sun King' and 'Pierre B', being the closest known varieties.

Origin
This variety arose from the controlled pollination of 'Basildon Bond' by 'Anne Harkness'. The breeding work was conducted by Robert Harkness at his property in Hertfordshire, United Kingdom. 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) was selected as a variety on the basis of floral characteristics. Plant Variety Rights have not been applied for elsewhere, and 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) has not been sold overseas.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Golden Friendship', in common with 'Sun King' and 'Pierre B', is a double, yellow, bedding rose. 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) can be distinguished from 'Sun King' and 'Pierre B' by several characteristics. The upper

surface of 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) leaves is glossy, whereas 'Sun King' and 'Pierre B' have dull leaves. 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) has weak sepal extensions while those of 'Pierre B' are moderate. The seed vessel of 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) is larger than that of 'Pierre B'. 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) has yellow stamen filaments, while those of 'Sun King' are red, and those of 'Pierre B' are orange. In 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) the stigma is above the anthers, whereas in 'Sun King' and 'Pierre B' it is below the anthers. The petals of 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) have no basal spot, whereas there is a basal spot on the petals of 'Sun King' and 'Pierre B'. 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) petals are reflexed while those of 'Pierre B' are not. 'Golden Friendship' (Hartellody) flowers in mid season; 'Sun King' and 'Pierre B' in early season.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

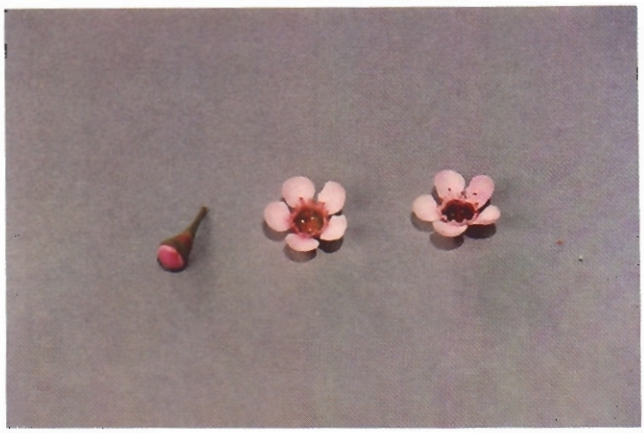
(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Golden Friendship' ('Hartellody')	* 'Sun King'	* 'Pierre B'
BLOOM COLOUR RHS	yellow orange 14 D	yellow orange 14 B	yellow orange 22 C
LEAF GLOSSINESS (upper side)	glossy	dull	dull
SEPAL EXTENSIONS	weak	weak	moderate
STIGMA IN RELATION TO ANTHERS	above	below	below
STAMEN COLOUR	yellow	red	orange
FLOWERING TIME	mid season	early season	early season
PETAL BASAL SPOT	absent	present outside	present inside
NUMBER OF TRUE PETALS	28	42	22

GERALDTON WAX FLOWER
(Chamelaucium uncinatum)

Comparative Growing Trials
All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Muchea in Western Australia. Plants were propagated from cuttings planted out in mid—1988 at 1 metre intervals in rows 1 metre apart in sandy soil. Water and fertilizer were applied with trickle irrigation. Insecticides and herbicides were applied when considered necessary. Plants were pruned annually. Measurements were made from between five and twenty samples taken at random. Sampling took place during flowering in September for 'Elegance' and 'Mullering Brook', and during flowering in November for 'Pristine', 'Triumphant', 'Pearl Buttons' and 'White Spring'.

Variety: **'Pearl Buttons'**
Application No. 91/041
Application received: 17 April 1991
Applicant: **Australian Wax Farms,** of West Perth, Western Australia.



'Pearl Buttons' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Diagnosis
'Pearl Buttons' is a late flowering white petalled waxflower. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: A November flowering season; thick stems; short leaves; dense, axillary flowering clusters; narrow floral tubes; short, narrow leaves; long styles; white petals.

Varieties Used for Comparison
'White Spring' being the closest known variety.

Origin
This variety was selected from seedlings of open pollinated plants on the basis of growth form, lateness of flowering and flower characteristics. The seedling was subsequently propagated asexually through several generations at Muchea, W.A. to form the variety 'Pearl Buttons'.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Pearl Buttons' is of medium height. The plants have a higher density of foliage and flowers, thicker stems, shorter arching linear leaves and longer pedicel lengths than 'White Spring'. The floral tubes of 'Pearl Buttons' are red-orange in older flowers whereas those of 'White Spring' are yellow— green. The style plus stigma length is greater in 'Pearl Buttons' than in 'White Spring'. 'Pearl Buttons' has smaller flowers than 'White Spring'.

Variety: **'Pristine'**
Application No. 91/042
Application received: 17 April 1991
Applicant: **Australian Wax Farms,** of West Perth, Western Australia.

'Pristine' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Diagnosis
'Pristine' is a late flowering red petaled waxflower. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: A late October to late November flowering season; large flowers with red-purple petals and calyx; long and wide floral tubes; thick stems; short leaves.

Varieties Used for Comparison
'Mullering Brook' being the closest known variety.

Origin
This variety was selected from seedlings of open pollinated plants on the basis of growth form, lateness of flowering and flower characteristics. The seedling was subsequently propagated asexually through several generations at Muchea, W.A. to form the variety 'Pristine'.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Pristine' grows to approximately 1 metre. The leaves of 'Pristine' are shorter and wider than those of 'Mullering Brook' and are linear and arching. 'Pristine' has thicker stems and larger flowers than 'Mullering Brook', the petal length and width and floral tube diameter and length all being greater in 'Pristine' than in 'Mullering Brook'. 'Pristine' has red-purple petals corresponding to RHS 63C-D and RHS 62C; those of 'Mullering Brook' are violet and purple, corresponding to RHS 87C and 77C-D. 'Pristine' has less viable pollen than 'Mullering Brook' according to both FDA and Alexander stain tests.

