








Plant Varieties Journal

Official Journal of Plant Breeder's Rights Australia

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Part 1 General Information

Part 1 of *Plant Varieties Journal* provides the link with the General Information about the Plant Breeder's Rights scheme, the procedures for objections and revocations, UPOV developments, Important Changes etc. The General Information pages of ***Plant Varieties Journal* (Vol. 17 Issue 2)** are listed below:

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Federal Court Decision - Cultivaust Pty Ltd & The State of Tasmania v Grain Pool Pty Ltd & The State of Western Australia (May 2004)

The following is a brief overview of the outcome of this case. The comprehensive and authoritative judgment is available at [FCA 638](#)

Cultivaust is the holder of an exclusive licence, granted by the State of Tasmania, in relation to its barley variety 'Franklin' as allowed under the [Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994](#) (PBR Act).

In a single judge Federal Court of Australia decision handed down on 21 May 2004, all of the causes of action pleaded by Cultivaust Pty Ltd were unsuccessful: -

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY – whether the conduct of Grain Pool Pty Ltd (formerly the Grain Pool of Western Australia, GPWA) contravened the applicants' PBR rights under the Plant Variety Rights Act 1987 (Cth) (PVR Act) and the PBR Act.

The Court found that the GPWA had not infringed Tasmania's PBR for a number of reasons including (i) neither Cultivaust nor Tasmania had sought to exercise the PBR in relation to the commercial disposal by growers of crops grown from farm saved seed; and (ii) the then allowable exemptions allowed the GPWA to store and sell Franklin for malting purposes.

CONTRACT – whether Cultivaust and the GPWA entered into a contract or reached an agreement concerning the payment of production levies and/or end point royalties

The Court found that (i) no agreement was entered into and (ii) the exchange of communications between the parties, even though it contained a very general offer of "future assistance", did not amount to an enforceable agreement or commitment by the GPWA with respect to its future conduct.

ESTOPPEL – whether the GPWA was estopped by its conduct from denying that:

1. Cultivaust agreed to supply Franklin barley seed in 1992 for the limited purpose of growing trials in that year;
2. The GPWA agreed to recognise, and act upon, that limited purpose so that it would not receive and sell Franklin barley grain other than for that limited purpose, without the further authorisation of Cultivaust; and
3. In any event, the knowledge by GPWA of the conditions on which Franklin barley seed was provided for the 1992 growing trial in Western Australia was sufficient to preclude the GPWA from acting inconsistently with those conditions.

The Court found that Cultivaust's hopes or expectations for an agreement with the GPWA, including a production levy on Franklin barley, were the result of its commercial judgments and strategies, and not an assumption of fact resulting from the conduct of the GPWA.

EQUITY – fiduciary relationship – whether there existed a fiduciary relationship between Cultivaust and the GPWA

The claim of fiduciary duty is an alternative to the claim of infringement of Tasmania's PBR rights.

The Court found that the dealings between Cultivaust and the GPWA were those of arms-length commercial negotiations and the GPWA did not assume any obligation to act other than in its own interests or the interests of Western Australian barley growers.

TRADE PRACTICES – whether the GPWA unlawfully attempted to reach an understanding with other statutory grain marketing boards about the level of any production levy or end point royalty to be paid in respect of Franklin barley.

The Court found that "there was no actual interference, even if there was an attempt to do so".

Cultivaust's appeal to the Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia is scheduled to commence in August 2004 with the settling of the Index and Appeals Papers.

Objections and revocations

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

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

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

Objections to Applications

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

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

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

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

Comments on Applications

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

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

Requests for Revocation, (where an individual's interests are affected) of:

- a Grant
- a Declaration that a Plant Variety is Essentially Derived

A person may, when their interests are affected adversely, apply for the revocation of:

- a grant of PBR; or
- a declaration that a plant variety is essentially derived from another plant variety.

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

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

Report on Breeding Issues

A report providing greater clarification of certain 'difficult' and sometimes controversial plant breeding issues has been finalised by a panel of experts. The report defines 'discovery', 'selective propagation' and 'eligible breeding' methodologies as well as canvassing questions and answers to a range of situations. The principal areas covered are the source population and associated issues relating to ownership, location, homogeneity, parentage, boundaries, and selection from variable material. The issue of essentially derived varieties and the relationship between the first and the second breeder(s) is also explored. The [final report](#) of the expert panel is available now.

Interactive Variety Description System

Interactive Variety Description System (IVDS)

The Plant Breeder's Rights office (PBRO) is currently in the process of developing an "interactive" web-based system to enable Qualified Persons (QPs) to lodge variety descriptions over the Internet. The system is the first step in allowing QPs to process PBR applications on-line.

The main purpose of the system is to harmonise variety descriptions at both the national and international level and make the PBR application process as smooth and efficient as possible.

The Interactive Variety Description System (IVDS) will allow QPs to fill in descriptions on-line by accessing relevant test guidelines and selecting specific characteristics with their various states of expressions from the options provided. The IVDS incorporates all of the approved UPOV test guidelines (and some national equivalents where a UPOV test guideline is not available) into interactive forms with easy to use drop-down menus. QPs can also "build" their own additional/special characteristics if they are not available in the guideline. The IVDS also accepts statistical information.

The IVDS emphasises the use of "grouping characteristics" in selecting comparator varieties. Finally, it allows QPs to lodge the completed variety description on-line. There is a minimum of typing involved in the whole process.

The PBRO has completed the first round of usability testing and received positive feedback on the functionality and usefulness of the system.

A live demonstration on IVDS will be presented in the forthcoming QP workshops during August – September 2004 and QPs will have a chance to look over the system and get some hands on experience. After getting feedback from the all QP workshops in Australia and New Zealand, the PBRO envisages implementing the IVDS for all variety descriptions in the last quarter of 2004.

PBR Infringement

Grantees should be aware of recent revisions to infringement provisions of the [Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994](#) (see [section 54](#)) and related provisions of the Federal Court Rules (see order 58 rule 27) both of which can be found at the [SCALEplus](#) site

On-line Database for PBR Varieties

The PBR Office has a comprehensive service for Internet users ~ a searchable database for all Australian PBR varieties, both past and present. The database features a detailed description and image for every variety granted full rights and basic information for other PBR varieties. Searches by genus, species, common name, variety name and titleholder are some of its many advantages. Varieties for which an application has been lodged but not yet accepted in the PBR scheme are not included in this database. Please browse the Plant Breeder's Rights [on-line database](#) and provide your feedback.

Cumulative Index to Plant Varieties Journal

The cumulative index to the *Plant Varieties Journal* has been updated to include variety information from all hardcopy versions upto volume 16 issue 3. After that issue the *Plant Varieties Journal* is only published in the electronic format and there is no need for a cumulative index, as the variety information can be easily searched in the [PBR Webdabase](#) and also by [downloading](#) the *Plant Varieties Journal* electronically.

The final updated version of the [cumulative index](#) is available in PBR website. This document has information upto *Plant Varieties Journal* volume 16 issue 3. The PBR office recommends to use its [PBR Webdabase](#) to get most updated information on variety registration. The webdatabase is updated on a weekly basis.

Cumulative Index

The **Cumulative Index** may be accessed in the following formats:



[PDF \[795 KB\]](#)



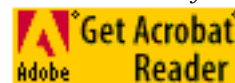
[Word \[741 KB\]](#)

If you experience any trouble accessing the file in the above downloadable formats, a copy can be obtained from :

Contact: Tanvir Hossain

Email: Tanvir.Hossain@affa.gov.au


NOTE: This document has been provided as an Adobe Acrobat pdf file. You will need to install the Adobe Acrobat reader on your computer before viewing/downloading this file. The Adobe Acrobat Reader is available free of charge from [Adobe's website](#)



Applying for Plant Breeder's Rights

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

Appendix 3 - Index of Accredited Consultant 'Qualified Persons'

A full list of accredited qualified persons with their contact details is available either as a [Word](#)  [199kb] or a [PDF](#)  [38kb] document.

Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

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

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

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

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

UPOV Developments

Singapore has deposited its instrument of accession to UPOV on 30 June 2004. The 1991 Act of UPOV convention will enter into force for Singapore on 30 July 2004. On that day, Singapore will become the 55th member of UPOV. The complete list UPOV member states with their address and current status of ratification is given in [Appendix 5](#).

Information on UPOV and its activities is available on the [UPOV website](#).

The adopted UPOV Technical Guidelines (TG) for testing different plant species are now available on their [website](#).

Appendix 5 - Addresses of UPOV and Member States

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV):

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
34, Chemin des Colombettes
CH-1211
Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND
Phone: (41-22) 338 9111
Fax: (41-22) 733 0336
[Web site](#)

List of [Addresses](#) of Plant Variety Protection Offices in UPOV Member States

Status of [Ratification](#) in UPOV Member States

CPVO Developments

The Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) has announced some likely changes to its Examination and Annual fees. The new rate of Examination fee will range from 1020 to 1200 euros. A list giving the fees foreseen for every species can be viewed at [CPVO website](#). The Annual fee will be reduced to a flat rate of 300 euros for every species until the year 2005. The precise content of the regulations and its entry into force have still to be decided by the European Commission.

Obligation under the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants 1991 (UPOV91)

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

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

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

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

Instructions to Authors

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

▶	Details of the Application
▶	Characteristics
▶	Origin and Breeding
▶	Choice of Comparator(s)
▶	Comparative Trial
▶	Prior Applications and Sales
▶	Name of the person who prepared the description
▶	Comparative Table

At the discretion of the QP/Applicant, scientific papers and other relevant information/publications can be appended to the detailed description

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

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

Details of the Application

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

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

Example 1

Genus species

Common name of the species

‘Variety’ syn Synonym (if applicable)

Application No: xxxx/xxx Accepted: dd month year.

Applicant: **Applicant’s Name**, Town, State (abbreviation) and Country (if not Australia).

Agent: **Agent’s Name**, Town, State (abbreviation).

Characteristics

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

Example 2

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

Origin and Breeding

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

Example 3

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

Example 4

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

Choice of Comparators

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

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

Example 5

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

Example 6

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Seed: colour, On

the basis of this grouping characteristic, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: ‘Comparator 1’, ‘Comparator 2’ etc. The original source material from which the variety was selected was also included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding.

Example 7

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

Comparative Trial

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

Example 8

Comparative Trial Location: Carrum Downs, VIC (Latitude 38°06c South, elevation 35m), summer-autumn 1996/97. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

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

Example 9

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1994	Granted	‘Variety’
Denmark	1994	Granted	‘Variety’

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

Example 10

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

Name of the person who prepared the description

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

Example 11

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

Comparative Table

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

wide (full page). If necessary a very wide table can be presented in landscape orientation.

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:

- The candidate variety is always on the left of the table. If the same table is used for two or more candidate varieties, the candidate varieties are arranged in order of application numbers, higher application number to the left of the table. Comparators are always to the right of the candidate(s).
- Arrange the characteristics in order - this should be the same as the order in the UPOV technical guidelines for the species. Please ensure that each characteristics marked with an asterisk is included.
- If a UPOV technical guideline is not available use the order same as in the text part: Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower, Flower parts, Fruit, Fruit parts, Seed, special characters etc.
- For measured characteristics Mean, Standard Deviation, Least Significant Difference (LSD)*at P£ 0.01 is **mandatory**.
- When quoting significant differences please give the level of probability in the following format: P£0.001, P£0.01, or ns.
- For discrete characters do **not** use scores. Please give a **word** description. eg. round, medium, tall etc.
- For ranked characteristics just give the numbers, do not use 'normal' statistical analysis. Non- parametric statistical procedures may be used in such cases.
- Use only the number of significant decimal places appropriate to the level of accuracy of the observations.
- If there are two or more candidate varieties, use range tests rather than an LSD, such as Duncan's Multiple Range Test or any other appropriate multiple range test . Enter the grouping characters as alphabet superscripts.

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:

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

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

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

Important Notice

The *Plant Varieties Journal* goes electronic

To improve the distribution and effectiveness, the editorial committee of the Plant Varieties Journal has decided to replace the printed version of the journal by an electronic version. The **Volume 16 Issue 3** was the last printed version of the *Plant Varieties Journal*. The current and previous electronic versions of *Plant Varieties Journal* are now freely available at PBR Website . The readers are encouraged to use the [subrscription function](#) to get regular updates on the publication of the electronic versions.

Important Changes

- ▶ [Improved Client Service](#)
- ▶ [Current PBR Forms](#)
- ▶ [Overseas Testing/Data](#)

Improved Client Service

Consistent with the PBR Office's commitment to continuous improvement, many back copies of this journal are now accessible from the PBR website. Check under Download Previous Issue button in PBR website.

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

Current PBR Forms

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

Overseas Testing/Data

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

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

Taxa that must be trailed in Australia

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

Solanum tuberosum Potato

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What's New

This page provides information on the new development in Plant Breeder's Rights in Australia. The postings on this page are made on a chronological order. The old postings are available in the archive page.

QP workshops 2004 - August 2004

Between 31 August and 16 September, 2004 the PBR Office will be holding workshops throughout Australia and New Zealand. These workshops are essential for all Qualified Persons (QP's) and anyone who is considering seeking accreditation as a QP.

The dates and places of these workshops are as follows:

Date	Place
31/08/2004	Launceston, TAS
01/09/2004	Melbourne, VIC
02/09/2004	Sydney, NSW
03/09/2004	Brisbane, QLD
08/09/2004	Adelaide, SA
09/09/2004	Perth, WA
14/09/2004	Canberra, ACT
16/09/2004	Lincoln or Christchurch, New Zealand

Detailed information on the venues and the letter of invitation will be posted to this site soon.

Australian and Chinese Cooperation – July 2004

The joint Australian and Chinese Government supported training project aimed at improved harmonisation of Chinese and Australian PBR systems paid dividends through the recent extension of the Chinese PBR scheme to include apples, laying the foundation for a significant export and production market.

International Recognition – July 2004

The Registrar of the PBR office was honoured to accept an invitation to become a patron member of the Asia and Pacific Seed Foundation (www.apsaseed.com) based in Bangkok.

Plenty of Interest in PBR Protection - July 2004

2003-04 was a record year for PBR applications. 414 new applications were received bringing the total to more than 4400 varieties in the PBR scheme. Registration of major crop varieties totalled 32 in the same period.

Interactive Variety Description System (IVDS) - July 2004

The Plant Breeder's Rights office (PBRO) is currently in the process of developing an "interactive" web-based system to enable Qualified Persons (QPs) to lodge variety descriptions over the Internet. The system is the first step in allowing QPs to process PBR applications on-line.

The main purpose of the system is to harmonise variety descriptions at both the national and international level and make the PBR application process as smooth and efficient as possible.

The Interactive Variety Description System (IVDS) will allow QPs to fill in descriptions on-line by accessing relevant test guidelines and selecting specific characteristics with their various states of expressions from the options provided. The IVDS incorporates all of the approved UPOV test guidelines (and some national equivalents where a UPOV test guideline is not available) into interactive forms with easy to use drop-down menus. QPs can also "build" their own additional/special characteristics if they are not available in the guideline. The IVDS also accepts statistical information.

The IVDS emphasises the use of “grouping characteristics” in selecting comparator varieties. Finally, it allows QPs to lodge the completed variety description on-line. There is a minimum of typing involved in the whole process.

The PBRO has completed the first round of usability testing and received positive feedback on the functionality and usefulness of the system.

A live demonstration on IVDS will be presented in the forthcoming QP workshops during August – September 2004 and QPs will have a chance to look over the system and get some hands on experience. After getting feedback from the all QP workshops in Australia and New Zealand, the PBRO envisages implementing the IVDS for all variety descriptions in the last quarter of 2004.

Exercise of Legal Rights - July, 2004

On 5 February 2004 *The Land* published an apology to Sunprime Seeds Pty Ltd from Trangie Rural Traders acknowledging breach of civil sections and criminal infringement sections of legislation in respect of unauthorised sales of seed.

Federal Court Decision - Cultivaust Pty Ltd & The State of Tasmania v Grain Pool Pty Ltd & The State of Western Australia - July, 2004

The following is a brief overview of the outcome of this case. The comprehensive and authoritative judgment is available at [FCA 638](#) (External Link)

Cultivaust is the holder of an exclusive licence, granted by the State of Tasmania, in relation to its barley variety ‘*Franklin*’ as allowed under the [Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994](#) (PBR Act - External Link).

In a single judge Federal Court of Australia decision handed down on 21 May 2004, all of the causes of action pleaded by Cultivaust Pty Ltd were unsuccessful: -

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY – whether the conduct of Grain Pool Pty Ltd (formerly the Grain Pool of Western Australia, GPWA) contravened the applicants’ PBR rights under the Plant Variety Rights Act 1987 (Cth) (PVR Act) and the PBR Act.

The Court found that the GPWA had not infringed Tasmania's PBR for a number of reasons including (i) neither Cultivaust nor Tasmania had sought to exercise the PBR in relation to the commercial disposal by growers of crops grown from farm saved seed; and (ii) the then allowable exemptions allowed the GPWA to store and sell Franklin for malting purposes.

CONTRACT – whether Cultivaust and the GPWA entered into a contract or reached an agreement concerning the payment of production levies and/or end point royalties

The Court found that (i) no agreement was entered into and (ii) the exchange of communications between the parties, even though it contained a very general offer of “future assistance”, did not amount to an enforceable agreement or commitment by the GPWA with respect to its future conduct.

ESTOPPEL – whether the GPWA was estopped by its conduct from denying that:

1. Cultivaust agreed to supply Franklin barley seed in 1992 for the limited purpose of growing trials in that year;
2. The GPWA agreed to recognise, and act upon, that limited purpose so that it would not receive and sell Franklin barley grain other than for that limited purpose, without the further authorisation of Cultivaust; and
3. In any event, the knowledge by GPWA of the conditions on which Franklin barley seed was provided for the 1992 growing trial in Western Australia was sufficient to preclude the GPWA from acting inconsistently with those conditions.

The Court found that Cultivaust's hopes or expectations for an agreement with the GPWA, including a production levy on Franklin barley, were the result of its commercial judgments and strategies, and not an assumption of fact resulting from the conduct of the GPWA.

EQUITY – fiduciary relationship – whether there existed a fiduciary relationship between Cultivaust and the GPWA

The claim of fiduciary duty is an alternative to the claim of infringement of Tasmania’s PBR rights.

The Court found that the dealings between Cultivaust and the GPWA were those of arms-length commercial negotiations and the GPWA did not assume any obligation to act other than in its own interests or the interests of Western Australian barley growers.

TRADE PRACTICES – whether the GPWA unlawfully attempted to reach an understanding with other statutory grain marketing boards about the level of any production levy or end point royalty to be paid in respect of Franklin barley.

The Court found that “there was no actual interference, even if there was an attempt to do so”.

Cultivaust's appeal to the Full Court of the Federal Court of Australia is scheduled to commence in August 2004 with the settling of the Index and Appeals Papers.

Zee Sweet Pty Ltd v Magnom Orchards Pty Ltd & Ors - June, 2004

The decision reached in the Supreme Court of Victoria case ([Zee Sweet Pty Ltd v Magnom Orchards Pty Ltd & Ors \[2003\], VSC 486 \(December 2003\)](#) external link) demonstrates that commercial arrangements are an effective means of protecting property and that users of such property must abide by undertakings that have been entered into. The PBR on varieties marketed under the Zee Sweet banner was not challenged.

Promoting a Better Understanding of PBR - June, 2004

The PBR Office, in partnership with the Australian Centre for Intellectual Property in Agriculture (ACIPA), received funding from the Australian Research Council for a project, entitled "*Protection of Botanical Innovation: A legal analysis of the scope and operation of national and international plant breeder's rights*".

The project is intended to provide, *inter alia*, readily accessible information that will assist parties interested in PBR legislation and in its relationship with commercial arrangements. ACIPA will soon be conducting seminars to confirm what each stakeholder group wants to see delivered. Further details of timing and venues will be provided as soon as possible.


[Archive Page 2003](#)

Forms

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

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

Note: The Update on the Progress of the Application (Form EXT 2) is no longer required on a routine basis but may be requested if an update is required. Provisional protection remains in place after the variety has been accepted in the PBR Scheme until it is withdrawn or granted full PBR rights.