Variety: **'Triumphant'**
Application No. 91/043
Application received: 17 April 1991
Applicant: **Australian Wax Farms,** of West Perth, Western Australia.

'Triumphant' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Diagnosis
'Triumphant' is a late flowering purple petalled waxflower. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: A late October to mid—November flowering season; small flowers with purple petals; long, thin leaves; short pedicels.

Varieties Used for Comparison
'Mullering Brook' and 'White Spring' being the closest known varieties.

Origin
This variety was selected from seedlings of open pollinated plants on the basis of growth form, lateness of flowering and flower characteristics. The seedling was subsequently propagated asexually through several generations at Muchea, W.A. to form the variety 'Triumphant'.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Triumphant' is of medium height. The plants have thinner stems, longer, narrower arching linear leaves and shorter pedicel lengths than 'Mullering Brook'. The petals of 'Triumphant' are purple-violet, red-purple, violet and purple, while those of 'Mullering Brook, are violet and purple. 'Triumphant' has smaller flowers than 'Mullering Brook', the calyx length, petal length and width and style plus stigma length all being less in 'Triumphant' than in 'Mullering Brook'. The nectaries of the floral tubes are greyed orange in newly-opened flowers, corresponding to RHS 163A-164B whereas those of 'Mullering Brook' are yellow-orange, corresponding to RHS 15A.

'Triumphant' is distinct from 'White Spring' in having a later flowering period, slightly smaller flowers, longer floral tubes and shorter pedicels.

Table of Comparison of Geraldton Wax Flower Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Pearl Buttons'	*'White Spring'	'Pristine'	'Triumphant'	*'Mullering Brook'
STEM THICKNESS measured 30 cm from apex of branch					
mean	0.47 cm	0.27 cm	0.60 cm	0.39 cm	0.41 cm
range	0.39 — 0.60	0.20 — 0.33	0.46 — 0.72	0.27 — 0.50	0.35 — 0.46
std deviation	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.04
LENGTH OF MATURE LEAVES					
mean	1.79 cm	2.14 cm	1.73 cm	2.04 cm	1.84 cm
range	1.58 — 2.14	1.81 — 2.46	1.43 — 2.20	1.40 — 2.52	1.31 — 2.46
std deviation	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.24	0.33
WIDTH OF MATURE LEAVES					
mean	1.20 mm	1.10 mm	1.24 mm	0.96 mm	1.13 mm
range	1.10 — 1.30	0.90 — 1.20	0.90 — 1.60	0.80 — 1.20	1.00 — 1.30
std deviation	0.10	0.10	0.18	0.11	0.08
PEDICEL LENGTH					
mean	1.08 cm	0.81 cm	0.76 cm	0.60 cm	0.72 cm
range	0.54 — 1.55	0.59 — 1.10	0.46 — 1.13	0.27 — 0.94	0.40 — 1.10
std deviation	0.34	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.18
FLORAL TUBE COLOUR — top region, below sepals					
	yellow-green	yellow-green	green & yellow-green	yellow-green	green
RHS No.	145A & 146C	144A	143A, 144A & 146A	144A	143A
FLORAL TUBE COLOUR — middle section newly-opened flowers					
colour	yellow-green	yellow-green	green-yellow, yellow & greyed orange	yellow-green	greyed-orange
RHS No.	153A,B,C	151B & 152D	1A, 2A & 166C-B	150A & 154A	166B & 164A
old flowers					
colour	yellow-green	yellow-green	yellow & greyed orange	yellow-green	greyed-orange
RHS No.	153A,B,C	151B & 152D	3A, 163A & 164A	150A	166C, 176A & 175A
FLORAL TUBE COLOUR — cup/nectary newly-opened flowers					
colour	yellow	—	orange	greyed-orange	yellow-orange
RHS No.	2A,3A,4A,5A,6A,7A,8A		28C & 29A	163A & 164B	15A
old flowers					
colour	greyed-red & greyed orange	yellow-green	red-purple	greyed-purple & red purple	greyed-purple
RHS No	181B & 171A-B	150B, 151A-B & 153C-B	59A-B-C,64A-B, & 71B	59A,60A,184A-B & 186A	187B & 183A-B
COLOUR OF IMMATURE STEMS					
colour	yellow-green	yellow-green & greyed orange	grey-orange & yellow-green	grey-orange & yellow-green	yellow-green
RHS No.	153A & 151A	151A,153A, 165B & 166C-D	144A,164A,165B	164A,166C,165B, 153A-B & 152D	144A

POTATO
(Solanum tuberosum)

Variety: **'Wilwash'** Application No. 91/044
Application received: 17 April 1991
Applicant: **Daratech Pty Ltd,** of Melbourne, Victoria.

Diagnosis
'Wilwash' is a smooth-skinned round potato with white flesh and white skin. It has few flowers with white corolla and the lightsprout base anthocyanin is blue-violet. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: leaflets absent or few in the axils of the inflorescence, short flowering period, earlier plant maturity.

Varieties used for comparison
'Coliban' being the closest known variety, an industry standard variety and one of the parent varieties.

Comparative Growing Trials
All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the Potato Research Station, Toolangi in Victoria in 1989/90 and 1990/91. Two hundred plants were grown in three replicates on kraznozem soil fertilised with Pivot 800 at 2t/ha. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random. Plants were irrigated as required and prophylactic sprays were applied four times for fungal diseases of foliage.

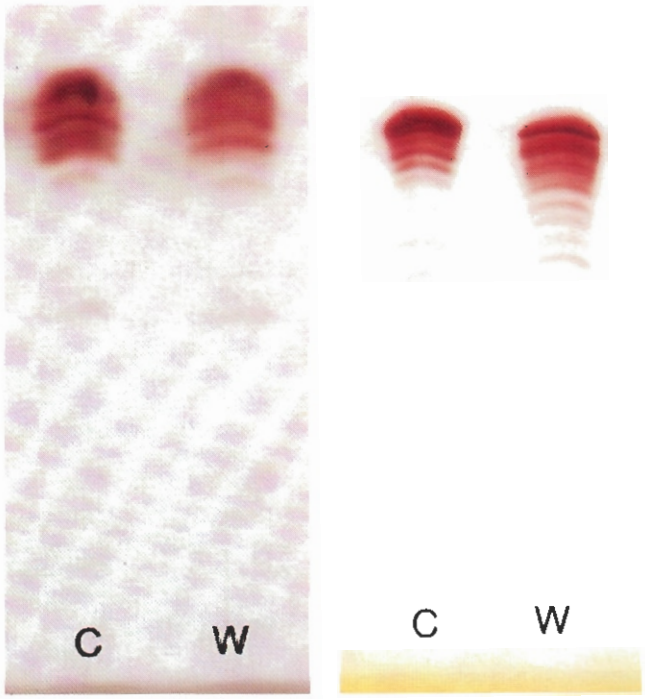
Origin
This variety arose from the controlled pollination of the variety 'Norgleam' by the pollen parent 'Coliban'. It was bred by Dr Roger Kirkham of Healesville, Victoria between 1980 and 1991. 'Wilwash' was selected for its superior yield, smooth white-skinned tubers of uniform size, shape and cooking qualities from 20,000 field grown plants.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Wilwash' is an upright and vigorous plant with medium foliage cover. Stem anthocyanin colouration is weaker

than 'Coliban' and very weak in the leaf midrib. 'Wilwash' has a medium sized lightsprout which has a yellow–green coloured base compared to the lightsprout of 'Coliban' with its blue coloured base.

In addition to morphological data from growing trials the applicant has submitted, as distinguishing characteristics, prints of gel electrophoresis of tuber enzyme extract which display a distinctively different banding pattern to those of other varieties (see photograph). Esterase and acid phosphatase enzymes were extracted according to the method used by Desborough in 'Isozymes in Plant Genetics and Breeding' edited by SD Tankesley and TJ Orton 1987. The banding patterns were obtained using agarose isoelectric focussing according to PE Burdett, Journal of Forensic Science 1981, 26:405-409.

Inflorescence of 'Coliban' (left) and 'Wilwash' (right) showing the leaflets in the axils of the peduncle of 'Coliban' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*



Esterase banding (left pair) and acid phosphatase (right pair) for 'Coliban' (c) and 'Wilwash' (w) *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Table of Comparison of Potato Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Wilwash'	'Coliban'
PLANT HEIGHT		
mean	668mm	691mm
range	610-740	590-930
standard deviation	33.9	83.9
LEAF LENGTH		
mean	333.5mm	324.5mm
range	260-400	270-360
standard deviation	35.8	22.7
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH		
mean	107.2mm	104.2mm
range	90-132	91-118
standard deviation	10.8	7.0
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH		
mean	62.7mm	63.1mm
range	56-70	59-71
standard deviation	4.2	2.8
PEDUNCLE LENGTH		
mean	122.3mm	135.7mm
range	66-185	60-190
standard deviation	34.1	32.8
FLOWER LENGTH		
mean	19.1mm	18.6mm
range	13-22	16-21
standard deviation	2.2	1.5
FLOWER COLOUR	white	white
BUD ANTHOCYANIN	very weak	very weak
FRUIT FREQUENCY	few	few
TUBER SHAPE	round	round

ROSE
(Rosa hybrida)

Variety: **'Interonly'** (commercial synonym: 'Only Love')
Application No. 91/047
Application Received: 23 January 1991.
Applicant: **GP Ilsink, Interplant BV** of Leersum, Netherlands.
Australian Agent: **Mr K Langton,** of Mudgee, New South Wales.

Diagnosis
'Only Love' (Interonly) is a dark red glasshouse rose. It is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of characters: strong reflexing petals, weak fragrance and shoots with purple anthocyanin.

Varieties used for comparison
'Kardinal' being the closest known variety.

Comparative Growing Trials
All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at the University of Western Sydney from October 1990 to May 1991. Measurements are from 20 specimens selected at random from 5 plants.

Plants were grown in 200mm pots containing a mix of peat, soil, sand and shavings, and fertilised with 'Nutricote'.