Name of Form	Form Number	Size  Word	Last Updated
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 1 - General Information	Form P1	[105KB]	Sept 2001
Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form	Part1ins	[49KB]	Sept 2001
General information on Plant Breeders Rights for applicants and qualified persons	Info Gen	[49KB]	Sept 2001
Authorisation of Agent	Form AA	[105KB]	April 2002
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 2 - Description of New Variety	Form P2	[105KB]	July 2001
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	[17KB]	May 2003
Certification by a Qualified Person	Form QP 2	[29KB]	April 1999
Confirmation of Submission of Propagating Material to a Genetic Resources Centre	Form GRC2	[105KB]	May 1999
Proposed Variety Names	Form DEN1	[24KB]	Dec 1995
ACRA Herbarium Specimen	Form Herb 1	[31KB]	January 2004
Instructions for Submission of ACRA Specimen	ACRAIns	[91 KB]	January 2004
Confirmation of Submission of ACRA Specimen	ACRAConf	[92KB]	January 2004
Exemption of a Taxon from Farm Saved Seed	Form ET1	[35KB]	Sept 1998

Part 2 Public Notices (Acceptances, Descriptions, Grants, etc)

This part of the *Plant Varieties Journal* provides public notices on Acceptances, Variety Descriptions, Grants, Variations etc. The Part 2 Public Notices pages of ***Plant Varieties Journal* (Vol. 17 Issue 2)** are listed below:

[Acceptances](#)
[Agent Removed](#)
[Assignment of Rights](#)
[Variety Descriptions](#)
[Grants](#)
[Denomination Changed](#)
[Synonym Added/Changed](#)
[Agent Amended](#)
[Nomination of Agent](#)
[Applications Withdrawn](#)
[Grants Surrendered](#)
[Corrigenda](#)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Results

Acceptances

Click on the column headings to re-sort the matches in alphanumeric order by that particular column.

Common (Genus Species)	Variety	Title Holder
Aglaonema (<i>Aglaonema commutatum</i> x <i>Aglaonema panayensis</i>)	Royal Diamond	Dr B. Frank Brown
Aglaonema (<i>Aglaonema</i> hybrid)	Jade Queen	Dr B. Frank Brown
Aglaonema (<i>Aglaonema</i> hybrid)	Ivory	Dr B. Frank Brown
Aglaonema (<i>Aglaonema</i> hybrid)	White Lance	Dr B. Frank Brown
Apricot (<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>)	Mascot	The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited
Apricot (<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>)	Cluthafire	The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited
Avocado (<i>Persea americana</i>)	Merensky 2	Hans Merensky Holdings Pty Ltd trading as Merensky Technological Services
Bacopa (<i>Sutera cordata</i>)	Balabwhiti	Ball Horticultural Company
Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	Maritime	Adelaide Research & Innovation Pty Ltd and Grains Research and Development Corporation
Calibrachoa (<i>Calibrachoa</i> hybrid)	Sunbelrikupi	Suntory Flowers Limited
Calibrachoa (<i>Calibrachoa</i> hybrid)	Sunbelbusta	Suntory Flowers Limited
Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>)	Skipton	Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research and Development Corporation
Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>)	Tornado 555TT	Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd
Christmas Cactus (<i>Schlumbergera truncata</i>)	Strawberryfantasy	Tillington House Pty Limited
Fern-leaved Bidens (<i>Bidens ferulifolia</i>)	Sunbidesupa	Suntory Flowers Limited
Garden Verbena (<i>Verbena xhybrida</i>)	Balazwhit	Ball Horticultural Company
Grass Pea (<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>)	Ceora	State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture, University of Western Australia, CSIRO, Murdoch University
Grevillea (<i>Grevillea</i> hybrid)	Coastal Prestige	Ornatec Pty Ltd
Heliotrope (<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>)	Balhelbabe	Ball Horticultural Company
Hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>)	Rasat	Jungpflanzen rampp GmbH
Interspecific Plum (<i>Prunus</i> hybrid)	Early Dapple	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Interspecific Plum (<i>Prunus</i> hybrid)	Flavor Treat	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Interspecific Plum (<i>Prunus</i> hybrid)	Flavor Jewel	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Interspecific Plum (<i>Prunus</i> hybrid)	Black Kat	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Japanese Plum (<i>Prunus salicina</i>)	Staruby	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Japanese Plum (<i>Prunus salicina</i>)	Sir George	Eric Wuhl
Japanese Plum (<i>Prunus salicina</i>)	Gorilla	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Kangaroo Paw (<i>Anigozanthos</i> hybrid)	Bush Spark	Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Leucospermum (<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> x <i>Leucospermum glabrum</i>)	Rigoletto	Agricultural Research Council
Nectarine (<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>)	Autumn Fire	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Nectarine (<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>)	Zee Fire	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics

<i>Nemesia (Nemesia hybrid)</i>	Confetti Violet	Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Nemesia (Nemesia hybrid)</i>	Confetti Bright Pink	Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Nemesia (Nemesia hybrid)</i>	Confetti Blue	Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Nemesia (Nemesia hybrid)</i>	Confetti Rosé	Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
<i>Nemesia (Nemesia hybrid)</i>	Strawberries & Cream	Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
<i>New Guinea Impatiens (Impatiens hawkeri)</i>	Kiotoa	InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
<i>New Guinea Impatiens (Impatiens hawkeri)</i>	Kipapalia	InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
<i>New Guinea Impatiens (Impatiens hawkeri)</i>	Kiadime	InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
<i>New Guinea Impatiens (Impatiens hawkeri)</i>	Kiilia	InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
<i>New Guinea Impatiens (Impatiens hawkeri)</i>	Kioma	InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
<i>New Guinea Impatiens (Impatiens hawkeri)</i>	Kiquilla	InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
<i>New Guinea Impatiens (Impatiens hawkeri)</i>	Kidomia	InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
<i>Nierembergia (Nierembergia hybrid)</i>	Sunnicodiva	Suntory Flowers Limited
<i>Peach (Prunus persica)</i>	Sugar Time	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
<i>Peach (Prunus persica)</i>	Sierra Snow	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
<i>Peach (Prunus persica)</i>	Snowfall	Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
<i>Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)</i>	UF98509	University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
<i>Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)</i>	GA942001	The University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.
<i>Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)</i>	UF98214	University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
<i>Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)</i>	GP-1	University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
<i>Pelargonium (Pelargonium crispum)</i>	Randy	Elsner pac Jungpflanzen
<i>Pepino (Solanum muricatum)</i>	Noble	State of Israel
<i>Perennial Ryegrass (Lolium perene)</i>	XTM	Wrightson Seeds Limited
<i>Peruvian Lily (Alstroemeria hybrid)</i>	Kogoa	Konst Breeding B.V.
<i>Peruvian Lily (Alstroemeria hybrid)</i>	Konovatio	Konst Breeding B.V.
<i>Potato (Solanum tuberosum)</i>	Eva	Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station
<i>Potato (Solanum tuberosum)</i>	Bernadette	Saatzucht Fritz Lange KG
<i>Potato (Solanum tuberosum)</i>	Laura	Kartoffelzucht Bohm Inh. Gebr. Bohm KG
<i>Potato (Solanum tuberosum)</i>	Yarden	The Center for Potato Research in Hot Climates Ltd.
<i>Rose (Rosa hybrid)</i>	Auspeet	David Austin Roses Ltd
<i>Rose (Rosa hybrid)</i>	Ausbonny	David Austin Roses Ltd
<i>Rose (Rosa hybrid)</i>	Meiceppus	Meilland International S.A.
<i>Rose (Rosa hybrid)</i>	Ausgrab	David Austin Roses Ltd
<i>Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis)</i>	Barbecue	State Of Israel - Ministry of Agriculture
<i>Saltgrass (Distichlis spicata)</i>	Yensen 4A	NyPa Incorporated
<i>Salvia (Salvia leucantha)</i>	Santa Barbara	Kathiann Brown
<i>Spurflower (Plectranthus hilliardiae x Plectranthus saccatus)</i>	P000603	Gert J. Brits (Dr)
<i>Spurflower (Plectranthus hilliardiae x (P. saccatus x P. hilliardiae))</i>	P000607	Gert J. Brits (Dr)
<i>Strawberry (Fragaria xananassa)</i>	Hortday	The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited

Swamp Cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	Cascade Falls	DJ and NM Sampson
Sweet Orange (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>)	Incan Sun	Patrick Steven Calabria
Tagasaste (<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i>)	Cleavers Easy Graze	Kevin John Cleaver
Tangor (<i>Citrus reticulata x Citrus sinensis</i>)	Tacle	Istituto Sperimentale per L'Agrumicoltura
Twinspur (<i>Diascia barbarae x Diascia integerrima x Diascia mollis</i>)	Balwhiswhit	Ball Horticultural Company
Verbena (<i>Verbena hybrid</i>)	Sunmarisakura	Suntory Flowers Limited
Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	TMB406F2	SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd
Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	EGA Blanco	State of Western Australia represented by the Chief Executive Officer, State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales, Grains Research and Development Corporation
Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	SUN404B	The University of Sydney and Grains Research and Development Corporation
Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	EGA Castle Rock	State of Western Australia represented by the Chief Executive Officer, State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales, Grains Research and Development Corporation
Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	EGA Jitarning	State of Western Australia represented by the Chief Executive Officer, State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales, Grains Research and Development Corporation

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Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)

Variety: 'Maritime'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/085
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 08-Mar-2004
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Adelaide Research & Innovation Pty Ltd and Grains Research and Development Corporation

Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0883035020
Fax: 0883034355

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Leucospermum (*Leucospermum cordifolium* x *Leucospermum glabrum*)

Variety: 'Rigoletto'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/087
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 10-Mar-2004
Accepted: 14-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Agricultural Research Council
Agent: Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397567233
Fax: 0397566948

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Garden Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Balazwhit'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/174
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-May-2004
Accepted: 24-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Heliotrope (*Heliotropium arborescens*)

Variety: 'Balhelbabe'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/155
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 20-May-2004
Accepted: 24-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Bacopa (*Sutera cordata*)

Variety: 'Balabwhiti'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/157
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 20-May-2004
Accepted: 24-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Twinspur (*Diascia barbarae* x *Diascia integerrima* x *Diascia mollis*)

Variety: 'Balwhiswhit'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/156
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 20-May-2004
Accepted: 24-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*)

Variety: 'Eva'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2003/360
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 18-Dec-2003
Accepted: 03-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station
Agent: Elders Limited
Telephone: 0884254177
Fax: 0882121193

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'Ausgrab'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/130
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 15-Apr-2004
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: David Austin Roses Ltd
Agent: Leigh Siebler
Telephone: 0398895453
Fax: 0398895281

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'Ausbonny'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/131
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 15-Apr-2004
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: David Austin Roses Ltd
Agent: Leigh Siebler
Telephone: 0398895453
Fax: 0398895281

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'Auspeet'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/132
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 15-Apr-2004
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: David Austin Roses Ltd
Agent: Leigh Siebler
Telephone: 0398895453
Fax: 0398895281

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Canola (*Brassica napus*)

Variety: 'Skipton'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/086
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 09-Mar-2004
Accepted: 09-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research and Development Corporation
Agent: PlantTech Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0383980100
Fax: 0383980111

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Swamp Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)

Variety: 'Cascade Falls'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/055
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 19-Feb-2004
Accepted: 09-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: DJ and NM Sampson
Agent: Leo Koelewyn
Telephone: 0397566668
Fax: 0397520266

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Aglaonema (*Aglaonema commutatum* x *Aglaonema panayensis*)

Variety: 'Royal Diamond'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/071
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 27-Feb-2004
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Dr B. Frank Brown
Agent: Edward Bunker
Telephone: 0732067676
Fax: 0732067676

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Aglaonema (*Aglaonema hybrid*)

Variety: 'Jade Queen'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/069
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 27-Feb-2004
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Dr B. Frank Brown
Agent: Edward Bunker
Telephone: 0732067676
Fax: 0732067676

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Aglaonema (*Aglaonema hybrid*)

Variety: 'Ivory'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/072
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 27-Feb-2004
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Dr B. Frank Brown
Agent: Edward Bunker
Telephone: 0732067676
Fax: 0732067676

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Aglaonema (*Aglaonema hybrid*)

Variety: 'White Lance'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/070
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 27-Feb-2004
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Dr B. Frank Brown
Agent: Edward Bunker
Telephone: 0732067676
Fax: 0732067676

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Pelargonium (*Pelargonium crispum*)

Variety: 'Randy'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2003/329
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 20-Nov-2003
Accepted: 04-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen
Agent: Geranium Cottage Nursery
Telephone: 0296532504
Fax: 0296520479

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Japanese Plum (*Prunus salicina*)

Variety: 'Sir George'

Synonym: C3

Application no: 2004/175

Current status: ACCEPTED

Certificate no: N/A

Received: 03-Jun-2004

Accepted: 04-Jun-2004

Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Eric Wuhl

Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd

Telephone: 0397566105

Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Spurflower (*Plectranthus hilliardiae* x *Plectranthus saccatus*)

Variety: 'P000603'
Synonym: Pink Angel

Application no: 2004/129
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 14-Apr-2003
Accepted: 13-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Gert J. Brits (Dr)
Agent: Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397567233
Fax: 0397566948

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Spurflower (*Plectranthus hilliardiae* x (*P. saccatus* x *P. hilliardiae*))

Variety: 'P000607'
Synonym: Purple Angel
Application no: 2004/128
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 14-Apr-2004
Accepted: 13-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Gert J. Brits (Dr)
Agent: Proteaflora Enterprises Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397567233
Fax: 0397566948

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Avocado (*Persea americana*)

Variety: 'Merensky 2'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/065
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 23-Feb-2004
Accepted: 01-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Hans Merensky Holdings Pty Ltd trading as Merensky Technological Services
Agent: Australian Nurserymen's Fruit Improvement Co Ltd (ANFIC)
Telephone: 0263326960
Fax: 0263326962

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Kipapalia'
Synonym: Papalia

Application no: 2004/053
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 16-Feb-2004
Accepted: 17-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Kiotoa'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/049
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 16-Feb-2004
Accepted: 17-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Kiadime'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/050
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 16-Feb-2004
Accepted: 17-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Kiilia'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/048
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 16-Feb-2004
Accepted: 17-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Kioma'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/052
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 16-Feb-2004
Accepted: 17-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Kiquilla'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/047
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 16-Feb-2004
Accepted: 17-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Kidomia'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/051
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 16-Feb-2004
Accepted: 17-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Tangor (*Citrus reticulata* x *Citrus sinensis*)

Variety: "Tacle"
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/064
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 23-Feb-2004
Accepted: 01-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Istituto Sperimentale per L'Agricoltura
Agent: Australian Nurserymen's Fruit Improvement Co Ltd (ANFIC)
Telephone: 0263326960
Fax: 2026332696

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Hydrangea (*Hydrangea macrophylla*)

Variety: 'Rasat'
Synonym: Saturn

Application no: 2003/325
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 20-Nov-2003
Accepted: 13-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Jungpflanzen rampp GmbH
Agent: Lifetech Laboratories Ltd
Telephone: 0243810051
Fax: 0243810071

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*)

Variety: 'Laura'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/236
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 21-Aug-2003
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Kartoffelzucht Bohm Inh. Gebr. Bohm KG
Agent: Rennie Produce (Australia) Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0269674152
Fax: 0269674135

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Salvia (*Salvia leucantha*)

Variety: 'Santa Barbara'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/111
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Mar-2004
Accepted: 01-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Kathiann Brown
Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397221444
Fax: 0397221018

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Tagasaste (*Chamaecytisus proliferus*)

Variety: 'Cleavers Easy Graze'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/007
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 07-Jan-2004
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Kevin John Cleaver
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0898871028
Fax: 0898871028

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Peruvian Lily (*Alstroemeria hybrid*)

Variety: 'Kogoa'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/125
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 13-Apr-2004
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Konst Breeding B.V.

Agent: David Nichols - postal address for service of notice on the applicant Konst Breeding BV

Telephone: 0359774755

Fax: 0359774921

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Peruvian Lily (*Alstroemeria hybrid*)

Variety: 'Konovatio'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/124
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 13-Apr-2004
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Konst Breeding B.V.

Agent: David Nichols - postal address for service of notice on the applicant Konst Breeding BV

Telephone: 0359774755

Fax: 0359774921

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'Meiceppus'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/171
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 26-May-2004
Accepted: 04-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Meilland International S.A.

Agent: Kim Syrus
Telephone: 0885586055
Fax: 0885586095

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*)

Variety: 'Yensen 4A'

Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/122

Current status: ACCEPTED

Certificate no: N/A

Received: 08-Apr-2004

Accepted: 15-Jun-2004

Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: NyPa Incorporated

Agent: Nypa Australia Pty Ltd

Telephone: (08) 8232 4500

Fax: (08) 8232 1600

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Grevillea (*Grevillea hybrid*)

Variety: 'Coastal Prestige'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/134
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 19-Apr-2004
Accepted: 03-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Ornatec Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0732072533
Fax: 0732075998

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Canola (*Brassica napus*)

Variety: "Tornado 555TT"
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/074
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 01-Mar-2004
Accepted: 09-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0746902666
Fax: 0746301063

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Sweet Orange (*Citrus sinensis*)

Variety: 'Incan Sun'

Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/127

Current status: ACCEPTED

Certificate no: N/A

Received: 13-Apr-2004

Accepted: 01-Jun-2004

Granted: N/A

**Description published in
Plant Varieties Journal:** Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety
available in this database.

Title Holder: Patrick Steven Calabria

Agent: N/A

Telephone: 0269641317

Fax: 0269636219

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nemesia (*Nemesia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Confetti Violet'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/113
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Mar-2004
Accepted: 01-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0397221444
Fax: 0397221018

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nemesia (*Nemesia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Confetti Bright Pink'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/116
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Mar-2004
Accepted: 01-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0397221444
Fax: 0397221018

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nemesia (*Nemesia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Confetti Blue'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/114
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Mar-2004
Accepted: 17-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0397221444
Fax: 0397221018

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nemesia (*Nemesia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Confetti Rosé'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/115
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Mar-2004
Accepted: 01-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0397221444
Fax: 0397221018

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nemesia (*Nemesia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Strawberries & Cream'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/112
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Mar-2004
Accepted: 01-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0397221444
Fax: 0397221018

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Kangaroo Paw (*Anigozanthos hybrid*)

Variety: 'Bush Spark'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/139
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 03-May-2004
Accepted: 01-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*)

Variety: 'Bernadette'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/110
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 29-Mar-2004
Accepted: 25-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Saatzucht Fritz Lange KG
Agent: Graham Liney
Telephone: 0248373319
Fax: 0248373343

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Pepino (*Solanum muricatum*)

Variety: 'Noble'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/362
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 19-Dec-2003
Accepted: 13-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: State of Israel
Agent: Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd
Telephone: (02) 6686 7006
Fax: (02) 6686 5810

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)

Variety: 'Barbecue'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/237
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 28-Aug-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: State Of Israel - Ministry of Agriculture
Agent: Sprint Horticulture Pty. Ltd
Telephone: 0243857546
Fax: 0243855727

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)

Variety: 'EGA Blanco'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/252
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 09-Aug-2003
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: State of Western Australia represented by the Chief Executive Officer, State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales, Grains Research and Development Corporation

Agent: Director, Enterprise Grains Australia

Telephone: 0398597277

Fax: 0398597377

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)

Variety: 'EGA Castle Rock'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/253
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 09-Aug-2003
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: State of Western Australia represented by the Chief Executive Officer, State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales, Grains Research and Development Corporation

Agent: Director, Enterprise Grains Australia

Telephone: 0398597277

Fax: 0398597377

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)

Variety: 'EGA Jitarning'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/254
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 09-Aug-2003
Accepted: 21-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: State of Western Australia represented by the Chief Executive Officer, State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales, Grains Research and Development Corporation

Agent: Director, Enterprise Grains Australia

Telephone: 0398597277

Fax: 0398597377

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Grass Pea (*Lathyrus sativus*)

Variety: 'Ceora'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2003/324
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 18-Nov-2003
Accepted: 21-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture, University of Western Australia, CSIRO, Murdoch University
Agent: University of Western Australia
Telephone: 0893807012
Fax: 0893807354

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)

Variety: "TMB406F2"
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/319
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 14-Nov-2003
Accepted: 13-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd

Agent: N/A

Telephone: 0268816210

Fax: 0268816220

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nierembergia (*Nierembergia* hybrid)

Variety: 'Sunnicodiva'
Synonym: Violet Splash

Application no: 2004/141
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 05-May-2004
Accepted: 01-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Suntory Flowers Limited
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Verbena (*Verbena hybrid*)

Variety: 'Sunmarisakura'
Synonym: Pink Surprise

Application no: 2004/159
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 20-May-2004
Accepted: 24-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Suntory Flowers Limited
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Calibrachoa (*Calibrachoa hybrid*)

Variety: 'Sunbelrikupi'
Synonym: Trailing Cherry

Application no: 2004/161
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 20-May-2004
Accepted: 24-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Suntory Flowers Limited
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Calibrachoa (*Calibrachoa hybrid*)

Variety: 'Sunbelbusta'
Synonym: Violet Chimes

Application no: 2004/160
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 20-May-2004
Accepted: 24-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Suntory Flowers Limited
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Fern-leaved Bidens (*Bidens ferulifolia*)

Variety: 'Sunbidesupa'
Synonym: Gold Spark

Application no: 2004/143
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 05-May-2004
Accepted: 01-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Suntory Flowers Limited
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*)

Variety: 'Yarden'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/103
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 22-Mar-2004
Accepted: 13-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: The Center for Potato Research in Hot Climates Ltd.