Origin
This variety arose from the controlled pollination of an unnamed seed parent by 'Caramba'. It was bred by GP Ilsink of Leersum, Netherlands. 'Only Love' (Interonly) has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in USA and Spain since 1989. Plant Variety Rights have been applied for in Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Israel and Japan. 'Only Love' (Interonly) has been sold in Holland since 1987.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Interonly' ('Only Love')	* 'Kardinal'
FLOWER DIAMETER		
mean	85.8 mm	96.0 mm
range	60-120	80-140
std deviation	14.43	12.83
PETAL COLOUR CHARTING		
midzone outside	RHS 53D	53C
midzone inside	RHS 45B	45A
margin outside	RHS 45D	53C
margin inside	RHS 45A	45A
PETAL BASAL SPOT COLOUR		
outside	RHS 4C	4D
inside	RHS 4C	4D
PETAL NUMBERS	26-50	26-50
STAMEN — COLOUR OF FILAMENT	bronze	pink
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH		
mean	58.5 mm	47.7 mm
range	50-75	36-58
std deviation	9.36	7.14
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH		
mean	39.1 mm	34.5 mm
range	27-58	27-45
std deviation	9.4	4.5
SEPAL LENGTH		
mean	28.7 mm	32.7 mm
range	23-40	32-37
std deviation	5.7	2.4
TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH		
mean	18.3 mm	15.1 mm
range	11-25	7-20
std deviation	3.53	3.34
THORN LENGTH		
mean	6.7 mm	6.6 mm
range	4-10	5-9
std deviation	1.63	1.35

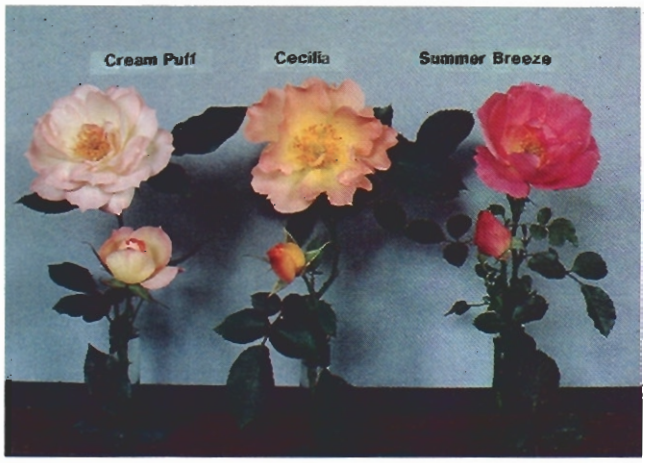
Morphology — see comparison tables.
In common with 'Kardinal', 'Only Love' (Interonly) has medium petal reflexure, red styles, and a stigma position below the anthers. Fragrance is weak in both varieties. Thorns are medium length and concave in profile. As in 'Kardinal' the thorns of 'Only Love' (Interonly) are concave in profile on the top, deep concave on the bottom, pedicel thorns are few in number, foliage is medium green, leaf upper sides are glossy, and the terminal leaflet is rounded at the base.

'Only Love' (Interonly) differs from 'Kardinal' in a number of characteristics: 'Only Love' (Interonly) has purple anthocyanin compared to 'Kardinal's red. Leaves have a rounded base compared to those of 'Kardinal' which are obtuse. Flowers and petals of 'Only Love' (Interonly) are smaller than 'Kardinal'.

'Only Love' (Interonly) and 'Kardinal' *(Photograph supplied by applicant).*

ROSE
(Rosa hybrida)

Variety: **'Cecilia'** Application No. 91/048
Application received: 23 April 1991
Applicant: **Falk Hannemann** of Box Hill North, Victoria.



Rose 'Cecilia' (centre) between 'Cream Puff' (left) and 'Summer Breeze' *(Photograph supplied by applicant)*

Diagnosis
'Cecilia' is an apricot blend cluster flowered rose with a low spreading growth habit. This variety is distinct from known varieties in having the following combination of

characters: narrow, nearly straight thorns that detach easily; medium-sized, midgreen leathery foliage; single to semi-double flowers; bi-coloured petals in the apricot blend colour range.

Varieties Used for Comparison
'Cream Puff' being the closest variety known in Australia in flower colour and growth habit, and 'Summer Breeze' a standard pink variety.

Comparative Growing Trials
All characteristics described below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Box Hill North in Victoria. All plants used were grown on their own roots, initially in containers in a pine bark/scoria mix for 12 months outdoors, and later transferred into the ground 50 cm apart in October 1990. Measurements are from 20 plants selected at random and were taken in the first week of April, 1991.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Cecilia'	* 'Cream Puff'	* 'Summer Breeze'
FLOWER DIAMETER			
mean	73.1 mm	65.9 mm	73.0 mm
range	66 – 77	57 – 75	64 – 80
std. deviation	2.68	5.24	3.76
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	apricot blend	pink blend	medium pink
PETAL COLOUR CHARTING			
midzone outside	RHS 11A	9D	55C
midzone inside	RHS 30D	18C	55B
margin outside	RHS 15D	11D	55C
margin inside	RHS 31B	37B	55B
PETAL BASAL SPOT COLOUR			
outside	RHS 12A	8C	8D
inside	RHS 12A	4C	9D
PETAL NUMBERS	6 – 12	26 – 50	13 – 25
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH			
mean	45.9 mm	41.5 mm	28.4 mm
range	38 – 52	36 – 52	23 – 32
std. deviation	3.85	3.64	2.41
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH			
mean	23.7 mm	23.6 mm	22.3 mm
range	20 – 30	20 – 27	19 – 26
std. deviation	2.52	2.08	1.95
THORN PROFILE			
above	flat	convex	convex
below	concave	deep concave	deep concave
THORN LENGTH			
mean	7.90 mm	6.00 mm	4.50 mm
range	6 – 9	4 – 7	3 – 6
std. deviation	0.94	0.70	0.67
PEDICEL-THORN/PRICKLES	few	few	few

Origin
The breeder is F Hannemann of Box Hill North, Victoria. This variety arose from a controlled pollination in 1986 of the miniature rose 'Oz Gold' by the shrub rose 'Eyepaint'.

Morphology — see comparison tables.
'Cecilia' is a low bi-coloured cluster-flowered rose with flowers larger than those of 'Cream Puff' and similar in size to 'Summer Breeze'. The undulating thick petals give the flower a cupped appearance similar to 'Summer Breeze' but unlike the flat shape of 'Cream Puff'. The appearance of the flower can be compared with the larger shrub roses 'Fruhlingsmorgen' and 'Sparrieshoop'. The foliage is matt and of a lighter green than that of the comparative varieties. The stipules of 'Cecilia' are significantly shorter than those of the comparative varieties.

ROSE
(Rosa hybrida)

Variety: **'Korferse'**(commercial synonym 'Coco')
Application No. 91/051
Application received: 3 May 1991
Applicant: **W. Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH,** of Germany.
Australian Agent: **Roy H. Rumsey Pty Ltd** of Dural, New South Wales.

Flowers of 'Kardinal', 'Coco' (Korferse) and 'Toscana'
(Photograph supplied by applicant)

Diagnosis
'Coco' (Korferse) is a medium red glasshouse rose. It is distinct from other known varieties in having the following combination of characters: whole bloom closest to RHS 44B; petal basal spot present only on the inside.

Varieties used for comparison
'Toscana' (registered name 'Korkunde') and 'Kardinal' which is a common standard variety in Australia.

Comparative growing trials
All characteristics and comparisons below are from comparative growing trials conducted at Dural near Sydney, in N.S.W., in April, 1991. The plants were grown in the open spaced 0.5m between plants. All trial plants were on rootstock indexed virus free. Measured

characteristics are based on 20 measurements from these plants, aged 2 years.

Origin
The breeder is W. Kordes Sohne Rosenschulen GmbH of West Germany. 'Coco' (Korferse) originated from a controlled pollination of a seedling x Flamingo, by an unnamed seedling. 'Coco' (Korferse) has been protected by Plant Variety Rights in West Germany since 1989.

Table of Comparison of Rose Varieties

(* = varieties used for comparison)

	'Korferse' ('Coco')	*'Kardinal'	*'Toscana'
FLOWER COLOUR GROUP	medium red	medium red	red blend
FLOWER DIAMETER			
mean	73.0mm	76.0mm	79.0mm
range	52-95	73-82	75-85
std. deviation	10.6	3.0	3.5
PETAL COLOURS			
midzone outside RHS	45D	45B	46A
midzone inside RHS	44C	45C	43A
margin outside RHS	45D	45B	47A
margin inside RHS	44B	45C	43A
basal spot outside RHS	—	160A	155A
basal spot inside RHS	45D	160A	155A
PETAL NUMBERS — REFLEXING	26-50 medium	26-50 medium	13-25 mild
STAMEN FILAMENT	red	pink	red
STYLE COLOUR	red	red	red
STIGMAS...ANTHERS	above	below	above
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH			
mean	35mm	36mm	53mm
range	28-46	30-40	47-60
std deviation	4.3	3.6	3.8
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH			
mean	21mm	30mm	33mm
range	16-30	27-31	30-35
std deviation	3.9	0.2	0.2
TERMINAL PETIOLULE LENGTH			
mean	8.25mm	14.5mm	14.0mm
range	5-14	12-17	10-16
std deviation	2.3	1.6	3.2
THORN PROFILE			
above	concave	concave	concave
below	v-concave	v-concave	v-concave
THORN LENGTH			
mean	6.7mm	6.6mm	6.5mm
range	4-10	5-9	4-9
std deviation	1.9	1.3	1.2
PEDICEL THORNS/ PRICKLES	absent	few	absent

Morphology — see comparison tables
'Coco' (Korferse) is a medium red glasshouse rose of upright to bushy habit with flowers approximately the same size as 'Kardinal' and 'Toscana'. Flowers are flattened convex in profile. Sepals have a moderate number of extensions. Seed vessels are small and funnel-shaped. Fragrance is absent. Foliage is medium-green and leaf upper surfaces are glossy.

'Coco' (Korferse) has purple anthocyanin in the young shoots whereas 'Toscana' has none. 'Coco' (Korferse) has no prickles on the pedicel while 'Kardinal' has some. 'Coco' (Korferse) has no basal spot on the outside of the petals unlike 'Kardinal' and 'Toscana'. The petiolule in 'Coco' (Korferse) is shorter than those of either 'Kardinal' or 'Toscana'.

OBJECTIONS

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

a) considers their commercial interests would be affected by a grant of PVR to the applicant; **AND**

b) considers that the provisions of S26 cannot be met.

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

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 1991**.

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.

CHERRY
(Prunus avium)

Applicant: **DR & PP Simpson of Young, New South Wales**
Agent: **J Richens & P Longes** of Young New South Wales
'Empress'
Application No. 90/083
Application received: 14 August 1990
Accepted: **23 April, 1991**

APPLE
(Malus)

Applicant: **Flemings Monbulk Nurseries** of Monbulk Victoria
'Southern Star'
Application No. 90/095
Application received: 2 October 1991
Accepted: **27 March, 1991**

GUINEA GRASS
(Panicum maximum)

Applicant: **Director General of the Kyushu National Agricultural Experiment Station**, of Fukuoka, Japan
'Natsuyutaka'
Application No. 91/018
Application received: 26 February 1991

SOYBEAN
(Glycine max)

Applicant: **The Minister for Agriculture and Rural Affairs in right of the State of New South Wales**
'Oxley'
Application No. 91/019
Application received: 4 March 1991