Agent: Elders Limited

Telephone: 0884254177

Fax: 0882121193

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Strawberry (*Fragaria xananassa*)

Variety: 'Hortday'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/101
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 19-Mar-2004
Accepted: 01-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited

Agent: A J Park
Telephone: 0262435151
Fax: 0262435153

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*)

Variety: 'Cluthafire'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/062
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 23-Feb-2004
Accepted: 01-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited

Agent: Australian Nurserymans Fruit Improvement Co. Ltd (ANFIC)

Telephone: 0263326960

Fax: 0263326962

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*)

Variety: 'Mascot'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/063
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 23-Feb-2004
Accepted: 01-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited

Agent: Australian Nurserymans Fruit Improvement Co. Ltd (ANFIC)

Telephone: 0263326960

Fax: 0263326962

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Variety: 'GA942001'
Synonym: McMahon

Application no: 2003/316
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 12-Nov-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: The University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.

Agent: Peanut Company of Australia Limited

Telephone: 0741626311

Fax: 0741624402

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)

Variety: 'SUN404B'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/320
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 14-Nov-2003
Accepted: 13-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: The University of Sydney and Grains Research and Development Corporation
Agent: SunPrime Seeds Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0268816210
Fax: 0268816220

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Christmas Cactus (*Schlumbergera truncata*)

Variety: 'Strawberryfantasy'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/088
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 10-Mar-2004
Accepted: 13-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Tillington House Pty Limited
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0266523020
Fax: 0266526711

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Variety: 'UF98214'
Synonym: Forde

Application no: 2003/315
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 12-Nov-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
Agent: Peanut Company of Australia Limited
Telephone: 0741626311
Fax: 0741624402

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Variety: 'GP-1'
Synonym: Deakin

Application no: 2003/318
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 12-Nov-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
Agent: Peanut Company of Australia Limited
Telephone: 0741626311
Fax: 0741624402

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Variety: 'UF98509'
Synonym: Holt

Application no: 2003/317
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 12-Nov-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
Agent: Peanut Company of Australia Limited
Telephone: 0741626311
Fax: 0741624402

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Perennial Ryegrass (*Lolium perene*)

Variety: 'XTM'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/036
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 04-Feb-2004
Accepted: 09-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Wrightson Seeds Limited
Agent: Wrightson Seeds (Australia) Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0399316600
Fax: 0399316601

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nectarine (*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*)

Variety: 'Zee Fire'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/370
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nectarine (*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*)

Variety: 'Autumn Fire'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/372
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Japanese Plum (*Prunus salicina*)

Variety: 'Gorilla'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2003/371
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Peach (*Prunus persica*)

Variety: 'Snowfall'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/369
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Peach (*Prunus persica*)

Variety: 'Sugar Time'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/367
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Japanese Plum (*Prunus salicina*)

Variety: 'Staruby'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/365
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Interspecific Plum (*Prunus hybrid*)

Variety: 'Black Kat'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/375
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Interspecific Plum (*Prunus hybrid*)

Variety: 'Early Dapple'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2003/373
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Interspecific Plum (*Prunus hybrid*)

Variety: 'Flavor Treat'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/366
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Peach (*Prunus persica*)

Variety: 'Sierra Snow'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/368
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Interspecific Plum (*Prunus hybrid*)

Variety: 'Flavor Jewel'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/374
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Dec-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume N/A, Issue N/A

There is no detailed description for this variety available in this database.

Title Holder: Zaiger's Inc. Genetics
Agent: Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397566105
Fax: 0397520005

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Agent Removed

▶ Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd is no longer acting as an agent for the following varieties:

Capsicum annuum* var. *fasciculatum

Dwarf Chilli

‘Bantam’

Application No: 1997/128 Certificate Number: 1256

‘Orange Bantam’

Application No: 1998/154 Certificate Number: 1606

‘Thimble’

Application No: 1997/129 Certificate Number: 1257

Assignment of Rights

► From: Vulcan Plants Produktontwikkeling B.V.

► To: Andre De Gruyter BV

for the following varieties:

Codiaeum variegatum

Variegated Croton

‘GRU CO 0001’ syn Zanzibar

Application No: 2001/012 Certificate Number: 2434

‘Wilma’ syn Afrika

Application No: 2002/121 Certificate Number: 2405

► From: Carl Aksel Kragh Sorensen

► To: Ecke Europe Aps and then to: Sakata Ornamentals Europe A/S

for the following varieties:

Osteospermum ecklonis

Cape Daisy

‘Aksinto’

Application No: 2000/308

‘Aksis’

Application No: 2000/303

‘Aksullo’

Application No: 2000/304

‘Bamba’

Application No: 2000/307

‘Beira’

Application No: 2000/305

‘Pemba’

Application No: 2000/306

‘Zimba’

Application No: 1996/050 Certificate Number: 913

► From: Professor Nicholas F. Derera and Mrs Roza E. Derera

► To: Oasis Horticulture Pty Limited

for the following varieties:

Capsicum annuum var. fasciculatum

Dwarf Chilli

‘Bantam’

Application No: 1997/128 Certificate Number: 1256

‘Orange Bantam’

Application No: 1998/154 Certificate Number: 1606

‘Thimble’

Application No: 1997/129 Certificate Number: 1257

► From: Centre for Legumes in Mediterranean Agriculture, Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation and Australian Wool Research and Promotion Organisation

► To: State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture, University of Western Australia, CSIRO, Murdoch University, GRDC, The Woolmark Company Pty Ltd, RIRDC

for the following variety:

Trifolium vesiculosum

Arrowleaf Clover

‘Cefalu’

Application No: 1997/149 Certificate Number: 1418

➤ From: Mullingar Farms Pty Ltd

➤ To: Velvetene Pty Ltd

for the following variety:

Paspalum vaginatum

Seashore Paspalum

‘TFWA02’

Application No: 2002/223 Certificate Number: 2391

➤ From: Wilandra Pty Ltd as Trustee for the Lake Family Trust, trading as Pristine Forage Technologies

➤ To: Wilandra Pty Ltd

for the following variety:

Medicago sativa

Lucerne

‘Siriver Mk II’

Application No: 2002/050

➤ From: National Institute of Fruit Tree Science Ministry of Agriculture

➤ To: National Agricultural Research Organization and then to: Incorporated Administrative Agency

National Agriculture and Bio-oriented Research Organisation

for the following varieties:

Malus prunifolia* var. *ringo* x *Malus pumila* var. *paradisiaca

Apple Rootstock

‘JM 7’

Application No: 2000/113

‘JM 1’

Application No: 2001/079

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Results

Variety Descriptions

Click on the column headings to re-sort the matches in alphanumeric order by that particular column.

Common (Genus Species)	Variety	Title Holder
Angelonia (Angelonia hybrid)	Balangimla	Ball Horticultural Company
Angelonia (Angelonia angustifolia)	Balangbeke	Ball Horticultural Company
Angelonia (Angelonia hybrid)	Balanglapi	Ball Horticultural Company
Angelonia (Angelonia hybrid)	Balangimpu	Ball Horticultural Company
Angelonia (Angelonia hybrid)	Balangdepi	Ball Horticultural Company
Apple (Malus domestica)	HUASHUAI	Professor Wang Yu-Lin
Brunswick grass (Paspalum nicorae)	BLUE EVE	Enviroseeds Pty Ltd
Busy Lizzie (Impatiens walleriana)	Balpixdobur	Ball Horticultural Company
Busy Lizzie (Impatiens walleriana)	Balolespur	Ball Horticultural Company
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARLEONIE	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARLOUISE	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARGILLIAN	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARBLYNDA	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARSANDRA	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARJENNIFER	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARJILL	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARCAROLINE	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARBEV	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARBJANE	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARODETTE	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARDONNA	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	Parann	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARDIANA	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	Parillumination	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARSYLVIA	RJ Cherry
Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)	PARSUSAN	RJ Cherry
Field Bean (Vicia faba)	Brunswick	Emerald Park Pty Ltd
Garden Verbena (Verbena xhybrida)	Balazwhit	Ball Horticultural Company
Grass Pea (Lathyrus sativus)	Ceora	State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture, University of Western Australia, CSIRO, Murdoch University
Ivy Pelargonium (Pelargonium peltatum)	Balcolwhit	Ball Horticultural Company
Ivy Pelargonium (Pelargonium peltatum)	Balcolcork	Ball Horticultural Company
Ivy Pelargonium (Pelargonium peltatum)	Balcoldepi	Ball Horticultural Company
Japanese Plum (Prunus salicina)	Yummybeaut	Lowell G. Bradford
Japanese Plum (Prunus salicina)	Yummygiant	Lowell G. Bradford

Japanese Plum (<i>Prunus salicina</i>)	Yummyrosa	Lowell G. Bradford
Lucerne (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	SuperAurora	Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd
Lucerne (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	SuperCuf	Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd
Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	Bundy Special	Errol Wayne and Beverly June Balke
Marguerite Daisy (<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>)	Supalight	NuFlora International Pty Ltd
Nectarine (<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>)	Ruby Bright	Lowell G. Bradford
Nectarine (<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>)	September Bright	Lowell G. Bradford
Nectarine (<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>)	Diamond Pearl	Lowell G. Bradford
Nectarine (<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>)	CandypEARL	Lowell G. Bradford
Nectarine (<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>)	Grandcandy	Lowell G. Bradford
Nemesia (<i>Nemesia hybrid</i>)	Confetti Purple	Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
Nemesia (<i>Nemesia hybrid</i>)	Confetti White	Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
Nemesia (<i>Nemesia caerulea</i>)	Balarcomwit	Ball Horticultural Company
Nemesia (<i>Nemesia hybrid</i>)	Pengoon	Sydney James Jones
New Guinea Impatiens (<i>Impatiens hawkeri</i>)	Balcebsafo	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
New Guinea Impatiens (<i>Impatiens hawkeri</i>)	Balcebstar	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
New Guinea Impatiens (<i>Impatiens hawkeri</i>)	Balcebgapi	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
New Guinea Impatiens (<i>Impatiens hawkeri</i>)	Balceblali	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
New Guinea Impatiens (<i>Impatiens hawkeri</i>)	Balcebscapi	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
New Guinea Impatiens (<i>Impatiens hawkeri</i>)	Balceborst	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>)	Kangaroo	Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>)	Mitika	Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
Peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>)	MS-125	Mirche Pty Ltd
Peanut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	UF98509	University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
Peanut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	UF98214	University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
Peanut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	GP-1	University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
Peanut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	GA942001	The University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.
Pelargonium (<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i> x <i>hortorum</i>)	Balgalsofi	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Pelargonium (<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i> x <i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>)	Balgalfroe	Ball Horticultural Company
Pelargonium (<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i> x <i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>)	Balgalbrio	Ball Horticultural Company
Pelargonium (<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>)	Baldesgrapi	Silze GmbH & Company
Pelargonium (<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>)	BFP-1700	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Pelargonium (<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>)	Balshofron	Ball Horticultural Company
Persian Clover (<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>)	NITRO PLUS	State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture
Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	Serafina	Saatzucht Fritz Lange KG
Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	Maranca	Agrico
Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	Carrera	HZPC Holland BV
Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>)	Rodeo	H. Mulder
Protea (<i>Protea aristata</i> x <i>Protea repens</i>)	Venus	C.S.M. Michel

Raspberry (<i>Rubus idaeus</i>)	Motueka	The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited
Raspberry (<i>Rubus idaeus</i>)	Tadmor	The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited
Safflower (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>)	CW 99-OL	Cal/West Seeds
Triticale (<i>xTriticosecale</i>)	Kosciuszko	University of New England and QAF Feeds Pty Ltd
Verbena (<i>Verbena xhybrida</i>)	Balazpico	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Verbena (<i>Verbena xhybrida</i>)	Balazsilma	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Verbena (<i>Verbena xhybrida</i>)	Balazdapi	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Verbena (<i>Verbena xhybrida</i>)	Balazrasp	Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Weeping Fig (<i>Ficus benjamina</i>)	Foyer	Jon Goodall
Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Rees	CSIRO, AWB Limited and Grains Research and Development Corporation

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Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*)

Variety: 'Maranca'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2000/060
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 25-Feb-2000
Accepted: 20-Dec-2000
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Agrico
Agent: Agrico Australia
Telephone: 0282814555
Fax: 0282814567

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Solanum tuberosum

Potato

‘Maranca’

Application No: 2000/060 Accepted: 20 Dec 2000.

Applicant: **Agrico**, Emmerloord, The Netherlands.

Agent: **Agrico Australia**, Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics Lightsprout: size medium, shape ovoid, anthocyanin colouration of base red violet, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base medium, pubescence of base weak, size of tip small, habit of tip closed, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip weak, pubescence of tip weak, number of tips medium, protrusion of lenticels weak, length of lateral shoots short. Plant: height tall, type stem-type, growth habit erect, time of maturity medium. Stem: medium to thick, extension of anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Leaf: size medium, silhouette medium, intensity of green colour light to medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent or very weak. Leaflet: size medium, width medium, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin absent or very weak, depth of veins medium, anthocyanin pigmentation of blade of young leaflet at apical rosette absent, glossiness of the upper side medium. Leaf midrib: frequency of secondary leaflets medium. Terminal leaflet: frequency of secondary leaflets medium to low. Lateral leaflet: frequency of secondary leaflets low to very low. Inflorescence: size small, anthocyanin colouration of peduncle absent or very weak, frequency of flower low, anthocyanin colouration of bud weak to very weak. Flower corolla: size medium, colour of inner side white, anthocyanin colouration of outer side absent. Fruit: frequency absent or very few. Tuber: shape oval, depth of eyes shallow, smoothness of skin smooth to medium, colour of skin yellow, colour of base of eye yellow, colour of flesh light yellow, anthocyanin colouration of skin in reaction to light weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Impala’ x pollen parent MA 77-481 at the Mansholt Breeding Station, Ulrum, The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by conical lightshoot shape, medium lightshoot tip size, intermediate stem type, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of flower bud with early maturity. The seeds selected from the cross pollinated plant were planted in a greenhouse and one tuber per seed grown plant was harvested for vegetative multiplication to obtain field trials material. Over a 9-year period selection field trials in The Netherlands, North Africa and other European countries were completed. Selection criteria: was on the basis of yield, maturity and overall disease resistance. Propagation: during breeding was vegetative, with no off-types occurring. Breeder: Dr R Jennings Mansholt, Mansholt Breeding Station, Ulrum, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparator Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were -Tuber: shape oval, colour of skin yellow. On these bases ‘Impala’ (seed parent), ‘Nicola’, ‘Bintjie’ and ‘Sommergold’ were initially selected for a comparative basis. The seed parent was ruled out as indicated early and that the crop is notably earlier than ‘Maranca’. ‘Bintjie’ was also ruled out as it has early to medium maturity and its lightsprout blue-violet anthocyanin colouration of base. ‘Sommergold’ and ‘Nicola’ were considered the closest comparators. ‘Sommergold’ was ruled out on the basis of the overseas UPOV results, which clearly defines it as not similar thus ‘Nicola’ was selected for the comparative field trials.

Comparative Trial Location: Crookwell, NSW during the growing season 2002 - 03. The trial was established within a commercial certified seed production system. A selected area within the planting was utilised for a comparative of several PBR selected varieties. Conditions: completed under normal seed production management practices which included site selected pre-plant and side dressing fertiliser, chemical weed control with a registered herbicide, pest and disease management and irrigation with a travelling irrigator. Trial design: a randomised complete block design with 3 replicated plots using certified seed tubers. Each plot consisted of two rows 2 meters long. Measurements: observations were made from 4 randomly selected plants per plot for each replicate.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1991	Surrendered	‘Maranca’

EU	1995	Granted	'Maranca'
Czech Republic	1996	Withdrawn	'Maranca'
Canada	1997	Withdrawn	'Maranca'
USA	1997	Granted	'Maranca'
Brazil	1998	Granted	'Maranca'
South Africa	1999	Applied	'Maranca'
Slovakia	2000	Applied	'Maranca'

First sold in Greece in December 1996. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **Paul Geurtsen**, JPG Prohort Consulting, Wellington, NSW.

Table *Solanum* varieties

	‘Maranca’	*‘Nicola’
LIGHTSPROUT: SHAPE	ovoid	conical
LIGHTSPROUT: PUBESCENCE OF BASE	weak	medium
LIGHTSPROUT: HABIT OF TIP	closed	open
LIGHTSPROUT: PUBESCENCE OF TIP	weak	medium
LIGHTSPROUT: LENGTH OF LATERAL SHOOTS	short	medium
PLANT: HEIGHT	tall	medium
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	erect	semi-erect
STEM: THICKNESS OF MAIN STEM	medium to thick	thin
STEM: EXTENSION OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent or very weak	medium
LEAFLET: WIDTH	medium	broad
LEAFLET: DEPTH OF VEIN	medium	shallow
LATERAL LEAFLET: FREQUENCY OF SECONDARY LEAFLETS	low to very low	medium
INFLORESCENCE: SIZE	small	medium
INFLORESCENCE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF PEDUNCLE	absent or very weak	weak
INFLORESCENCE: FREQUENCY OF FLOWER	low	medium
FLOWER COROLLA: SIZE	medium	large
TUBER: DEPTH OF EYES	shallow	medium
TUBER: COLOUR OF FLESH	light yellow	yellow

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

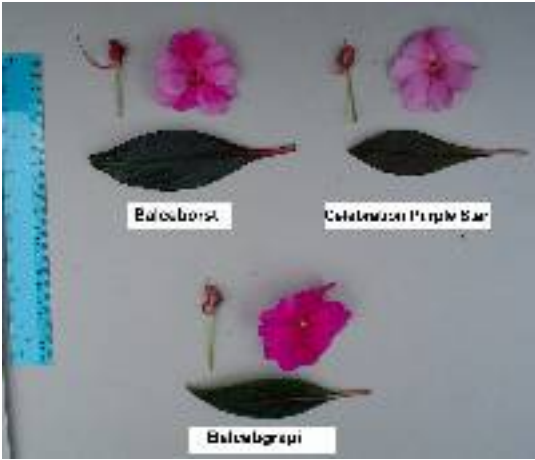
New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety:	'Balceborst'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	2002/207
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	29-Jul-2002
Accepted:	04-Nov-2002
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Impatiens hawkerii

Impatiens

‘Balceborst’

Application No: 2002/207 Accepted: 4 Nov 2002.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant a Division of Horticultural Company**, Chicago, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: height of foliage short to medium, width medium to broad. Shoot: anthocyanin colouration on upper third of shoot strong. Petiole: length short, anthocyanin colouration on upper side medium to strong. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium to broad, length to width ratio large, marking of upper side absent, anthocyanin colouration on upper side weak, colour of lower side between veins red, intensity of red colour between veins medium, colour of veins on lower side red. Pedicel: length short, anthocyanin colouration weak. Flower: type single, width medium to broad, number of colours two, main colour of upper side of petal RHS N78C, secondary colour of upper side of petal RHS N74A, distribution of secondary colour on all petals along midrib, eye zone absent. Upper petal: width narrow to medium. Lateral petal: width narrow. Lower petal: length short to medium, depth of incision medium. Spur: degree of curvature medium. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Celebration Cherry Star’ x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 2511. The seed parent is characterised by red and dark red bi-coloured flowers, the pollen parent by lavender flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a short bushy plant with purple and white bi-coloured flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balceborst’ was chosen on the basis of short bushy growth habit, purple and white bi-coloured flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balceborst’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Kerry Strobe, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of comparator The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit bushy, height short. Flower: colour purple and white. On these bases ‘Balceborst’, ‘Purple Star’^(b) syn Celebration Purple Star^(b), ‘Kispix’^(b) and ‘Celebration Cherry Star’ were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Kispix’^(b) and ‘Celebration Cherry Star’ were excluded because of reddish secondary colour in the flowers.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2002	Applied	‘Balceborst’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Balceborst’