ROSE
(Rosa hybrida)

Applicant: **David Austin** of Wolverhampton, UK
Australian Agent: **The Perfumed Garden** of Mt Eliza, Victoria
'Ausbord' Commercial synonym: 'Gertrude Jekyll'
Application No. 91/021
Application received: 22 March 1991

'Auswhite' Commercial synonym: 'Swan'
Application No. 91/022
Application received: 22 March 1991

PAPER DAISY
(Helipterum anthemoides)

Applicant: **Mrs Esme Salkin** of Mt Waverley Victoria
Australian Agent: **Plantgrowers Australia Pty Ltd**
'Paper Cascade' Application No. 91/024
Application received: 28 March 1991

STRAWBERRY
(Fragaria ananasa)

Applicant: **Horticultural Research International** of East Malling, UK
Australian Agent: **Tasmanian Berry Growers Pty Ltd** of Hobart Tasmania
'Pandora' Application No. 91/025
Application received: 3 April 1991

PEACH
(Prunus persica)

Applicant: **Plumcot Incorporated** of Dinuba, USA
'Snow Diamond' Application No. 91/026
Application received: 5 April 1991

RYEGRASS
(Lolium perenne)

Applicant: **Hodder & Tolley Pty Ltd** of Christchurch, New Zealand
Australian Agent:
'Embassy' Application No. 91/027
Application received: 8 April 1991

STATICE
(Limonium altiaca)

Applicant: **Seiko Miyoshi of Miyoshi & Co** of Tokyo, Japan
Australian Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd** of Tuggerah, New South Wales
'Emille' Application No. 91/028
Application received: 10 April 1991

STATICE
(Limonium hybrid)

Applicant: **Seiko Miyoshi of Miyoshi & Co** of Tokyo, Japan
Australian Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd** of Tuggerah, New South Wales
'Beltaard Application No. 91/029
Application received: 10 April 1991

'Saint Pierre' Application No. 91/030
Application received: 10 April 1991

CALLERY PEAR
(Pyrus calleryana)

Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd** of University of Adelaide South Australia
'Claremont' Application No. 91/031
Application received: 12 April 1991

DISC MEDIC
(Medicago tornata var spinulosa)

Applicant: **Minister of Agriculture for the state of South Australia** of Adelaide South Australia
'Rivoli' Application No. 91/046
Application received: 19 April 1991

ROSE
(Rosa hybrida)

Applicant: **SNC Meilland et Cie** of Antibes France
Australian Agent: **K Syrus of Ross Roses** of Willunga South Australia
'Meineble' Commercial synonym: 'Red Meidilande'
Application No. 91/049
Application received: 24 April 1991

EUCALYPTUS
(Eucalyptus erythronema)

Applicant: **Luminis Pty Ltd** University of Adelaide South Australia
'Urrbrae Gem' Application No. 91/050
Application received: 26 April 1991

ROSE
(Rosa hybrida)

Applicant: **W Kordes Sohne, Rosenschulen GmbH** of Germany
Australian Agent: **Roy H Rumsey Pty Ltd** of Dural New South Wales
'Korsorb' Commercial synonym: 'Cubana' Application No. 91/052
Application received: 3 May 1991

WHEAT
(Triticum aestivum)

Applicant: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry** of Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
'Lawson' Application No. 91/053
Application received: 3 May 1991

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION

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

'Empress'	Application No. 90/083
'Southern Star'	Application No. 90/095
'Natsuyutaka'	Application No. 91/018
'Oxley'	Application No. 91/019
'Waite Orange'	Application No. 91/020
'Ausbord' ('Gertrude Jekyll')	Application No. 91/021
'Auswhite' ('Swan')	Application No. 91/022
'Sunkissed Waters'	Application No. 91/023
'Paper Cascade'	Application No. 91/024
'Pandora'	Application No. 91/025
'Snow Diamond'	Application No. 91/026
'Embassy'	Application No. 91/027
'Emille'	Application No. 91/028
'Beltaard'	Application No. 91/029
'Saint Pierre'	Application No. 91/030
'Claremont'	Application No. 91/031
'Summer fragrance' ('Tanfudermos')	Application No. 91/038
'Quaker star' ('Dicperhaps')	Application No. 91/039
'Golden Friendship' ('Hartellody')	Application No. 91/040
'Pearl Buttons'	Application No. 91/041
'Pristine'	Application No. 91/042
'Triumphant'	Application No. 91/043
'Wilwash'	Application No. 91/044
'Rivoli'	Application No. 91/046
'Only Love' (Interonly)	Application No. 91/047
'Cecilia'	Application No. 91/048
'Red Meidiland' (Meineble)	Application No. 91/049
'Urrbrae Gem'	Application No. 91/050
'Coco' (Korferse)	Application No. 91/051
'Cubana' (Korsorb)	Application No. 91/052
'Lawson'	Application No. 91/053

Corrigenda

GERALDTON WAX FLOWER
(Chamelaucium uncinatum)

Variety: 'Elegance' Application No. 90/100

The photograph of 'Mullering Brook' should have appeared in conjunction with and *below* the photograph of 'Elegance' shown in PVJ Vol 4 No 1, March 1991, page 9. (Printer's error.)

LECHENAULTIA
(Lechenaultia biloba)

Variety: 'Autumn Blue' Application No. 89/028

PVJ Vol 4 No 1, March 1991, page 5. The caption under the photograph should read: From left to right; Flowers of *L. biloba* blue form, 'Autumn Blue', 'White Flash'. *(photograph supplied by applicant).* (Printers error.)