First overseas sale USA 1 Jan 2002 under the name ‘Celebrette Orchid Star’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table *Impatiens* varieties

	‘Balceborst’	‘Balcebgrapi’	*‘Purple Star’^ϕ syn Celebration Purple Star^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.7			
mean	19.6 ^b	17.2 ^c	22.2 ^a
std deviation	1.5	1.5	0.4
PLANT: WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.6			
mean	38.8 ^a	34.0 ^a	35.8 ^a
std deviation	4.3	4.2	0.8
SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	strong	weak	medium
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.8			
mean	15.0 ^b	30.1 ^a	20.5 ^b
std deviation	2.9	6.1	5.8
PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE			
	medium to strong	medium	strong
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 9.5			
mean	120.0 ^a	110.2 ^b	113.8 ^{ab}
std deviation	9.9	9.5	9.3
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.0			
mean	41.0 ^a	35.3 ^b	36.9 ^b
std deviation	3.4	2.5	3.0
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.2			
mean	3.0 ^a	3.2 ^a	3.1 ^a
std deviation	0.2	0.2	0.2
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE			
	absent	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE			
	weak	absent to very weak	weak
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS			
	red	green	red
LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF RED COLOUR BETWEEN VEINS			
	medium	n/a	medium
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS ON LOWER SIDE			
	red	red	red
PEDICEL: LENGTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.5			
mean	48.0 ^b	54.6 ^a	54.6 ^a
std deviation	2.4	5.0	2.8
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	weak	medium	absent or very weak
FLOWER: TYPE			
	single	single	single

FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 3.4			
mean	56.3 ^b	62.5 ^a	54.6 ^b
std deviation	3.5	3.4	2.8

FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS

two	one	two
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FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF THE UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)

N78C	N72A+	N78D
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FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF THE UPPER SIDE

N74A	n/a	N74A
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FLOWER: DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR

on all petals along midrib	n/a	on all petals along midrib
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FLOWER: EYE ZONE

absent	present	absent
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FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE

n/a	large	n/a
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FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF EYE ZONE

N/a	84C	n/a
-----	-----	-----

UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 2.9

mean	37.9 ^b	44.6 ^a	34.8 ^c
std deviation	2.5	3.4	2.9

LATERAL PETAL: WIDTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 3.1

mean	29.1 ^b	40.5 ^a	30.7 ^b
std deviation	1.5	2.3	3.5

LOWER PETAL: LENGTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 2.6

mean	33.4 ^{ab}	35.3 ^a	30.9 ^b
std deviation	2.0	2.2	1.1

LOWER PETAL: DEPTH OF INCISION

medium	medium	medium
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SPUR: DEGREE OF CURVATURE

medium	medium to strong	medium
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Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Balazrasp'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/010
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 06-Jan-2003
Accepted: 05-Mar-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

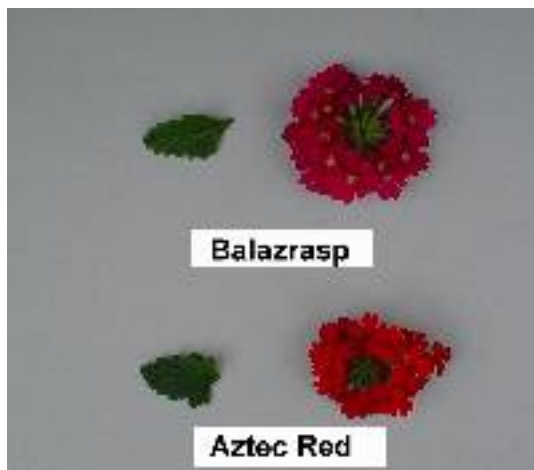
Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company

Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd

Telephone: (03) 9798 5355

Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Verbena x hybrida

Verbena

‘Balazrasp’

Application No: 2003/010 Accepted: 5 Mar 2003.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – a Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit upright, length of longest stem short. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf: length of blade long, width of blade medium to broad, shape of blade ovate, division of blade present, type of division divided, type of incisions of margin crenate, colour of upper side RHS 147A, colour of lower side RHS 147B, anthocyanin colouration on upper side absent, length of petiole medium. Inflorescence: diameter broad, shape in profile broad ovate. Flower: arrangement of corolla lobes overlapping, diameter of corolla medium to large. Calyx: anthocyanin colouration absent. Corolla tube: length medium to long, colour of tip of protruding hairs light green yellow. Corolla: curvature of longitudinal axis absent, undulation of lobes of margin weak, number of colours one, colour pattern even, main colour RHS N74A+, eye present, diameter of eye 4.5 mm, colour of eye whitish green, change of colour with age absent. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 685 x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 737. The seed parent is characterised by red flowers, the pollen parent by red flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a broad inflorescence with maroon coloured flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balazrasp’ was chosen on the basis semi upright growth habit, large inflorescences and maroon coloured flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balazrasp’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit semi upright. Inflorescence diameter broad. Flower: colour red. On these bases ‘Balazred’ syn Aztec Red, ‘Balazropi’[Ⓓ], ‘Wyena’[Ⓓ] and ‘Mylena’[Ⓓ] were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Balazropi’[Ⓓ], ‘Wyena’[Ⓓ] and ‘Mylena’[Ⓓ] were all excluded because of dissected type of incisions on the leaves

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2002	Applied	‘Balazrasp’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Balazrasp’

First sold in the USA on Jan 1, 2002 under the name of ‘Aztec Raspberry’.

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

Table *Verbena* varieties

	'Balazrasp'	*'Balazred' syn Aztec Red
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	upright	upright
PLANT: LENGTH OF LONGEST STEM (cm)		
mean	23.6	23.8
std deviation	2.2	1.6
LSD/sig	3.3	ns
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent	absent
LEAF: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm) two largest leaves.		
mean	51.4	45.8
std deviation	3.9	5.7
LSD/sig	6.8	ns
LEAF: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) two largest leaves.		
mean	32.2	32.5
std deviation	2.9	1.4
LSD/sig	2.2	ns
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	ovate	ovate
LEAF: DIVISION OF BLADE	present	present
LEAF: TYPE OF DIVISION	divided	divided
LEAF: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN	crenate	crenate
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	147A	147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	147B	147B
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE	absent	absent
LEAF: LENGTH OF PETIOLE (mm) two largest leaves.		
mean	9.8	3.8
std deviation	2.4	1.4
LSD/sig	2.0	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm) two largest inflorescences.		
mean	68.0	52.4
std deviation	3.8	2.6
LSD/sig	3.5	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: SHAPE IN PROFILE	broad ovate	broad ovate
FLOWER: ARRANGEMENT OF COROLLA LOBES		

	overlapping	touching
<hr/>		
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) two largest flowers.		
mean	22.9	17.7
std deviation	1.0	0.7
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01
<hr/>		
CALYX: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	absent	absent
<hr/>		
COROLLA TUBE: LENGTH (mm) – on largest two flowers. LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.8		
mean	21.5	20.5
std deviation	1.0	1.8
LSD/sig	1.4	ns
<hr/>		
COROLLA TUBE: COLOUR OF TIP OF PROTRUDING HAIRS		
	light green yellow	red
<hr/>		
COROLLA: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS		
	absent	absent
<hr/>		
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	weak	weak to medium
<hr/>		
COROLLA: NUMBER OF COLOURS		
	one	one
<hr/>		
COROLLA: COLOUR PATTERN		
	even	even
<hr/>		
COROLLA: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	N74+	45A
<hr/>		
COROLLA: EYE		
	present	present
<hr/>		
COROLLA: DIAMETER OF EYE		
	~4.5 mm	~1.5 mm
<hr/>		
COROLLA: COLOUR OF EYE		
	white greenish	red
<hr/>		
COROLLA: CHANGE OF COLOUR WITH AGE		
	absent	absent
<hr/>		

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Balceblali'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2002/208
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 29-Jul-2002
Accepted: 23-Sep-2002
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company

Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd

Telephone: (03) 9798 5355

Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Impatiens hawkerii

Impatiens

‘Balceblali’

Application No: 2002/208 Accepted: 23 Sep 2002.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - a Division of Horticultural Company**, Chicago, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: height of foliage medium, width broad. Shoot: anthocyanin colouration on upper third of shoot absent or very weak. Petiole: length short to medium, anthocyanin colouration on upper side absent or very weak. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium to broad, length to width ratio large, marking of upper side absent, anthocyanin colouration on upper side absent or very weak, colour of lower side between veins green, colour of veins on lower side green. Pedicel: length medium to long, anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Flower: type single, width medium to broad, number of colours one, main colour of upper side of petal RHS N78D, eye zone present, size of the eye zone large, colour of the eye zone RHS 155C. Upper petal: width narrow to medium. Lateral petal: width narrow. Lower petal: length short to medium, depth of incision medium. Spur: degree of curvature medium. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Kimmo’[Ⓓ] syn Moorea[Ⓓ] x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 7510D. The seed parent is characterised by white flowers, the pollen parent by red flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a short bushy plant with pale purple and white bi-coloured flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balceblali’ was chosen on the basis of short bushy growth habit, pale purple and white bi-coloured flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balceblali’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Kerry Strobe, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of comparator The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit bushy, height short. Flower: colour pale purple and white. On these bases ‘Balcelilae’, ‘Kitoga’[Ⓓ], ‘Saturnia’ ‘Tonga’ and ‘Octavia’ were initially considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Saturnia’ and ‘Tonga’ were excluded because of red colouring between the veins on the lower side of the leaf and ‘Octavia’ was excluded because of a red purple eye zone. The seed parent was considered for white flowers.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Granted	‘Balceblali’
EU	2002	Granted	‘Balceblali’
USA	2003	Granted	‘Balceblali’

First overseas sale USA 1 Apr 2001 under the name ‘Celebrette Lavender’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table *Impatiens* varieties

	‘Balceblali’	*‘Balcelilae’	*‘Kitoga’^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.8			
mean	21.2 ^a	20.2 ^{ab}	16.2 ^b
std deviation	2.3	2.8	2.7
PLANT: WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.0			
mean	41.6 ^a	32.6 ^b	29.0 ^b
std deviation	3.1	6.3	2.5
SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	absent or very weak	weak	medium
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.2			
mean	15.2 ^a	17.6 ^a	18.3 ^a
std deviation	3.5	3.3	6.8
PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE			
	absent or very weak	absent	present
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 11.0			
mean	124.9 ^a	128.6 ^a	111.5 ^b
std deviation	9.3	10.8	7.3
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.3			
mean	40.8 ^b	48.5 ^a	41.2 ^b
std deviation	2.8	4.3	3.4
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.2			
mean	3.1 ^a	2.7 ^b	2.7 ^b
std deviation	0.2	0.2	0.2
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE			
	absent	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE			
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS			
	green	green	green
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS ON LOWER SIDE			
	green	green	red
PEDICEL: LENGTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.2			
mean	62.6 ^a	65.4 ^a	67.6 ^a
std deviation	7.0	5.3	2.8
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	medium
FLOWER: TYPE			
	single	single	single

FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 2.3

mean	58.4 ^c	71.5 ^a	63.0 ^b
std deviation	2.1	3.0	2.6

FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS

one	one	one
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FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 2001)

N78D	N78C	N78CD
------	------	-------

FLOWER: EYE ZONE

present	present	present
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FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE

large	large	large
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FLOWER: COLOUR OF EYE ZONE

155C	155C	155C
------	------	------

UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 1.9

mean	38.1 ^c	46.3 ^a	43.5 ^b
std deviation	1.6	2.0	1.5

LATERAL PETAL: WIDTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 2.1

mean	29.1 ^b	42.8 ^a	30.6 ^b
std deviation	2.5	2.1	1.4

LOWER PETAL: LENGTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 1.6

mean	31.6 ^c	40.5 ^a	37.1 ^b
std deviation	1.7	1.4	1.1

LOWER PETAL: DEPTH OF INCISION

medium	medium	medium
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SPUR: DEGREE OF CURVATURE

medium	strong	very strong
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Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

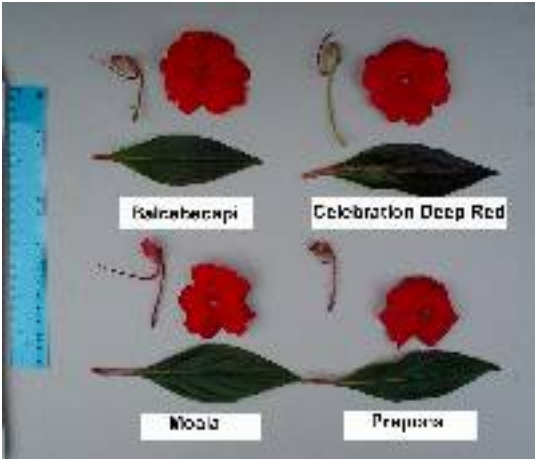
New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Balcebscapi'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2002/359
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 10-Dec-2002
Accepted: 05-Mar-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

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Impatiens hawkerii

Impatiens

‘Balcebscapi’

Application No: 2002/359 Accepted: 5 Mar 2003

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant a Division of Horticultural Company**, Chicago, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: height of foliage short to medium, width medium to broad. Shoot: anthocyanin colouration on upper third of shoot medium. Petiole: length medium to long, anthocyanin colouration on upper side medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium to broad, length to width ratio large, marking of upper side absent, anthocyanin colouration on upper side weak, colour of lower side between veins green, colour of veins on lower side red. Pedicel: length short to medium, anthocyanin colouration strong. Flower: type single, width broad, number of colours one, main colour of upper side RHS 43A, eye zone absent. Upper petal: width medium to broad. Lateral petal: width medium to broad. Lower petal: length medium, depth of incision medium. Spur: degree of curvature medium. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 2273B x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 2008. The seed parent is characterised by a semi-trailing habit, the pollen parent by red flowers. The breeder's aim was to produce a short bushy plant with red flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balcebscapi’ was chosen on the basis of short bushy growth habit, and red flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balcebscapi’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Kerry Strobe, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of comparator The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit bushy, height short. Flower: colour red. Veins green. On these bases ‘Celebration Dark Red’, ‘Kiala’[Ⓛ] syn Moala[Ⓛ], ‘Prep’[Ⓛ] syn Prepona[Ⓛ], ‘Marpesias’, ‘Epia’, ‘Marumba’, ‘Kirawa’[Ⓛ] and ‘Eurema’ were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Marpesias’, ‘Epia’, ‘Marumba’ and ‘Kirawa’[Ⓛ] were excluded because of red colouring between the veins on the lower side and ‘Eurema’ was excluded because of the presence of markings on the leaf.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2002	Applied	‘Balcebscapi’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Balcebscapi’

First overseas sale USA 1 Jan 2002 under the name ‘Celebrette Scarlet Improved’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Impatiens varieties

	‘Balcebscapi’	*‘Celebration Dark Red’	‘Kiala’^ϕ syn Moala^ϕ	‘Prep’^ϕ syn Prepona^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (cm)				
mean	18.8	21.2	25.4	16.2
std deviation	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.6
LSD/sig	2.5	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (cm)				
mean	36.8	31.0	38.8	31.2
std deviation	1.5	5.1	3.3	2.9
LSD/sig	5.6	P≤0.01	ns	ns
SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION				
	medium	weak	medium	medium to strong
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm) on largest two leaves.				
mean	23.8	32.2	24.0	23.1
std deviation	7.3	6.6	3.7	3.9
LSD/sig	6.9	P≤0.01	ns	ns
PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE				
	medium	medium	medium	medium
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm) largest two leaves.				
mean	122.2	139.7	120.6	118.2
std deviation	9.1	14.0	6.5	5.4
LSD/sig	11.0	P≤0.01	ns	ns
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm) largest two leaves.				
mean	42.9	45.1	43.7	40.0
std deviation	2.5	3.1	3.7	2.7
LSD/sig	3.0	ns	ns	ns
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO largest two leaves.				
mean	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.0
std deviation	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
LSD/sig	3.0	ns	ns	ns
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE				
	absent	absent	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE				
	weak	weak to medium	absent to very weak	absent to very weak
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS				
	green	green	green	green
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS ON LOWER SIDE				
	red	red	red	red
PEDICEL: LENGTH (mm) on largest two flowers.				
mean	53.3	59.9	60.4	51.0
std deviation	3.9	4.1	5.3	5.2
LSD/sig	3.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION				

	strong	weak	strong	strong
FLOWER: TYPE	single	single	single	single
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) largest two flowers.				
mean	68.0	64.0	66.1	63.1
std deviation	4.5	2.2	2.3	2.7
LSD/sig	3.4	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS	one	one	one	one
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF THE UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	43A	45A	42A	45A
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	absent	absent	absent	absent
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm) largest two flowers.				
mean	44.8	43.7	47.3	51.6
std deviation	2.3	2.2	3.6	2.4
LSD/sig	2.9	ns	ns	P≤0.01
LATERAL PETAL: WIDTH (mm) largest two flowers.				
mean	39.9	37.1	38.0	36.4
std deviation	3.0	1.0	1.7	3.6
LSD/sig	2.7	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
LOWER PETAL: LENGTH (mm) largest two flowers.				
mean	38.1	36.3	37.5	35.7
std deviation	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
LOWER PETAL: DEPTH OF INCISION	medium	medium	medium	medium
SPUR: DEGREE OF CURVATURE	medium	medium to strong	medium	medium

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Balcebsafo'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2002/211
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 29-Jul-2002
Accepted: 23-Sep-2002
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

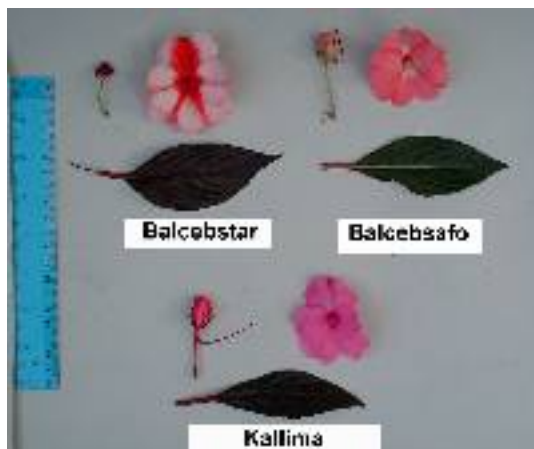
Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company

Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd

Telephone: (03) 9798 5355

Fax: (03) 9798 3733

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Impatiens hawkerii

Impatiens

‘Balcebsafo’

Application No: 2002/211 Accepted: 23 Sep 2002.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant a Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: height of foliage short to medium, width medium to broad. Shoot: anthocyanin colouration on upper third of shoot medium. Petiole: length very short, anthocyanin colouration of upper side medium to strong. Leaf blade: length short, width medium, length to width ratio medium to long, marking of upper side absent, anthocyanin colouration of upper side absent to very weak, colour of lower side between veins green, colour of veins on lower side red. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration medium to strong. Flower: type single, width broad, number of colours two, main colour of upper side RHS 54B, secondary colour of upper side RHS 155B, distribution of secondary colour on all petals around base, eye zone absent. Upper petal: width medium to broad. Lateral petal: width narrow to medium. Lower petal: length medium to long, depth of incision medium. Spur: degree of curvature medium. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 7510D x pollen parent ‘Kitoga’. The seed parent is characterised by lavender flowers, the pollen parent by purple violet flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a short bushy plant with pale red coloured flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balcebsafo’ was chosen on the basis of short bushy growth habit, pale red coloured flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balcebsafo’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Kerry Strobe, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of comparator The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit bushy, height short. Flower: colour pale red. On these bases ‘Balcebsafo’. ‘Kallima’[Ⓛ], ‘Kipag’[Ⓛ] and ‘Tempest’ were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Kipag’[Ⓛ] was excluded because of red colouring between the veins on the lower side of the leaf and ‘Tempest’ because of variegation in the leaf.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2000	Granted	‘Balcebsafo’
EU	2000	Granted	‘Balcebsafo’
USA	2001	Granted	‘Balcebsafo’
South Africa	2002	Granted	‘Balcebsafo’

First sold in the USA on Apr 1, 2000 under the name of ‘Celebrette Salmon Frost’.