LEUCADENDRON
(*Leucadendron* hybrid)

Variety: 'Katies Blush' Application No. 90/061

PVJ Vol 4 No 1, March 1991, page 8 under 'Comparative Growing Trials', last sentence, replace '...on a west facing slope...' with '...on an east facing slope...'.

CARNATION
(*Dianthus* hybrid)

Variety: 'Stagidark' Application No. 90/124.

PVJ Vol 4 No 1, March 1991 page 15 should read 'Dark Eye Gypsy'. (Agent's error.)

Variety: 'Stagibrig' Application No. 90/122

PVJ Vol 4 No. 1, March 1991 page 16 should read 'Bright Eye Gypsy'. (Agents error.)

APPENDIX 1

Fees

The Fee schedule which commenced on 1 July 1990 will continue until the fee structure is reviewed.

These rates also apply to fees, not yet charged, for submissions in progress.

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 (first 10 pages, then 50c/page) (other than the PV Journal)	8
OTHER WORK RELEVANT TO PVR	70 (per hour)

APPENDIX 2

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.
Ian Aberdeen, Valley Seeds Pty Ltd, RMB 1480, Alexandra Vic 3714; 057 976203
Agrisearch, PO Box 972 Orange NSW 2800; 063 624539; M J Hood (also at Shepparton, Moree, Ridgehaven, Mackay, Armidale and Innisfail).
Agritech, PO Box 549 Toowoomba QLD 4350; 076 384322; Mary Ann Law
ANU Plant Culture Facility, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601; 06 249 4158; Mr A S Carter
Paul Armitage, 2/84 Shady Grove, Forest Hill VIC 3131;(bh) 03 756 7233; (ah) 03 877 6539
Keith Bodman, Redlands Horticultural Research Station, PO Box 327, Cleveland QLD 4163; 07 286 1488
Geoff Butler, Australian Cultivar Registration Authority, National Botanic Gardens, GPO Box 1777, Canberra ACT 2601; 06 267 1802
Chivers Computing & Agriculture, 3/258 Koorang Rd Carnegie VIC 3163; 03 5697538; Ian Chivers.
Colourwise Nursery, PO Box 162, Glenorie, NSW, 2157; ph 045 666 177, fax 045 666 219; Ian Collins
Colourwise Nursery Queensland, PO Box 14, Redlands Bay, QLD 4165; 07 206 8818; Stephen Collins
Jan Dekker, Tesselaar's Padua Bulb Nurseries, Monbulk Road, Silvan VIC 3795; 03 737 9305
Dr. John Doran, CSIRO, Division of Forestry & Forest Products, PO Box 4008, Queen Victoria Terrace, Canberra ACT 2600
John Fennel; QLD Department of Primary Industry Tasmania, PO Box 303, Devonport, TAS 7310; 004 240 233
Flemings Nurseries Pty Ltd, Flemings Lane, Monbulk VIC 3793; 03 7566105; Liz Darmody
Dr Roger Kirkham, Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Potato Research Station Private Bag, Healesville VIC 3630; 059 629218
David McDonald, Agrisearch Services Pty Ltd, PO Box 1387, Shepparton VIC 3630; 058 212021
Graeme McGregor, Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Potato Research Station, Private Bag, Healesville VIC 3630; 059 629218
Dr Geraldine McGuire, PO Box 3230, Loganholme, QLD 4127; 07 801 2929
Dr Neville Mendham, Department of Agricultural Science, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C, Hobart TAS 7001; 002 202 598
Les Mitchell, Agrisearch Services Pty Ltd, PO Box 1387, Shepparton VIC 3630; 058 212021
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.
Paradise Plants, RMB 2117, Kulnura, NSW, 2250; 043 76 1330; Ian Paananen
Radcliffe and Till; 42 Moss St West Ryde NSW 2114; 02 8046973; Sharon Till.
Dr Malcolm Ryley, QLD Department of Primary Industries, Tor Street, Toowoomba QLD 4350; 076 314200
Robert Boden & Associates, 36 Carstensz
Street, Griffith ACT 2603; 06 295 7720;
Robert Boden.
Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services Pty Ltd, PO Box 145, Kingswood, SA 5062; 08 373 2488, or 364 2071; Dr P Scholefield/Dr B Robinson
Australian Turf Grass Research Institute ,
PO Box 190 Concord West NSW 2138; 02 7361233; Ian McIver/Alexandra Shakesby.
Turfgrass Technology, PO Box 416 Seaford VIC 3198; 03 786 3300; Terry Woodcock, Michael Rubinson, J Neylan.
University of Western Sydney, Hawkesbury, Bourke St, Richmond NSW 2753; 045 701333; Robert Spooner-Hart.
Rob Van Der Staay PO Box 41, Moonah TAS 7009; 002 284 622
Jim Webb,86 Johnson Street, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650.
State Departments of Agriculture and CSIRO may do trials on a fee for service basis for some varieties.

Overseas
GPL International, Lavsenvaenget 18 (Postbox 29) DK Odense V Denmark: J H Selchau
M. Rene Royon, Conceil en Licences, 128 Les Bois de Font Merle, 06250, Mougins, France.

Photographic Services
Hugh Elgar & Margie Bond, Uki Photography, 7 Sunrise Place, Uki via Murwillumbah NSW 2484

APPENDIX 3

APPLICATION FOR PLANT VARIETY RIGHTS PART 1 — GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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 (from comparative growing trials with the closest known Australian varieties).