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

Table *impatiens* varieties

	‘Balcestar’	‘Balcebsafo’	*‘Kallima’^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.3			
mean	12.0 ^b	19.8 ^a	17.8 ^a
std deviation	1.2	1.6	0.4
PLANT: WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.3			
mean	23.6 ^b	37.4 ^a	38.4 ^a
std deviation	1.7	3.4	5.3
SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	very strong	medium	very strong
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.5			
mean	15.1 ^{ab}	12.8 ^b	21.1 ^a
std deviation	5.4	3.9	6.4
PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE			
	strong	medium to strong	strong
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.8			
mean	114.7 ^a	103.3 ^b	112.2 ^a
std deviation	13.6	4.8	5.3
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.3			
mean	47.3 ^a	37.5 ^b	34.2 ^b
std deviation	3.5	2.0	3.1
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.2			
mean	2.4 ^c	2.8 ^b	3.4 ^a
std deviation	0.2	0.1	0.2
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE			
	absent	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE			
	strong	absent to very weak	strong
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS			
	red	green	red
LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF RED COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS			
	strong	n/a	strong
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS ON LOWER SIDE			
	red	red	red
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	weak	medium	strong
FLOWER: TYPE			
	single	single	single
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) largest two flowers. LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.0			
mean	63.8 ^a	63.4 ^a	57.8 ^b
std deviation	3.3	2.5	1.8
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS			

	two	two	one
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF THE UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	56C	54B	N66C
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF THE UPPER SIDE	43A	155B	n/a
FLOWER: DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	on all petals along midrib	on all petals at the base	n/a
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	absent	absent	present
FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE	n/a	n/a	large
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF EYE ZONE	n/a	n/a	N66A
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 2.8			
mean	44.8 ^a	44.3 ^a	39.9 ^b
std deviation	2.5	1.3	3.2
LATERAL PETAL: WIDTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 1.4			
mean	35.1 ^a	31.7 ^b	24.7 ^c
std deviation	1.0	1.3	1.3
LOWER PETAL: LENGTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 3.2			
mean	33.9 ^b	39.1 ^a	32.0 ^b
std deviation	2.0	2.2	1.1
LOWER PETAL: DEPTH OF INCISION	medium	medium	weak to medium
SPUR: DEGREE OF CURVATURE	medium	medium	medium

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety: 'Balcebstar'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2002/209
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 29-Jul-2002
Accepted: 23-Jun-2002
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

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Impatiens hawkerii

Impatiens

‘Balcestar’

Application No: 2002/209 Accepted: 23 Jun 2002.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant a Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: height of foliage short, width narrow. Shoot: anthocyanin colouration on upper third of shoot very strong. Petiole: length short to medium, anthocyanin colouration on upper side strong. Leaf blade: length short to medium, width broad, length to width ratio medium to long, marking of upper side absent, anthocyanin colouration on upper side strong, colour of lower side between veins red, intensity of red colour between veins strong, colour of veins on lower side red. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration weak. Flower: type single, width broad, number of colours two, main colour of upper side of petal RHS 56C, secondary colour of upper side of petal RHS 43A, distribution of secondary colour on all petals along midrib, eye zone absent. Upper petal: width medium to broad. Lateral petal: width narrow to medium. Lower petal: length short to medium, depth of incision medium. Spur: degree of curvature medium. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 2160 x pollen parent ‘Pure Beauty Neptis’. The seed parent is characterised by orange bi-coloured flowers, the pollen parent by red and pink bi-coloured flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a short bushy plant with red and white bi-coloured flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balcestar’ was chosen on the basis of short bushy growth habit and red and white bi-coloured flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balcestar’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Kerry Strobe, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of comparator The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit bushy, height short. Flower: colour red and white. On these bases ‘Balcestar’, ‘Kallima’[Ⓛ] ‘Kilyc’[Ⓛ] ‘Ambience’ and ‘Cherry Star’[Ⓛ] syn Celebration Cherry Star[Ⓛ] were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Ambience’ was excluded because taller plant height, longer leaves and brighter pink main colour of the flower, ‘Cherry Star’[Ⓛ] because of taller plant height and narrower leaves, ‘Kilyc’[Ⓛ] because of paler red secondary colour of the flowers and green between veins of the lower side of the leaves.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Applied	‘Balcestar’
USA	2002	Granted	‘Balcestar’
EU	2002	Granted	‘Balcestar’

First overseas sale USA 1 Jan 2001 under the name ‘Celebrette Strawberry Star’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table *Impatiens* varieties

	‘Balcestar’	‘Balcebsafo’	*‘Kallima’^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.3			
mean	12.0 ^b	19.8 ^a	17.8 ^a
std deviation	1.2	1.6	0.4
PLANT: WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.3			
mean	23.6 ^b	37.4 ^a	38.4 ^a
std deviation	1.7	3.4	5.3
SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	very strong	medium	very strong
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.5			
mean	15.1 ^{ab}	12.8 ^b	21.1 ^a
std deviation	5.4	3.9	6.4
PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE			
	strong	medium to strong	strong
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.8			
mean	114.7 ^a	103.3 ^b	112.2 ^a
std deviation	13.6	4.8	5.3
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.3			
mean	47.3 ^a	37.5 ^b	34.2 ^b
std deviation	3.5	2.0	3.1
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.2			
mean	2.4 ^c	2.8 ^b	3.4 ^a
std deviation	0.2	0.1	0.2
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE			
	absent	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE			
	strong	absent to very weak	strong
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS			
	red	green	red
LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF RED COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS			
	strong	n/a	strong
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS ON LOWER SIDE			
	red	red	red
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	weak	medium	strong
FLOWER: TYPE			
	single	single	single
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) largest two flowers. LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.0			
mean	63.8 ^a	63.4 ^a	57.8 ^b
std deviation	3.3	2.5	1.8
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS			

	two	two	one
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE OF PETAL (RHS, 2001)	56C	54B	N66C
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF THE UPPER SIDE OF PETAL	43A	155B	n/a
FLOWER: DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	on all petals along midrib	on all petals at the base	n/a
FLOWER: EYE ZONE	absent	absent	present
FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE	n/a	n/a	large
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF EYE ZONE	n/a	n/a	N66A
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 2.8			
mean	44.8 ^a	44.3 ^a	39.9 ^b
std deviation	2.5	1.3	3.2
LATERAL PETAL: WIDTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 1.4			
mean	35.1 ^a	31.7 ^b	24.7 ^c
std deviation	1.0	1.3	1.3
LOWER PETAL: LENGTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 3.2			
mean	33.9 ^b	39.1 ^a	32.0 ^b
std deviation	2.0	2.2	1.1
LOWER PETAL: DEPTH OF INCISION	medium	medium	weak to medium
SPUR: DEGREE OF CURVATURE	medium	medium	medium

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

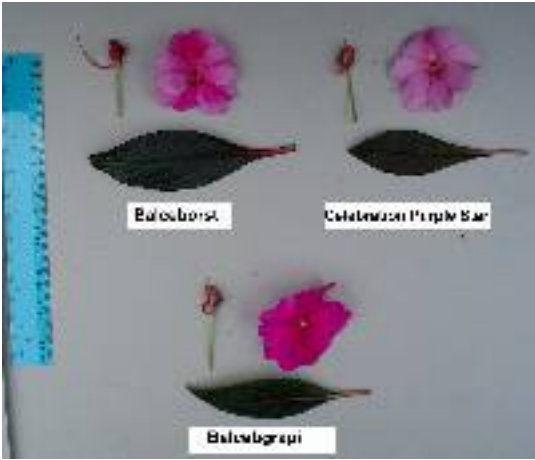
New Guinea Impatiens (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Variety:	'Balcebgrapi'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	2002/358
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	10-Dec-2002
Accepted:	15-May-2003
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Impatiens hawkerii

Impatiens

‘Balcebgrapi’

Application No: 2002/358 Accepted: 15 May 2003.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant a Division of Horticultural Company**, Chicago, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: height of foliage short to medium, width medium. Shoot: anthocyanin colouration on upper third of shoot weak. Petiole: length long, anthocyanin colouration of upper side medium. Leaf blade: length short to medium, width medium, length to width ratio large, marking of upper side absent, anthocyanin colouration of upper side absent to very weak, colour of lower side between veins green, colour of veins on lower side red. Pedicel: length short to medium, anthocyanin colouration medium. Flower: type single, width broad, number of colours one, main colour of upper side RHS N72A+, eye zone present, size of eye large, colour of eye RHS 84C. Upper petal: width medium to broad Lateral petal: width broad Lower petal: length medium, depth of incision medium. Spur: degree of curvature medium to strong. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Acapella’ x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 2026. The seed parent is characterised by medium branch density and purple violet flowers, the pollen parent by red purple flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a short bushy plant with dense branch density and purple flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balcebgrapi’ was chosen on the basis of short bushy growth habit, dense branch density and purple coloured flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balcebgrapi’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Kerry Strobe, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of comparator The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit bushy, height short, branch density dense. Flower: colour purple. On these bases ‘Balceborst’, ‘Purple Star’[Ⓢ] syn Celebration Purple Star[Ⓢ] and ‘Kipas’[Ⓢ] were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Kipas’[Ⓢ] was unavailable for trial but previous description PVJ Vol 13 No. 3 indicated that ‘Kipas’[Ⓢ] would be excluded because of shorter and narrower leaves and red colouring between the veins of the lower side of the leaf.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2002	Applied	‘Balcebgrapi’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Balcebgrapi’
USA	2003	Granted	‘Balcebgrapi’

First sold in the USA on Jan 1, 2002 under the name of ‘Celebrette Grape Crush Improved’.

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

Table *Impatiens* varieties

	‘Balceborst’	‘Balcebgrapi’	*‘Purple Star’^ϕ syn Celebration Purple Star^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.7			
mean	19.6 ^b	17.2 ^c	22.2 ^a
std deviation	1.5	1.5	0.4
PLANT: WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.6			
mean	38.8 ^a	34.0 ^a	35.8 ^a
std deviation	4.3	4.2	0.8
SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	strong	weak	medium
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 5.8			
mean	15.0 ^b	30.1 ^a	20.5 ^b
std deviation	2.9	6.1	5.8
PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE			
	medium to strong	medium	strong
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 9.5			
mean	120.0 ^a	110.2 ^b	113.8 ^{ab}
std deviation	9.9	9.5	9.3
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.0			
mean	41.0 ^a	35.3 ^b	36.9 ^b
std deviation	3.4	2.5	3.0
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.2			
mean	3.0 ^a	3.2 ^a	3.1 ^a
std deviation	0.2	0.2	0.2
LEAF BLADE: MARKING OF UPPER SIDE			
	absent	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE			
	weak	absent to very weak	weak
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS			
	red	green	red
LEAF BLADE: INTENSITY OF RED COLOUR BETWEEN VEINS			
	medium	n/a	medium
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF VEINS ON LOWER SIDE			
	red	red	red
PEDICEL: LENGTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.5			
mean	48.0 ^b	54.6 ^a	54.6 ^a
std deviation	2.4	5.0	2.8
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	weak	medium	absent or very weak
FLOWER: TYPE			
	single	single	single

FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 3.4			
mean	56.3 ^b	62.5 ^a	54.6 ^b
std deviation	3.5	3.4	2.8

FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS

two	one	two
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FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF THE UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)

N78C	N72A+	N78D
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FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR OF THE UPPER SIDE

N74A	n/a	N74A
------	-----	------

FLOWER: DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR

on all petals along midrib	n/a	on all petals along midrib
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FLOWER: EYE ZONE

absent	present	absent
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FLOWER: SIZE OF EYE ZONE

n/a	large	n/a
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FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR OF EYE ZONE

N/a	84C	n/a
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UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 2.9

mean	37.9 ^b	44.6 ^a	34.8 ^c
std deviation	2.5	3.4	2.9

LATERAL PETAL: WIDTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 3.1

mean	29.1 ^b	40.5 ^a	30.7 ^b
std deviation	1.5	2.3	3.5

LOWER PETAL: LENGTH (mm) on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 2.6

mean	33.4 ^{ab}	35.3 ^a	30.9 ^b
std deviation	2.0	2.2	1.1

LOWER PETAL: DEPTH OF INCISION

medium	medium	medium
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SPUR: DEGREE OF CURVATURE

medium	medium to strong	medium
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Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Balazpico'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/006
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 06-Jan-2003
Accepted: 05-Mar-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Verbena xhybrida

Verbena

‘Balazpico’

Application No: 2003/006 Accepted: 5 Mar 2003.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – a Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit upright, length of longest stem short. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf: length of blade long, width of blade medium, shape of blade lanceolate, division of blade present, type of division divided, type of incisions of margin dentate, colour of upper side RHS 147A, colour of lower side RHS 147B, anthocyanin colouration on upper side absent, length of petiole medium. Inflorescence: diameter medium, shape in profile broad ovate. Flower: arrangement of corolla lobes overlapping, diameter of corolla medium. Calyx: anthocyanin absent. Corolla tube: length medium, colour of tip of protruding hairs light green yellow. Corolla: curvature of longitudinal axis straight, undulation of margin medium, number of colours two, colour pattern star-shaped, main colour RHS N81C-D, secondary colour N155B, eye absent, change of colour with age weakly intensifying. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 256 x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 320. The seed parent is characterised by light pink flowers, the pollen parent by dark pink flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a broad inflorescence with pale purple violet and white bi-colour flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balazpico’ was chosen on the basis semi upright growth habit, large inflorescences and pale purple violet and white bi-colour flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balazpico’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit semi upright. Inflorescence: diameter broad. Flower: colour pale purple violet and white. On these bases ‘Balazsilma’, Sunmarefu TP-L’[Ⓛ] syn Lilac Reflections[Ⓛ], ‘Luxena’ and ‘Aztec Lavender Improved’ were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Luxena’ was excluded because of dissected type of incisions on the leaves. ‘Aztec Lavender Improved’ was excluded because it has darker purple flowers but is used as a comparator for ‘Balazdapi’, which is published in the same issue (PVJ Vol. 17 Issue 2).

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2002	Applied	‘Balazpico’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Balazpico’

First overseas sale USA 1 Jan 2002 under the name ‘Aztec Lilac Picotee’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table *Verbena* varieties

	‘Balazpico’	‘Balazsilma’	*‘Sunmarefu TP-L’^ϕ syn Lilac Reflections^ϕ
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	upright	semi-upright	upright
PLANT: LENGTH OF LONGEST STEM (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.6			
mean	23.8 ^a	23.4 ^a	23.4 ^a
std deviation	4.7	0.9	5.9
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent	absent	present
LEAF: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 7.1			
mean	53.0 ^a	38.3 ^b	14.9 ^c
std deviation	9.7	3.8	2.5
LEAF: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.5			
mean	32.6 ^a	31.1 ^a	15.1 ^b
std deviation	5.0	3.5	3.2
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	lanceolate	ovate	ovate
LEAF: DIVISION OF BLADE	present	present	present
LEAF: TYPE OF DIVISION	divided	divided	dissected
LEAF: TYPE OF INCISIONS ON MARGIN	dentate	dentate	dentate
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	147A	147A	147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	147B	146A	146A
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE	absent	absent	absent
LEAF: LENGTH OF PETIOLE (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.2			
mean	9.8 ^a	9.2 ^{ab}	7.4 ^b
std deviation	2.0	2.2	1.1
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm) – on largest two inflorescences. LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.7			
mean	61.1 ^a	55.1 ^b	35.2 ^c
std deviation	2.2	3.5	1.4
INFLORESCENCE: SHAPE IN PROFILE	broad ovate	broad obovate	broad ovate
FLOWER: ARRANGEMENT OF COROLLA LOBES	overlapping	overlapping	touching
FLOWER: DIAMETER OF COROLLA (mm) – on largest two flowers. LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.4			
mean	20.3 ^a	19.2 ^b	12.2 ^c

std deviation	0.5	0.4	0.4
CALYX: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	absent	absent	absent
COROLLA TUBE: LENGTH (mm) – on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.8			
mean	21.6 ^a	20.9 ^a	13.2 ^b
std deviation	0.5	1.2	0.4
COROLLA: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS			
	absent	absent	absent
COROLLA: UNDULATION OF LOBES OF MARGIN			
	medium	weak	weak
COROLLA: NUMBER OF COLOURS			
	two	one	one
COROLLA: COLOUR PATTERN			
	star	even	even
COROLLA: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			
	N81CD	N88D	N82D
COROLLA: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			
	N88C	N85B	N87D
COROLLA: EYE			
	absent	present	present
COROLLA: DIAMETER OF EYE			
	n/a	~3.5	~1.0
COROLLA: COLOUR OF EYE (RHS, 2001)			
	whitish green	whitish green	whitish green
COROLLA: CHANGE OF COLOUR WITH AGE			
	weakly intensifying	weakly intensifying	strongly intensifying

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Pelargonium (*Pelargonium peltatum* x *xhortorum*)

Variety: 'Balgalsofi'
Synonym: Galleria Snowfire

Application no: 2001/362
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 13-Dec-2001
Accepted: 26-Mar-2002
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0247541422
Fax: 0247544260

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Pelargonium peltatum × *Pelargonium xhortorum*

Pelargonium

‘Balgalsofi’ syn Galleria Snowfire

Application No: 2001/362 Accepted: 26 Mar 2002.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant- A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: height medium (mean 112mm), width medium (mean 180mm), number of inflorescences few (mean 3.6 per plant), colour of stem green. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 41mm), width medium (mean 69mm), shape type 3/2, base closed, variegation absent, zone on upper side absent, type of incisions of margin bicrenate. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 105mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 47mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 28mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third dark red, swelling present. Flower bud: shape elliptic/narrow elliptic. Flower: type single, number of petals few (mean 5.4), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 18mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (between RHS 69C and 69D), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 69D), colour of lower side red-purple (closest to RHS N57B), markings present, type of markings macule and stripe, conspicuousness of markings very strong, white zone at the base absent. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 69C), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 69D), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 69D), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings medium strong. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Pelargonium peltatum* selection code BFP-1114 × pollen parent *Pelargonium xhortorum* selection code BFP-1441 in a planned breeding program. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within the breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by flower colour pink. The pollen parent is characterised by flower type semi double; flower colour lavender. ‘Balgalsofi’ was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in 1996 at Arroyo Grande California USA. Selection criteria: spreading /trailing growth habit of ivy geraniums with large umbels of zonal geraniums with freely branching growth habit, medium green foliage colour, uniform flowering, and flower colour. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. ‘Balgalsofi’ has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was - Petal: colour light red-purple and type of markings macule and stripe. On these bases, ‘Balgalpipn’^Φ and ‘Klegatta’^Φ were selected as most similar comparators; ‘Balgalpipn’^Φ was later discarded as in side by side comparisons flower colour is clearly different. Parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Sep - Dec 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in September into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design (5 plants of the candidate and 7 plants of the comparator survived to flowering). Measurements taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1998	Granted	‘Balgalsofi’
USA	1999	Granted	‘Balgalsofi’
EU	1999	Granted	‘Balgalsofi’

First sold in Canada in Mar 1998. First Australian sale after Sep 2001.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Wellington, NZ.

Table *Pelargonium* varieties

	‘Balgalsofi’^ϕ	*‘Klegatta’^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	112	123
std deviation	16.4	26.9
LSD/sig	20.6	ns
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	180	206
std deviation	12.2	43.5
LSD/sig	37.1	ns
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES		
mean	3.6	3.7
std deviation	0.5	0.8
LSD/sig	0.7	ns
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM		
	green	green
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	41	38
std deviation	6.12	1.7
LSD/sig	4.5	ns
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	69	61
std deviation	10.5	2.6
LSD/sig	5.4	ns
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE		
	type 2/3	ivy
LEAF BLADE: BASE		
	closed	partly overlap
LEAF BLADE: VARIEGATION		
	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	absent	present
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	weak to very weak
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	red brown
LEAF BLADE: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN		
	bi-crenate	smooth
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)		
mean	105	103
std deviation	7.6	7.8
LSD/sig	11.2	ns

INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm)		
mean	47	44
std deviation	2.4	2.8
LSD/sig	2.2	P≤0.01

INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)		
mean	28	28
std deviation	2.2	3.4
LSD/sig	2.8	ns

PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD		
	dark red	green

PEDICEL: SWELLING		
	present	present

FLOWER BUD: SHAPE		
	elliptic/ narrow elliptic	elliptic

FLOWER: TYPE		
	single	semi-double

FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	5.4	12.7
std deviation	0.5	1.1
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01

PETAL: MARGIN		
	entire	entire

UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	18	14
std deviation	2.3	1.6
LSD/sig	1.7	P≤0.01

UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE		
	69C with 69D	closest to 155B

UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
	69D	N155D

UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE		
	N57B	155C with N74

UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS		
	present	present

UPPER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS		
	macule and stripe	macule

UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS		
	very strong	very strong

UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	absent	present

UPPER PETAL: SIZE OF WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	n/a	large

LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE		
69C		closest to 155D
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
69D		closest to 155D
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE		
69D		closest to 155D
LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS		
present		absent
LOWER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS		
macule		n/a
LOWER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS		
medium strong		n/a
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
n/a		N155D
INNER PETAL: MARKINGS		
n/a		present
(RHS chart 2001 edition)		

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

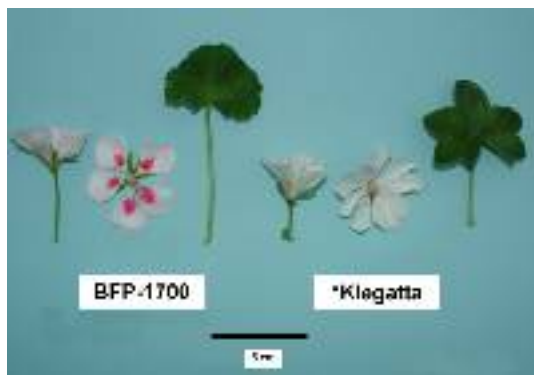
Pelargonium (*Pelargonium xhortorum*)

Variety: 'BFP-1700'
Synonym: Designer Whitefire
Application no: 2000/275
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Aug-2000
Accepted: 31-Aug-2000
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0247541422
Fax: 0247544260

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Pelargonium Xhortorum

Pelargonium

‘BFP-1700’ syn Designer Whitefire

Application No: 2000/275 Accepted: 31 Aug 2000.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: height medium (mean 103mm), width medium (mean 202mm), number of inflorescences few (mean 3.2 per plant), colour of stem green. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 43mm), width medium (mean 69mm), shape type 3, base open to closed, variegation absent, zone on upper side absent, type of incisions of margin bi-crenate. Inflorescence: length of peduncle long (mean 134mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 47mm), length of longest pedicel medium long (mean 39mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third green, swelling absent. Flower bud: asymmetric. Flower: type semi-double, number of petals few (mean 6.8), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 18mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 69D), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS N66C), colour of lower side white with red-purple (RHS N155B and 69D), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings very strong, white zone at the base present, size of white zone at base large. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 69D), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS N66B), colour of lower side white with red-purple (RHS N155B and 69D), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings very strong. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 69D), markings present. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Pelargonium Xhortorum* selection code 1203 (a proprietary breeding stock plant within the breeding program) x pollen parent *Pelargonium hortorum* ‘Ice Crystal’ in a planned breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by flower colour dark pink. ‘Ice crystal’ is characterised by flower colour light lavender. ‘BFP-1700’ was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in 1996 at Arroyo Grande California USA. Selection criteria: uniform flowers, medium green foliage, vigorous self-branching growth habit. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. ‘BFP-1700’ has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was - Flower type semi-double; Petal: colour white and light red-purple; and type of markings macule. On these bases, ‘Balgalpinn’^Φ, ‘Klegatta’^Φ were considered as most suitable comparators. ‘Klegatta’^Φ were selected as the most similar comparator; ‘Balgalpinn’^Φ was discarded as in side by side comparisons flower colour is clearly different. ‘Designer White’ was originally chosen as a comparator but later discarded as flower colour is clearly different. Parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Sep - Dec 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in September into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design (9 plants of the candidate and 7 plants of the comparator survived to flowering). Measurements taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	1997	Granted	‘BFP-1700’
USA	1998	Applied	‘BFP-1700’
EU	1999	Surrendered	‘Designer White Fire’

First sold in USA in Jul 1997. First Australian sale after August 2000.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Wellington, NZ.

Table *Pelargonium* varieties

	‘BFP-1700’	*‘Klegatta’^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	104	123
std deviation	37.2	26.9
LSD/sig	15.4	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	202	206
std deviation	21.1	43.5
LSD/sig	27.7	ns
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES		
mean	3.2	3.7
std deviation	0.7	0.8
LSD/sig	0.5	ns
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM		
	green	green
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	43	38
std deviation	2.3	1.7
LSD/sig	3.4	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	69	61
std deviation	2.7	2.6
LSD/sig	4.1	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE		
	type 3	ivy
LEAF BLADE: BASE		
	open to closed	partly overlap
LEAF BLADE: VARIEGATION		
	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	absent	present
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	weak to very weak
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	red brown
LEAF BLADE: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN		
	bi-crenate	smooth
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)		
mean	134	103
std deviation	7.6	7.8
LSD/sig	8.4	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm)		

mean	47	44
std deviation	2.4	2.8
LSD/sig	1.7	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)		
mean	39	28
std deviation	2.2	3.4
LSD/sig	2.1	P≤0.01
PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD		
	green	green
PEDICEL: SWELLING		
	absent	present
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE		
	asymmetric	elliptic
FLOWER: TYPE		
	semi-double	semi-double
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	6.8	12.7
std deviation	0.5	1.1
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01
PETAL: MARGIN		
	entire	entire
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	18	14
std deviation	2.3	1.6
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE		
	69D	closest to 155B
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
	N66C	N155D
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE		
	N155B and 69D	155C with N74
UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS		
	present	present
UPPER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS		
	macule	macule
UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS		
	very strong	very strong
UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	present	present
UPPER PETAL: SIZE OF WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	large	large
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE		

N66B	closest to 155D
<hr/>	
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE	
N66B	closest to 155D
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LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE	
N155B and 69D	closest to 155D
<hr/>	
LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS	
present	absent
<hr/>	
LOWER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS	
macule	n/a
<hr/>	
LOWER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS	
very strong	n/a
<hr/>	
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE	
69D	N155D
<hr/>	
INNER PETAL: MARKINGS	
present	present/absent
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(RHS chart 2001 edition)	

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Balazsilma'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/005
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 06-Jan-2003
Accepted: 05-Mar-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

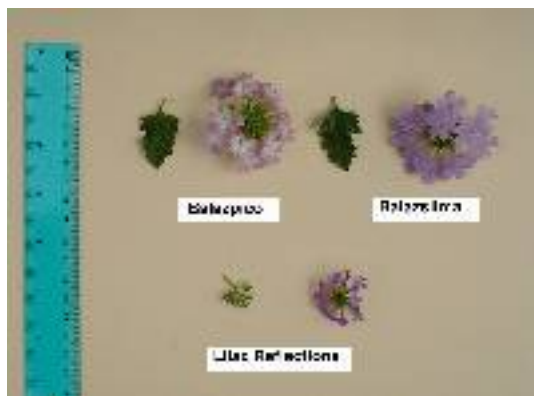
Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company

Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd

Telephone: (03) 9798 5355

Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Verbena xhybrida

Verbena

‘Balazsilma’

Application No: 2003/005 Accepted: 5 Mar 2003.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-upright, length of longest stem short. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf: length of blade short to medium, width of blade medium to broad, shape of blade ovate, division of blade present, type of division divided, type of incisions on margin dentate, colour of upper side RHS 147A, colour of lower side RHS 146A, anthocyanin colouration on upper side absent, length of petiole medium. Inflorescence: diameter medium to broad, shape in profile broad obovate. Flower: arrangement of corolla lobes overlapping, diameter of corolla medium. Calyx: anthocyanin colouration absent. Corolla tube: length medium to long, colour of tip of protruding hairs light green yellow. Corolla: curvature of longitudinal axis absent, undulation of lobes of margin weak, number of colours one, colour pattern even, main colour RHS N88D, eye present, diameter of eye 3.5 mm, colour of eye whitish green, change of colour with age weakly intensifying. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 262 x pollen parent ‘Tortuga White’. The seed parent is characterised by upright growth habit, the pollen parent is characterised by white flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a broad inflorescence with pale violet flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balazsilma’ was chosen on the basis semi upright growth habit, large inflorescences and pale violet flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balazsilma’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit semi-upright. Inflorescence: diameter broad. Flower: colour pale violet. On these bases ‘Balazpico’, ‘Sunmarefu TP-L’^(b) syn Lilac Reflections^(b), ‘Luxena’, ‘Balwilblu’ and ‘Temari Patio Blue’ were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Luxena’ was excluded because of dissected type of incisions on the leaves, ‘Balwilblu’ because it has crenate margins and pale purple flowers and ‘Temari Patio Blue’ because it has a tall upright growth habit and much larger leaves.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2002	Applied	‘Balazsilma’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Balazsilma’

First overseas sale USA 1 Jan 2002 under the name ‘Aztec Silver Magic’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table *Verbena* varieties

	‘Balazpico’	‘Balazsilma’	*‘Sunmarefu TP-L’^ϕ syn Lilac Reflections^ϕ
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	upright	semi-upright	upright
PLANT: LENGTH OF LONGEST STEM (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.6			
mean	23.8 ^a	23.4 ^a	23.4 ^a
std deviation	4.7	0.9	5.9
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent	absent	present
LEAF: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 7.1			
mean	53.0 ^a	38.3 ^b	14.9 ^c
std deviation	9.7	3.8	2.5
LEAF: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.5			
mean	32.6 ^a	31.1 ^a	15.1 ^b
std deviation	5.0	3.5	3.2
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	lanceolate	ovate	ovate
LEAF: DIVISION OF BLADE	present	present	present
LEAF: TYPE OF DIVISION	divided	divided	dissected
LEAF: TYPE OF INCISIONS ON MARGIN	dentate	dentate	dentate
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	147A	147A	147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	147B	146A	146A
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE	absent	absent	absent
LEAF: LENGTH OF PETIOLE (mm) largest two leaves. LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.2			
mean	9.8 ^a	9.2 ^{ab}	7.4 ^b
std deviation	2.0	2.2	1.1
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm) – on largest two inflorescences. LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.7			
mean	61.1 ^a	55.1 ^b	35.2 ^c
std deviation	2.2	3.5	1.4
INFLORESCENCE: SHAPE IN PROFILE	broad ovate	broad obovate	broad ovate
FLOWER: ARRANGEMENT OF COROLLA LOBES	overlapping	overlapping	touching
FLOWER: DIAMETER OF COROLLA (mm) – on largest two flowers. LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.4			
mean	20.3 ^a	19.2 ^b	12.2 ^c

std deviation	0.5	0.4	0.4
CALYX: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	absent	absent	absent
COROLLA TUBE: LENGTH (mm) – on largest two flowers. LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.8			
mean	21.6 ^a	20.9 ^a	13.2 ^b
std deviation	0.5	1.2	0.4
COROLLA: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS			
	absent	absent	absent
COROLLA: UNDULATION OF LOBES OF MARGIN			
	medium	weak	weak
COROLLA: NUMBER OF COLOURS			
	two	one	one
COROLLA: COLOUR PATTERN			
	star	even	even
COROLLA: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			
	N81CD	N88D	N82D
COROLLA: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			
	N88C	N85B	N87D
COROLLA: EYE			
	absent	present	present
COROLLA: DIAMETER OF EYE			
	n/a	~3.5	~1.0
COROLLA: COLOUR OF EYE (RHS, 2001)			
	whitish green	whitish green	whitish green
COROLLA: CHANGE OF COLOUR WITH AGE			
	weakly intensifying	weakly intensifying	strongly intensifying

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

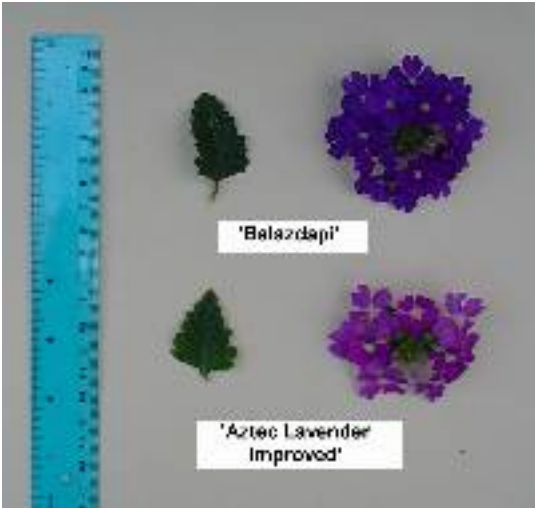
Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Balazdapi'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/009
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 06-Jan-2003
Accepted: 05-Mar-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball FloraPlant - A Division of Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Verbena x hybrida

Verbena

‘Balazdapi’

Application No: 2003/009 Accepted: 5 Mar 2003.

Applicant: **Ball FloraPlant – a Division of Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-upright, length of longest stem medium. Stem: anthocyanin colouration present. Leaf: length of blade medium, width of blade medium to broad, shape of blade broad ovate, division of blade present, type of division divided, type of incisions of margin crenate, colour of upper side RHS 147A, colour of lower side RHS 147B, anthocyanin colouration on upper side absent, length of petiole medium. Inflorescence: diameter broad, shape in profile broad ovate. Flower: arrangement of corolla lobes overlapping, diameter of corolla medium to broad. Calyx: anthocyanin colouration absent. Corolla tube: length very long, colour of tip of protruding hairs light green yellow. Corolla lobe: curvature of longitudinal axis absent, undulation of margin medium, number of colours one, colour pattern even, main colour RHS N87A, eye present, diameter of eye 3 mm, colour of eye whitish green, change of colour with age strongly fading. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Quartz Blue’ x pollen parent ‘Sunmariba’. The seed parent is characterised by upright growth habit and blue flowers, the pollen parent by semi upright growth habit and purple violet flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a broad inflorescence and violet flower colour. Selection criteria: ‘Balazdapi’ was chosen on the basis semi upright growth habit, large inflorescences and violet flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balazdapi’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit semi upright. Inflorescence diameter broad. Flower: colour violet. On these bases ‘Aztec Lavender Improved’, ‘Balazdapi’[♢], ‘Lobena’[♢], ‘Spikena’[♢] and ‘Sunmariba’[♢] were initially considered as similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Balazdapi’[♢] was excluded because of dissected type of incisions on the leaves. ‘Lobena’[♢] was excluded because of serrate marginal incisions on the leaves and purple violet coloured flowers. ‘Spikena’[♢] was excluded because of purple violet coloured flowers. ‘Sunmariba’[♢] was excluded because it has paler flowers and shorter leaves.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2000	Granted	‘Balazdapi’
USA	2001	Granted	‘Balazdapi’
Poland	2002	Granted	‘Balazdapi’
EU	2001	Granted	‘Balazdapi’
South Africa	2003	Applied	‘Balazdapi’

First overseas sale USA 1 Apr 2000 under the name ‘Aztec Dark Purple Improved’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table *Verbena* varieties

	‘Balazdapi’	*‘Aztec Lavender Improved’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT		
	semi-upright	upright
PLANT: LENGTH OF LONGEST STEM (cm)		
mean	30.8	24.8
std deviation	4.5	3.2
LSD/sig	2.5	P≤0.01
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	present	present
LEAF: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm) two largest leaves.		
mean	41.9	48.3
std deviation	4.3	5.1
LSD/sig	5.9	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) two largest leaves.		
mean	31.0	31.6
std deviation	6.1	2.0
LSD/sig	4.8	ns
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE		
	broad ovate	broad ovate
LEAF: DIVISION OF BLADE		
	present	present
LEAF: TYPE OF DIVISION		
	divided	divided
LEAF: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN		
	crenate	crenate
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	147A	147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	147B	147B
LEAF BLADE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION ON UPPER SIDE		
	absent	absent
LEAF: LENGTH OF PETIOLE (mm) two largest leaves.		
mean	7.1	4.9
std deviation	2.4	1.4
LSD/sig	2.4	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm) two largest inflorescences.		
mean	70.0	70.9
std deviation	4.1	6.3
LSD/sig	5.5	ns
INFLORESCENCE: SHAPE IN PROFILE		
	broad ovate	broad ovate
FLOWER: ARRANGEMENT OF COROLLA LOBES		

	overlapping	overlapping
<hr/>		
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) two largest flowers.		
mean	22.6	24.3
std deviation	0.5	0.5
LSD/sig	0.5	P≤0.01
<hr/>		
CALYX: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	absent	absent
<hr/>		
COROLLA TUBE: LENGTH (mm) – on largest two flowers. LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.8		
mean	28.2	22.4
std deviation	0.6	0.5
LSD/sig	0.5	P≤0.01
<hr/>		
COROLLA LOBE: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS		
	absent	incurve
<hr/>		
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	medium	weak to medium
<hr/>		
COROLLA LOBE: NUMBER OF COLOURS		
	one	one
<hr/>		
COROLLA: COLOUR PATTERN		
	even	even
<hr/>		
COROLLA: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	N87A	N81A-B
<hr/>		
COROLLA: EYE		
	present	present
<hr/>		
COROLLA: DIAMETER OF EYE		
	~3 mm	~5 mm
<hr/>		
COROLLA: COLOUR OF EYE		
	whitish green	whitish green
<hr/>		
COROLLA: CHANGE OF COLOUR WITH AGE		
	strongly fading	weekly intensifying
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Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Pelargonium (*Pelargonium xhortorum* x *Pelargonium peltatum*)

Variety: 'Balgalfroe'
Synonym: Frost Fire
Application no: 2003/193
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Jul-2003
Accepted: 19-Nov-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0247541422
Fax: 0247544260

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Pelargonium Xhortorum X *Pelargonium peltatum*

Pelargonium

‘Balgalfroe’ syn Frost fire

Application No: 2003/193 Accepted: 19 Nov 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: height medium (mean 99mm), width narrow (mean 125mm), number of inflorescences few (mean 2.2 per plant), colour of stem green. Leaf blade: length short (mean 35mm), width medium narrow (mean 53mm), shape type 3, base closed, variegation absent, zone on upper side absent, type of incisions of margin bidentate. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 110mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 46mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 32mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third light red, swelling present. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 11.6), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 17mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 69D), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 69D with N57C), colour of lower side purple (RHS 76D), markings present, type of markings macule and stripe, conspicuousness of markings very strong, white zone at the base present, size of white zone at base medium. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side purple (RHS 75D), colour of middle of upper side purple with red-purple (RHS 76C with 67C), colour of lower side purple (RHS 76D), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings medium. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side purple with red-purple (RHS 76C with 67C), markings present/absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Pelargonium Xhortorum* selection code 9360-3 x pollen parent *Pelargonium peltatum* selection code 8760-12 in a planned breeding program. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within the breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by flower colour light pink with freckle. The pollen parent is characterised by flower type single. ‘Balgalfroe’ was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in 2000 at Arroyo Grande California USA. Selection criteria: spreading growth habit, floriferousness and interesting flower and foliage colours. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. ‘Balgalfroe’ has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower type: double; Petal: colour light red-purple; type of markings macule and stripe. On these bases, ‘Balgalpinn’^Φ, ‘Balgalsofi’^Φ, and ‘Klegatta’^Φ were considered as most suitable comparators. ‘Klegatta’^Φ was selected as the most similar comparator; ‘Balgalpinn’^Φ was discarded as in side by side comparisons flower colour is clearly different; ‘Balgalsofi’^Φ was discarded as flower type is single. Parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Sep - Dec 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in September into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design (5 plants of the candidate and 7 plants of the comparator survived to flowering). Measurements taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Granted	‘Balgalfroe’
USA	2002	Granted	‘Balgalfroe’

First sold in USA in Apr 2001. First Australian sale June 2003.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Wellington, NZ.