1. Name and Address of Applicant

Phone: Fax:

2. Name and Address of Agent in Australia
(for service of notices to overseas applicants. An agent of the applicant requires authorisation to apply — a form is attached)

Phone: Fax:

3. Botanical name:

Genus species Author(s)

4. Proposed name of variety:

(BLOCK LETTERS)

5. Commercial synonyms:
(if any, including breeders code names and Trade Marks)

6. Country where variety was bred (originated):

7. The applicant is: (delete that 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. Are you required, under any agreement with your current employer or funding agency to inform them of your intention to acquire rights to this variety?
(if "YES", please verify you have done so)

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

Country	Filed	Date	Application No.	Status Now	variety name

11. Priority is claimed in respect of the application listed above

in . . . . . (UPOV member country)

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

has not been sold overseas with the breeder's consent

or

was sold overseas for the first time in . . . . . (country)

on . . . . . (date), under the name . . . . . .

(no earlier than 6 years previously)

13. This variety is distinct from any other variety, whose existence at the time of application is common knowledge, in having the following combination of characters:
(List main distinguishing characteristics — as found in application form part 2)

.....

and .....

and .....

and .....

and .....

and .....

(NOTE: These characteristics must be capable of precise definition.)

14. Origin of variety:
(delete that not applicable)

- controlled pollination
  of (seed parent).....
- by (pollen parent) .....
  open pollination of .....
- mutation or sport of .....
- other (specify)
- Selection criteria used.....
- 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? (If so, give the reference.)

.....

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

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. 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

18. I (We) authorise the Plant Variety Rights Office to exchange with the 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.

NOTED .....

19. 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.

NOTED.....

20. PROCEED WITH THE EXAMINATION (delete if not applicable):

- IMMEDIATELY

- WHEN NOTIFIED BY APPLICANT
  (Estimated date : / /).

(NOTE: Application will be rejected 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 to the variety described in this application.

I (We) . . . . . .
FULL NAME

of .....
ADDRESS

declare that the information given in all parts of and attachments to this application is true and correct.

....
Signature (applicant/agent)
Date

NOTE: THE PENALTY FOR THE PROVISION OF FALSE INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION IS $1000 (individual); $5000 (corporation).

AUTHORISATION OF AGENT

Under section 50 of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*

Genus: .....

Species: .....

Variety: .....
(breeder's code name for 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 above variety, to be registered under the Proposed Variety Name: .....
(name variety will be sold under)

.....
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. This requirement is mandatory, under section 15(4) of the *Plant Variety Rights Act 1987*

APPLICATION FOR PLANT VARIETY RIGHTS

CHECKLIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Please forward application with attachments to

POSTAL ADDRESS: The Registrar
Plant Variety Rights
GPO BOX 858 Canberra
ACT 2601

STREET ADDRESS: Plant Variety Rights Office
for couriers Level 1, Core 3
Broughton Street
BARTON ACT 2600

To be accepted, an application must contain the following:

*** One original and two copies of PART 1 of the application form with *all* questions answered.

*** One original and two copies of PART 2 of the application form either completed, or, if Australian comparative growing trials are not finalised, partly completed using available data. (for example, from overseas test reports)

*** **APPLICATION FEE** (currently $400), as a cheque made payable to *The Collector of Public Monies*.

*** At least ONE colour slide showing major differences, for publication in the *Plant Varieties Journal* (preferably in comparison with closest known varieties).

*** EIGHT colour prints of that slide for the Plant Variety Rights Register.

*** If the person completing the application form is not the breeder, either:

Written authorisation from the 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 of the variety in Australia has been transferred to the applicant.

*** If priority is being claimed:

Evidence of date of filing in another UPOV country.

NOTE: If insufficient copies of forms or photographic prints are furnished, extra copies will be made at the applicants expense.

APPENDIX 4

LIST OF PVR PART 2 APPLICATION FORMS

TITLE	DATE
Agapanthus	2/89
Alstroemeria	10/89
Anthurium	4/90
Asparagus	2/91
Bean, green (*Phaseolus*)	4/90
Broadleaf Trees	4/90
Canola (*Brassica*)	4/91
Carnation (*Dianthus*)	8/89
Carrot (*Daucus*)	10/89
Cauliflower (*Brassica*)	3/91
Cereals	11/90
Chrysanthemum	4/90
Citrus	5/90
Cotton (*Gossypium*)	7/90
Cucurbits	2/90
Eucalyptus	6/90
Grain Legumes	10/89
Grapes (*Vitis*)	9/89
Grevillea	3/91
Herbage and Turf Grasses	9/89
Impatiens	11/90
Kangaroo Paw (*Anigozanthos*)	11/89
Kiwifruit (*Actinidia*)	4/90
Lechenaultia	7/91
Lettuce (*Lactuca*)	11/89
Lily (*Lilium*)	6/90
Lucerne (*Medicago*)	8/90
Maize (*Zea mais*)	10/90
Oat (*Avena*)	11/90
Oilseed — (Asteraceae)	10/89
Onion (*Allium*)	11/89
Ornamentals	9/89
Pasture Legumes	9/89
Pome fruit (*Malus/Pyrus*)	10/89
Potato (*Solanum*)	10/89
Raspberry (*Rubus*)	6/90
Roses (*Rosa*)	6/91
Schlumbergera	6/90
Sorghum	9/89
Stone Fruit (*Prunus*)	8/90
Strawberry (*Fragaria*)	2/90
Tomato (*Lycopersicon*)	4/90
Waxflower (*Chamelaucium*)	7/91
Waratah (*Telopea*)	4/90
Wheat (*Triticum*)	10/90

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