Table *Pelargonium* varieties

	‘Balgalfroe’	*‘Klegatta’^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	99	123
std deviation	7.4	26.9
LSD/sig	20.6	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	125	206
std deviation	12.2	43.5
LSD/sig	37.1	P≤0.01
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES		
mean	2.2	3.7
std deviation	0.8	0.8
LSD/sig	0.7	P≤0.01
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM		
	green	green
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	35	38
std deviation	3.9	1.7
LSD/sig	4.5	ns
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	53	61
std deviation	5.9	2.6
LSD/sig	5.4	ns
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE		
	type 3	ivy
LEAF BLADE: BASE		
	closed	partly overlap
LEAF BLADE: VARIEGATION		
	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	absent	present
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	weak to very weak
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	red brown
LEAF BLADE: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN		
	bi-crenate	smooth
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)		
mean	110	103
std deviation	20.7	7.8
LSD/sig	11.2	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm)		

mean	46	44
std deviation	2.8	2.8
LSD/sig	2.2	ns
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)		
mean	32	28
std deviation	3.2	3.4
LSD/sig	2.8	P≤0.01
PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD		
	light red	green
PEDICEL: SWELLING		
	present	present
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE		
	elliptic	elliptic
FLOWER: TYPE		
	double	semi-double
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	11.6	12.7
std deviation	1.1	1.1
LSD/sig	1.1	ns
PETAL: MARGIN		
	entire	entire
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	17	14
std deviation	1.6	1.6
LSD/sig	1.7	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE		
	69D	closest to 155B
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
	69D with N57C	N155D
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE		
	76D	155C with N74
UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS		
	present	present
UPPER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS		
	macule and stripes	macule
UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS		
	very strong	very strong
UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	present	present
UPPER PETAL: SIZE OF WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	medium	large
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE		

75D	closest to 155D
<hr/>	
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE	
76C with 67C	closest to 155D
<hr/>	
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE	
76D	closest to 155D
<hr/>	
LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS	
present	absent
<hr/>	
LOWER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS	
macule	n/a
<hr/>	
LOWER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS	
medium	n/a
<hr/>	
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE	
76C with 67C	N155D
<hr/>	
INNER PETAL: MARKINGS	
present/absent	present
<hr/>	
(RHS chart 2001 edition)	

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nemesia (*Nemesia caerulea*)

Variety: 'Balacomwit'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/028
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 04-Feb-2004
Accepted: 08-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Nemesia caerulea

Nemesia

‘Balarcomwit’

Application No: 2004/028 Accepted: 8 Mar 2004.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit upright, height medium, width narrow. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak, internode length short. Leaf: length short to medium, width medium, length to width ratio long, shape ovate, colour of upper side medium green. Inflorescence: width of cluster narrow. Pedicel: length short, anthocyanin colouration absent to very weak. Flower: length across upper and lower lips short, width across upper lip narrow, length to width ratio medium, colour of throat white and blue. Upper lip: number of colours one, main colour at anthesis RHS 155C. Lower lip: number of colours one, main colour at anthesis RHS 155C, colour of palette RHS 9A. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Valley Heart Light Pink’. The seed parent is characterised by more light pink flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce an upright bushy *Nemesia* with white flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balarcomwit’ was chosen on the basis of habit upright, short internodes, and white flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balarcomwit’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Plant: habit upright. Stem: internode length short. Flower: colour white. On these bases *Nemesia* ‘Aromatica White’ and ‘Vanilla Sachet’ were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge however plants of ‘Vanilla Sachet’ were unavailable for trial but this variety differs from ‘Balarcomwit’ in having lanceolate shaped leaves.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2003	Applied	‘Balarcomwit’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Balarcomwit’

First sale USA Dec 23, 2002 under the name of Aromatica™ ‘Compact White’. First Australian sale nil.

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

***Impatiens* varieties**

	‘Balarcomwit’	* ‘Aromatica White’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT		
	upright	trailing
PLANT: HEIGHT TO TOP OF FOLIAGE (cm)		
mean	14.4	11.8
std deviation	1.7	2.6
LSD/sig	1.9	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (cm) LSD		
mean	31.0	46.2
std deviation	1.0	2.2
LSD/sig	3.3	P≤0.01
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
STEM: INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) – between 1 st and 2 nd internode below inflorescence.		
mean	22.2	36.3
std deviation	3.2	4.6
LSD/sig	4.4	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) – largest two leaves		
mean	37.4	49.1
std deviation	2.8	4.7
LSD/sig	4.3	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – largest two leaves		
mean	16.9	20.8
std deviation	1.3	1.5
LSD/sig	1.8	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO – largest two leaves		
mean	2.2	2.4
std deviation	0.2	0.2
LSD/sig	0.1	P≤0.01
LEAF: NUMBER OF SERRATIONS – on one side of largest two leaves		
mean	4.2	5.6
std deviation	0.4	0.5
LSD/sig	0.6	P≤0.01
LEAF: SHAPE		
	ovate	lanceolate
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE		
	medium green	dark green
INFLORESCENCE: WIDTH OF CLUSTER (mm) – at widest on largest two clusters		
mean	31.2	41.3
std deviation	3.0	2.2
LSD/sig	3.0	P≤0.01
FLOWER: LENGTH ACROSS UPPER AND LOWER LIPS (mm) – on largest two flowers		
mean	18.1	20.7
std deviation	0.8	0.5

LSD/sig	0.7	P≤0.01
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FLOWER: WIDTH ACROSS UPPER LIP (mm) – on largest two flowers

mean	17.6	18.7
std deviation	0.8	0.8
LSD/sig	1.0	P≤0.01

FLOWER: COLOUR OF THROAT

white and blue	white and blue
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UPPER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS

one	one
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UPPER LIP: MAIN COLOUR AT ANTHESIS (RHS, 2001)

155C	155C
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LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS

one	one
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LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR AT ANTHESIS (RHS, 2001)

155C	155C
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LOWER LIP: COLOUR OF PALETTE (RHS, 2001)

9A	15A
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LOWER LIP: DEPTH OF EMARGINATION BETWEEN LOBES

absent to very shallow	shallow
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Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Ivy Pelargonium (*Pelargonium peltatum*)

Variety: 'Balcolwhit'
Synonym: Balcol White

Application no: 2003/191
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Jul-2003
Accepted: 19-Nov-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0247541422
Fax: 0247544260

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Pelargonium peltatum

Ivy Pelargonium

‘Balcolwhit’ syn Balcol White

Application No: 2003/191 Accepted: 19 Nov 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: height medium (mean 102mm), width medium (mean 198mm), number of inflorescences few (mean 3.9 per plant), colour of stem green. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 49mm), width medium narrow (mean 68mm), shape ivy, base open to closed fused, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side medium strong, colour of zone on upper side red brown, type of incisions of margin smooth (ivy). Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 103mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 52mm), length of longest pedicel medium long (mean 39mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third light red, swelling present. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 11.5), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 18mm), colour of margin of upper side white (RHS N155D), colour of middle of upper side white (closest to RHS N155D), colour of lower side white with red-purple (closest to N155D with N57A), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings very strong, white zone at the base present, size of white zone at base medium. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side white (RHS 155D), colour of middle of upper side white (RHS 155D), colour of lower side white (closest to RHS N155D), markings present, type of markings stripe, conspicuousness of markings weak. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side white (RHS 155D), markings present. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Pelargonium peltatum* ‘Butterfly’ × pollen parent *Pelargonium peltatum* ‘Nicole’ in a planned breeding program. ‘Butterfly’ is characterised by flower colour light lavender. ‘Nicole’ is characterised by flower colour light pink. ‘Balcolwhit’ was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in 1999 at Arroyo Grande California USA. Selection criteria: floriferousness and interesting flower and foliage colours. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. ‘Balcolwhit’ has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Flower type: double; Petal: colour white and light red-purple and type of markings macule. On these bases, ‘Klegatta’^Φ, ‘Klesail’^Φ, and ‘BFP-1700’ were considered as most suitable comparators. ‘Klegatta’^Φ and ‘BFP-1700’ were selected as the most similar comparators; ‘Klesail’^Φ was discarded as in side by side comparisons flower colour is clearly different. Parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Sep - Dec 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in September into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design (8 plants of the candidate and 7 plants of the comparator survived to flowering). Measurements taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Granted	‘Balcolwhit’
USA	2002	Granted	‘Balcolwhit’
EU	2002	Applied	‘Balcolwhit’

First sold in USA in Apr 2001. First Australian sale Jun 2003.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Wellington, NZ.

Table *Pelargonium* varieties

	‘Balcolwhit’[♢]	*‘BFP-1700’	*‘Klegatta’[♢]
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)			
mean	102	104	123
std deviation	25.5	37.2	26.9
LSD/sig	16.3	ns	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	198	202	206
std deviation	53.9	21.1	43.5
LSD/sig	29.3	ns	ns
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES			
mean	3.9	3.2	3.7
std deviation	0.6	0.7	0.8
LSD/sig	0.5	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM			
	green	green	green
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	49	43	38
std deviation	6.2	2.3	1.7
LSD/sig	3.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	68	69	61
std deviation	3.7	2.7	2.6
LSD/sig	4.3	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE			
	ivy	type 3	ivy
LEAF BLADE: BASE			
	open to closed /fused	open to closed	partly overlap
LEAF BLADE: VARIEGATION			
	absent	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ZONE ON UPPER SIDE			
	present	absent	present
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE			
	medium to strong	n/a	weak to very weak
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE			
	red brown	n/a	red brown
LEAF BLADE: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN			
	smooth to ivy	bi-crenate	smooth
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)			
mean	103	134	103
std deviation	20.7	7.6	7.8
LSD/sig	8.9	P≤0.01	ns

INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm)			
mean	52	47	44
std deviation	2.8	2.4	2.8
LSD/sig	1.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)			
mean	39	39	28
std deviation	3.2	2.2	3.4
LSD/sig	2.2	ns	P≤0.01
PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD			
	light red	green	green
PEDICEL: SWELLING			
	present	absent	present
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE			
	elliptic	asymmetric	elliptic
FLOWER: TYPE			
	double	semi double	semi-double
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS			
mean	11.5	6.8	12.7
std deviation	1.1	0.5	1.1
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PETAL: MARGIN			
	entire	entire	entire
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	17	18	14
std deviation	1.6	2.3	1.6
LSD/sig	1.3	ns	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE			
	N155D	69D	closest to 155B
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE			
	closest to N155D	N66C	N155D
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE			
	closest to N155A with N57A	N155B and 69D	155C with N74
UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS			
	present	present	present
UPPER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS			
	macule	macule	macule
UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS			
	very strong	very strong	very strong
UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE			
	present	present	present
UPPER PETAL: SIZE OF WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE			
	medium	large	large

LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE		
N155D	N66B	closest to 155D
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
N155D	N66B	closest to 155D
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE		
closest to N155D	N155B and 69D	closest to 155D
LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS		
present	present	absent
LOWER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS		
stripe	macule	n/a
LOWER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS		
weak	very strong	n/a
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
N155D	69D	N155D
INNER PETAL: MARKINGS		
present	present	present/absent
(RHS chart 2001 edition)		

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Pelargonium (*Pelargonium xhortorum*)

Variety: 'Balshofron'
Synonym: Frosted Salmon
Application no: 2003/195
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Jul-2003
Accepted: 23-Dec-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0247541422
Fax: 0247544260

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Pelargonium Xhortorum

Pelargonium

‘Balshofron’ syn Frosted Salmon

Application No: 2003/195 Accepted: 23 Dec 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: height medium (mean 116mm), width medium (mean 168mm), number of inflorescences few (mean 3 per plant), colour of stem green. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 49mm), width medium (mean 74mm), shape type 3, base open, variegation absent, zone on upper side absent, type of incisions of margin crenate. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 103mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 50mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 27mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third light red, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape narrow elliptic. Flower: type single/semi double, number of petals few (mean 5.4), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 19mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 58B/C), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 65D), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 58D), markings present, type of markings speckled, conspicuousness of markings strong, white zone at the base present, size of white zone at base large. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS 58B), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS 58B), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 58B), markings present, type of markings speckled, conspicuousness of markings weak to medium. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Pelargonium Xhortorum* selection code 8693-4 x pollen parent *Pelargonium Xhortorum* selection code 8695-25 in a planned breeding program. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within the breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by flower colour picotee red/white. The pollen parent is characterised by flower type single. ‘Balshofron’ was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in 2000 at Arroyo Grande California USA. Selection criteria: plant size with attractive flower and foliage colours. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. ‘Balshofron’ has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower bud: shape elliptic; Flower type: double; Petal: colour red-purple and type of markings speckled. On these bases, ‘Klecona’^Φ and ‘BFP-788 Bright Scarlet’^Φ were considered as most suitable comparators. ‘Klecona’^Φ was selected as the most similar comparator; ‘BFP-788 Bright Scarlet’^Φ was discarded as flower colour is clearly different. Parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Sep - Dec 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in September into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design (5 plants of the candidate and 6 plants of the comparator survived to flowering). Measurements taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Granted	‘Balshofron’
USA	2002	Granted	‘Balshofron’
EU	2002	Granted	‘Balshofron’

First sold in USA in Apr 2001. First Australian sale Jun 2003.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Wellington, NZ.

Table *Pelargonium* varieties

	'Balshfron'	*'Klecona'^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	116	122
std deviation	8.9	10.3
LSD/sig	22.6	ns
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	168	160
std deviation	35.6	12.5
LSD/sig	20.2	ns
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES		
mean	3.0	4.0
std deviation	1.1	0.7
LSD/sig	1.0	ns
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM		
	green	green
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	49	38
std deviation	4.1	2.9
LSD/sig	4.4	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	74	69
std deviation	6.8	6.5
LSD/sig	7.2	ns
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE		
	type 3	type 3
LEAF BLADE: BASE		
	open	open, closed open
LEAF BLADE: VARIEGATION		
	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	absent	present
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	medium
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	green	green
LEAF BLADE: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN		
	crenate	bi-crenate
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)		
mean	103	98
std deviation	16.1	7.5
LSD/sig	18.3	ns
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm)		

mean	50	42
std deviation	3.2	3.5
LSD/sig	3.5	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)		
mean	27	25
std deviation	2.9	2.1
LSD/sig	1.8	P≤0.01
PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD		
	light red	light red
PEDICEL: SWELLING		
	absent	present
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE		
	narrow elliptic	elliptic
FLOWER: TYPE		
	single	semi-double
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	5.4	7.3
std deviation	1.4	1.5
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01
PETAL: MARGIN		
	entire	entire
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	19	22.3
std deviation	1.6	2.3
LSD/sig	1.6	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE		
	58B/C	darker than N57A
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
	65D	N57A
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE		
	58D speckled	58A
UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS		
	present	present
UPPER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS		
	speckles	stripes
UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS		
	strong	weak to medium
UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	present	present
UPPER PETAL: SIZE OF WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	large	small
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE		

58B	darker than N57A
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE	
58B	N57A
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE	
58B speckled	42A
LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS	
present	absent
LOWER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS	
speckles	n/a
LOWER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS	
weak to medium	n/a
RHS chart 2001 edition	

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Pelargonium (*Pelargonium xhortorum* x *Pelargonium peltatum*)

Variety: 'Balgalbriö'
Synonym: Violet Bright

Application no: 2003/188
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Jul-2003
Accepted: 19-Nov-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0247541422
Fax: 0247544260

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Pelargonium Xhortorum × *Pelargonium peltatum*

Pelargonium

‘Balgalbrio’ syn Violet Bright

Application No: 2003/188 Accepted: 19 Nov 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: height medium (mean 122mm), width medium (mean 190mm), number of inflorescences few (mean 3.6 per plant), colour of stem green. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 50mm), width medium broad (mean 92mm), shape type 3, base open, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side medium, colour of zone on upper side red brown, type of incisions of margin crenate. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium (mean 120mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 47mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 26mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third dark red, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape narrow elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals medium (mean 7.8), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 21mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS N74B), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS N74A), colour of lower side red-purple (between RHS N74B and N74C), markings present, type of markings macule and stripes, conspicuousness of markings strong, white zone at the base absent. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS N74B), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS N74B), colour of lower side red-purple (between RHS N74B and N74C), markings absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS N74B), markings absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Pelargonium Xhortorum* selection code 867-21 × pollen parent *Pelargonium peltatum* selection code 1018-3 in a planned breeding program. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within the breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by flower type single and flower colour purple white bicolor. The pollen parent is characterised by leaf zone absent, and flower colour lavender with freckle. ‘Balgalbrio’ was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in 2000 at Arroyo Grande California USA. Selection criteria: spreading growth habit, floriferousness and interesting flower and foliage colours. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. ‘Balgalbrio’ has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Leaf blade: shape type 3, base open; Petal: colour dark red-purple and type of markings macule and stripes. On these bases, ‘Balgalpipn’[Ⓛ] and ‘Klelesmo’[Ⓛ] were selected as the most similar comparators. The parents of ‘Balgalbrio’ are not included as it has prominent leaf blade zonation and single flowers. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Sep - Dec 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in September into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design (5 plants of the comparator ‘Klelesmo’[Ⓛ] survived to flowering). Measurements taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Granted	‘Balgalbrio’
USA	2002	Granted	‘Balgalbrio’
EU	2002	Granted	‘Balgalbrio’

First sold in USA in Apr 2001. First Australian sale Jun 2003.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Wellington, NZ.

Table *Pelargonium* varieties

	‘Balgalbriob’	*‘Balgalpipn’^ϕ	*‘Klelesmo’^ϕ
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)			
mean	122	104	99
std deviation	10.3	6.1	8.9
LSD/sig	6.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	190	190	168
std deviation	12.5	25.9	35.6
LSD/sig	17.5	ns	P≤0.01
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES			
mean	3.6	2	3.2
std deviation	0.7	0	1.1
LSD/sig	0.7	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM			
	green	red	green
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	50	44	40
std deviation	2.9	2.7	4.1
LSD/sig	2.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	92	70	68
std deviation	6.5	3.4	6.8
LSD/sig	4.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE			
	type 3	type 3	type 3
LEAF BLADE: BASE			
	open	open	open
LEAF BLADE: VARIEGATION			
	absent	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ZONE ON UPPER SIDE			
	present	present	present
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE			
	medium	weak	weak to medium
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE			
	red brown	red brown	green
LEAF BLADE: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN			
	crenate	crenate	bi-crenate
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)			
mean	120	92	82
std deviation	7.5	7.4	16.1
LSD/sig	7.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm)			

mean	47	48	43
std deviation	3.5	4.3	3.2
LSD/sig	3.0	ns	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)			
mean	26	29	28
std deviation	2.1	3.2	2.9
LSD/sig	2.0	P≤0.01	ns
PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD			
	dark red	dark red	light red
PEDICEL: SWELLING			
	absent	absent	absent
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE			
	narrow elliptic	round to asymmetric ovate	
FLOWER: TYPE			
	double	double	semi double
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS			
mean	7.8	7.6	16.5
std deviation	1.5	0.5	1.4
LSD/sig	1.0	ns	P≤0.01
PETAL: MARGIN			
	entire	entire	entire
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	21	20	17
std deviation	2.3	2.5	1.6
LSD/sig	1.8	ns	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE			
	N74B	68A	N74A
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE			
	N74A	68A	N74B
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE			
	between N74B and N77C	68C/D	N74C
UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS			
	present	present	present
UPPER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS			
	macule and stripes	macule and stripes	macule and stripes
UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS			
	strong	weak to medium	strong
UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE			
	absent	absent	absent
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE			
	N74B	73A	N74A

LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE
N74B 73A N74B

LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE
 between N74B 68C/D N74C
 and N74C

LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS
 absent present present

LOWER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS
 n/a stripes macule and stripes

LOWER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS
 n/a weak strong

INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE
 N74B 73A N74B

INNER PETAL: MARKINGS
 absent present present

(RHS chart 2001 edition.)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

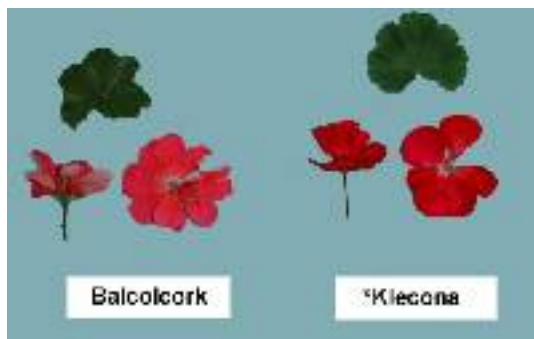
Ivy Pelargonium (*Pelargonium peltatum*)

Variety: 'Balcolcork'
Synonym: Coral Pink
Application no: 2003/189
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Jul-2003
Accepted: 19-Nov-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0247541422
Fax: 0247544260

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Pelargonium peltatum

Ivy Pelargonium

‘Balcolcork’ syn Coral Pink

Application No: 2003/189 Accepted: 19 Nov 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: height medium tall (mean 150mm), width medium (mean 221mm), number of inflorescences medium to few (mean 5 per plant), colour of stem green. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 45mm), width medium (mean 74mm), leaf type ivy, base open and fused, variegation absent. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium short (mean 83mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 43mm), length of longest pedicel medium short (mean 20mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third green, swelling present. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals medium to many (mean 13), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 15mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS N57A), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (redder than RHS N57A), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 58D and 50C), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings weak, white zone at the base present, size of white zone at the base small. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS N57A), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS N57B), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS 58D 50C), markings absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red-purple (redder than RHS N57A), markings absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Pelargonium peltatum* selection code BFP-2175 x pollen parent *Pelargonium peltatum* selection code BFP-2022 in a planned breeding program. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within the breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by flower colour dark purple. The pollen parent is characterised by flower colour hot rose pink. ‘Balcolcork’ was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in 1999 at Arroyo Grande California USA. Selection criteria: floriferousness and interesting flower and foliage colours. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. ‘Balcolcork’ has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower bud: shape elliptic; Flower type: double; Petal: colour red-purple and type of markings macule. On these bases, ‘Klecona’^Φ was selected as the most similar comparator. ‘Balcolburg’^Φ was originally chosen as a comparator but later discarded as in side by side comparisons flower colour is clearly different. Parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Sep - Dec 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in September into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design (7 plants of the candidate and 6 plants of the comparator survived to flowering). Measurements taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Granted	‘Balcolcork’
USA	2002	Granted	‘Balcolcork’
EU	2002	Granted	‘Balcolcork’
South Africa	2003	Applied	‘Balcolcork’

First sold in USA in Apr 2001. First Australian sale Jun 2003.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Wellington, NZ.

Table *Pelargonium* varieties

	‘Balcolcork’	*‘Klecona’[♢]
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	150	122
std deviation	6.1	10.3
LSD/sig	19.1	P≤0.01
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	221	160
std deviation	25.9	12.5
LSD/sig	17.0	P≤0.01
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES		
mean	4.9	4.0
std deviation	0	0.7
LSD/sig	0.9	ns
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM		
	green	green
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	45	38
std deviation	2.7	2.9
LSD/sig	3.8	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	74	69
std deviation	3.4	6.5
LSD/sig	6.1	ns
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE		
	ivy type	type 3
LEAF BLADE: BASE		
	open and fused	open, closed open
LEAF BLADE: VARIEGATION		
	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	present
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	medium
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	green
LEAF BLADE: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN		
	n/a	bi-crenate
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)		
mean	83	98
std deviation	7.4	7.5
LSD/sig	15.5	ns

INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm)

mean	43	42
std deviation	4.3	3.5
LSD/sig	3.0	ns

INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)

mean	20a	25
std deviation	3.2	2.1
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01

PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD

green	light red
-------	-----------

PEDICEL: SWELLING

present	present
---------	---------

FLOWER BUD: SHAPE

elliptic	elliptic
----------	----------

FLOWER: TYPE

double	semi-double
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FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS

mean	13.3	7.3
std deviation	0.5	1.5
LSD/sig	1.0	P≤0.01

PETAL: MARGIN

entire	entire
--------	--------

UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm)

mean	15	22.3
std deviation	2.5	2.3
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01

UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE

N57A	darker than N57A
------	------------------

UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE

redder than N57A	N57A
------------------	------

UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE

58D and 50C	58A
-------------	-----

UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS

present	present
---------	---------

UPPER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS

macule	stripes
--------	---------

UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS

weak	weak - medium
------	---------------

UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE

present	present
---------	---------

UPPER PETAL: SIZE OF WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE

small	small
-------	-------

LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE	
N57A	darker than N57A

LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE	
N57B	N57A

LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE	
58D and 50C	42A

LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS	
absent	absent

INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE	
redder than N57A	n/a

INNER PETAL: MARKINGS	
absent	n/a

(RHS chart 2001 edition)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

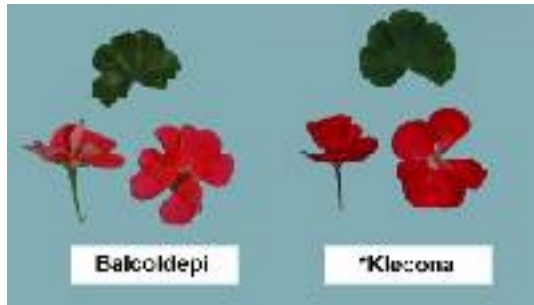
Ivy Pelargonium (*Pelargonium peltatum*)

Variety: 'Balcoldepi'
Synonym: Balcol Deep Pink
Application no: 2003/190
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Jul-2003
Accepted: 19-Nov-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0247541422
Fax: 0247544260

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Pelargonium peltatum

Ivy Pelargonium

‘Balcoldepi’ syn Balcol Deep Pink

Application No: 2003/190 Accepted: 19 Nov 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL, USA.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: height medium (mean 134mm), width medium (mean 194mm), number of inflorescences few to medium (mean 4 per plant), colour of stem green. Leaf blade: length medium (mean 39mm), width medium (mean 69mm), leaf type ivy, base closed not fused, variegation absent. Inflorescence: length of peduncle short (mean 68mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 51mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 22mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third light red, swelling present. Flower bud: shape elliptic. Flower: type double, number of petals many to medium (mean 15), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium narrow (mean 15mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS N57C), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (between RHS N57C and N57B), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS N57D), markings present, type of markings macule, conspicuousness of markings medium, white zone at the base present, size of white zone at the base medium small. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (RHS N57C), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS N57C), colour of lower side red-purple (RHS N57D), markings absent. Inner petal: colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS N57C), markings absent. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Pelargonium peltatum* selection code 8295-42 x pollen parent *Pelargonium peltatum* selection code 8315-B in a planned breeding program. Both parents are proprietary breeding stock plants within the breeding program. The seed parent is characterised by flower type semi-double. The pollen parent is characterised by flower type semi-double. ‘Balcoldepi’ was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in 1998 at Arroyo Grande California USA. Selection criteria: plant growth habit and medium green or dark coloured foliage, uniform flowering and interesting flower and foliage colours. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. ‘Balcoldepi’ has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Dr. Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower bud: shape elliptic; Flower type: double; Petal: colour red-purple and type of markings macule. On these bases, ‘Klecona’^Φ was selected as the most similar comparator. Parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above. No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Sep - Dec 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in September into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design (9 plants of the candidate and 6 plants of the comparator survived to flowering). Measurements taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2000	Granted	‘Balcoldepi’
USA	2001	Granted	‘Balcoldepi’
EU	2001	Granted	‘Balcoldepi’
South Africa	2003	Applied	‘Balcoldepi’

First sold in USA in Apr 2000. First Australian sale Jun 2003.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Wellington, NZ.

Table *Pelargonium* varieties

	‘Balcoldepi’	*‘Klecona’[♂]
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)		
mean	134	122
std deviation	6.1	10.3
LSD/sig	16.8	ns
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	194	160
std deviation	11.4	12.5
LSD/sig	15.0	P≤0.01
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES		
mean	3.7	4.0
std deviation	1.5	0.7
LSD/sig	0.8	ns
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM		
	green	green
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	39	38
std deviation	3.9	2.9
LSD/sig	3.3	ns
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	69	69
std deviation	6.2	6.5
LSD/sig	5.4	ns
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE		
	ivy type	type 3
LEAF BLADE: BASE		
	closed not fused	open, closed open
LEAF BLADE: VARIEGATION		
	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	present
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	medium
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE		
	n/a	green
LEAF BLADE: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN		
	n/a	bi-crenate
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)		
mean	68	98
std deviation	12.7	7.5
LSD/sig	13.7	P≤0.01

INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm)		
mean	51	42
std deviation	4.0	3.5
LSD/sig	2.6	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)		
mean	22	25
std deviation	1.1	2.1
LSD/sig	1.3	P≤0.01
PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD		
	light red	light red
PEDICEL: SWELLING		
	present	present
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE		
	elliptic	elliptic
FLOWER: TYPE		
	double	semi-double
FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS		
mean	15	7.3
std deviation	0.8	1.5
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01
PETAL: MARGIN		
	entire	entire
UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	15	22.3
std deviation	2.9	2.3
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE		
	N57C	darker than N57A
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
	between N57C and N57B	N57A
UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE		
	N57D	58A
UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS		
	present	present
UPPER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS		
	macule	stripes
UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS		
	medium	weak to medium
UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	present	present
UPPER PETAL: SIZE OF WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE		
	medium to small	small

LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE		
	N57C	darker than N57A
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
	N57C	N57A
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE		
	N57D	42A
LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS		
	absent	absent
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
	N57C	n/a
INNER PETAL: MARKINGS		
	absent	n/a
(RHS chart 2001 edition)		

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Busy Lizzie (*Impatiens walleriana*)

Variety: 'Baloespur'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/215
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 11-Aug-2003
Accepted: 30-Sep-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Impatiens walleriana

Busy Lizzie

‘Balolespur’

Application No: 2003/215 Accepted: 30 Sep 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: height medium, width narrow to medium. Shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak. Leaf: length medium to long, width medium to broad, ratio length/width large, variegation absent, colour of upper side RHS 147A, colour of lower side between veins RHS 147B, colour of veins on lower side green, blotches on the lower side present. Petiole: anthocyanin colouration of upper side absent or very weak. Peduncle: anthocyanin colouration of upper side absent or very weak. Flower: type double, width medium, number of colours two, main colour RHS 64A, secondary colour RHS 69D, distribution of secondary colour irregularly distributed on all petals. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 3123-1 x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 3095-1-1-1. The seed parent is characterised by red and white flowers, the pollen parent is characterised by burgundy and white flowers. The breeder's aim was to produce a short bushy *Impatiens* with double flowers and purple and pale purple bi-coloured petals. Selection criteria: ‘Balolespur’ was chosen on the basis medium height, double bi-coloured flowers and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balolespur’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Michael Uchneat, Elburn, Illinois, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: height low to medium. Flower: type double, number of colours two. On these bases *Impatiens* ‘Balpixdobur’, ‘Balolestop’ and ‘Balolepep’ were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge. However ‘Balolepep’ was excluded on the grounds that it has variegated leaves.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2003	Applied	‘Balolespur’

First overseas sale USA 23 Dec 2002 under the name of ‘Fiesta Ole Sparkler Purple’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table *Impatiens* varieties

	‘Balpixdobur’	‘Balolespur’	‘Balolestop’
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm) LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 3.4			
mean	11.8 ^b	12.2 ^b	21.6 ^a
std deviation	1.1	1.9	2.3
PLANT: WIDTH (cm) LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 3.7			
mean	28.4 ^b	31.0 ^b	39.4 ^a
std deviation	0.6	1.0	4.3
SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	absent to very weak	weak	absent to very weak
LEAF: LENGTH (including petiole) (mm) largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 8.0			
mean	59.6 ^b	79.2 ^a	84.4 ^a
std deviation	8.2	8.3	9.0
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 3.6			
mean	27.1 ^c	37.3 ^a	33.6 ^b
std deviation	1.3	1.3	1.5
LEAF: RATIO LENGTH/WIDTH largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.2			
mean	2.2 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.5 ^a
std deviation	0.2	0.3	0.2
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS 2001)			
	146A	147A	147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS (RHS, 2001)			
	148C	147B	147B
LEAF: BLOTCHES ON LOWER SIDE			
	absent	present	absent
PETIOLE: LENGTH largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 3.0			
mean	12.9 ^b	13.8 ^b	20.7 ^a
std deviation	1.5	2.3	3.4
PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE			
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	weak
PEDUNCLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE			
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
FLOWER: TYPE			
	double	double	double
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) – at widest on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 1.8			
mean	30.3 ^c	40.6 ^b	44.8 ^a
std deviation	1.3	1.5	2.7
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS			
	two	two	two
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			

N66A	64A	N57B
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
69D	69D	155B
FLOWER; DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR		
irregularly distributed on all petals	irregularly distributed on all petals	at the base of all petals

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Garden Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Balazwhit'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/174
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-May-2004
Accepted: 24-Jun-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Verbena xhybrida

Verbena

‘Balazwhit’

Application No: 2004/174 Accepted 24 June 2004.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-upright, length of longest stem medium. Stem: anthocyanin colouration absent. Leaf: length of blade short to medium, width of blade medium, shape of blade ovate, division of blade present, type of division divided, type of incisions of margin crenate, colour of upper side RHS 147A, colour of lower side RHS 147B, anthocyanin colouration on upper side absent, length of petiole short to medium. Inflorescence: diameter medium to large, shape in profile broad ovate. Flower: arrangement of corolla lobes overlapping, diameter of corolla medium. Calyx: anthocyanin colouration absent. Corolla tube: length medium, colour of tip of protruding hairs light green yellow. Corolla lobe: curvature of longitudinal axis straight, undulation of margin medium, number of colours one, colour pattern even, main colour RHS 155C, eye present, diameter of eye medium, colour of eye whitish green, change of colour with age absent. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 236 x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection Verb-D. The seed parent is characterised by a more upright growth habit, the pollen parent by also by a more upright growth habit flowers. The breeder's aim was to produce a broad inflorescence with white coloured flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balazwhit’ was chosen on the basis of semi upright growth habit, large inflorescences and white coloured flowers. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balazwhit’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, California, USA

Choice of Comparator The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: growth habit semi upright. Inflorescence diameter broad. Flower: colour white. On these bases ‘Sunmaririho’[Ⓛ] syn White Sensation[Ⓛ] and ‘Vertis’[Ⓛ] were considered as the most similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Vertis’[Ⓛ] was excluded because of dissected type of incisions on the leaves and smaller inflorescences.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Granted	‘Balazwhit’
Poland	2002	Granted	‘Balazwhit’
EU	2002	Granted	‘Balazwhit’
South Africa	2003	Applied	‘Balazwhit’

First overseas sale USA 1 Apr 2001 under the name of ‘Aztec White’. No prior Australian sale.

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

Table *Verbena* varieties

	‘Balazwhit’	*‘Sunmaririho’^ϕ syn White Sensation^ϕ
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi upright	semi upright
PLANT: LENGTH OF LONGEST STEM (cm)		
mean	34.4	37.4
std deviation	4.3	5.4
LSD/sig	10.0	ns
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent	absent
LEAF: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm) two largest leaves.		
mean	37.2	31.8
std deviation	3.8	2.9
LSD/sig	5.0	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) two largest leaves.		
mean	27.4	24.6
std deviation	2.3	2.2
LSD/sig	3.0	ns
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	ovate	ovate
LEAF: DIVISION OF BLADE	present	present
LEAF: TYPE OF DIVISION	divided	divided
LEAF: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN	crenate	crenate
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	147A	147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	147B	146A
LEAF: BLADE ANTHOCYANIN ON UPPER SIDE	absent	absent
LEAF: LENGTH OF PETIOLE (mm) two largest leaves.		
mean	4.9	3.1
std deviation	1.1	1.2
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm) two largest inflorescences.		
mean	61.1	53.4
std deviation	4.1	2.3
LSD/sig	3.9	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: SHAPE IN PROFILE	broad ovate	broad obovate
FLOWER: ARRANGEMENT OF COROLLA LOBES		

	overlapping	touching
<hr/>		
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) two largest flowers.		
mean	22.7	19.4
std deviation	1.2	0.5
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01
<hr/>		
CALYX: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION		
	absent	absent
<hr/>		
COROLLA TUBE: LENGTH (mm) – on largest two flowers. LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.8		
mean	21.2	19.4
std deviation	0.9	0.7
LSD/sig	1.0	P≤0.01
<hr/>		
COROLLA: COLOUR OF TIP OF PROTRUDING HAIRS		
	light green yellow	light green yellow
<hr/>		
COROLLA LOBE: CURVATURE OF LONGITUDINAL AXIS		
	absent	absent
<hr/>		
COROLLA LOBE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN		
	medium	medium to strong
<hr/>		
COROLLA: NUMBER OF COLOURS		
	1	1
<hr/>		
COROLLA: COLOUR PATTERN		
	even	even
<hr/>		
COROLLA: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	155C	155C
<hr/>		
COROLLA: EYE		
	present	present
<hr/>		
COROLLA: DIAMETER OF EYE		
	~3 mm	~2 mm
<hr/>		
COROLLA: COLOUR OF EYE		
	whitish green	whitish green
<hr/>		
COROLLA: CHANGE OF COLOUR WITH AGE		
	absent	absent
<hr/>		

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Busy Lizzie (*Impatiens walleriana*)

Variety: 'Balpixdobur'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2004/006
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 06-Jan-2004
Accepted: 01-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Impatiens walleriana

Busy Lizzie

‘Balpixdobur’

Application No: 2004/006 Accepted: 1 Mar 2004.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: height short to medium, width narrow to medium. Shoot: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Leaf: length short to medium, width narrow to medium, ratio length/width large, variegation absent, colour of upper side RHS 146A, colour of lower side between veins RHS 148C, colour of veins on lower side green, blotches on the lower side absent. Petiole: anthocyanin colouration of upper side absent or very weak. Peduncle: anthocyanin colouration of upper side absent or very weak. Flower: type double, width narrow, number of colours two, main colour RHS N66A, secondary colour RHS 69D, distribution of secondary colour irregularly distributed on all petals. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 3177-1-1-1 x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 3325-1. The seed parent is characterised by flower type single, the pollen parent is characterised by foliage density sparse. The breeder's aim was to produce a short bushy *Impatiens* with double flowers and red purple and white bi-coloured petals. Selection criteria: ‘Balpixdobur’ was chosen on the basis low height, double bi-coloured flowers and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balpixdobur’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Michael Uchneat, Elburn, Illinois, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge are: Plant: height low. Flower: type double, number of colours two. On these bases *Impatiens* ‘Balolespur and ‘Balolestop’ were considered as similar varieties of common knowledge.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2003	Applied	‘Balpixdobur’

First sale USA Dec 23, 2002 under the name of ‘Pixie Double Sparkler Burgandy’.

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

Table *Impatiens* varieties

	‘Balpixdobur’	‘Balolespur’	*‘Balolestop’
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.4			
mean	11.8 ^b	12.2 ^b	21.6 ^a
std deviation	1.1	1.9	2.3
PLANT: WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.7			
mean	28.4 ^b	31.0 ^b	39.4 ^a
std deviation	0.6	1.0	4.3
SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	absent to very weak	weak	absent to very weak
LEAF: LENGTH (including petiole) (mm) largest two leaves LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.0			
mean	59.6 ^b	79.2 ^a	84.4 ^a
std deviation	8.2	8.3	9.0
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) largest two leaves LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.6			
mean	27.1 ^c	37.3 ^a	33.6 ^b
std deviation	1.3	1.3	1.5
LEAF: RATIO LENGTH/WIDTH largest two leaves LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.2			
mean	2.2 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.5 ^a
std deviation	0.2	0.3	0.2
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS 2001)			
	146A	147A	147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE BETWEEN VEINS (RHS, 2001)			
	148C	147B	147B
LEAF: BLOTCHES ON LOWER SIDE			
	absent	present	absent
PETIOLE: LENGTH largest two leaves LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.0			
mean	12.9 ^b	13.8 ^b	20.7 ^a
std deviation	1.5	2.3	3.4
PETIOLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE			
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	weak
PEDUNCLE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF UPPER SIDE			
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
FLOWER: TYPE			
	double	double	double
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) – at widest on largest two flowers LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.8			
mean	30.3 ^c	40.6 ^b	44.8 ^a
std deviation	1.3	1.5	2.7
FLOWER: NUMBER OF COLOURS			
	two	two	two
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)			

N66A	64A	N57B
FLOWER: SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
69D	69D	155B
FLOWER; DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY COLOUR		
irregularly distributed on all petals	irregularly distributed on all petals	at the base of all petals

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Angelonia (*Angelonia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Balangimla'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/212
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 11-Aug-2003
Accepted: 18-Sep-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Angelonia hybrid

Angelonia

‘Balangimla’

Application No: 2003/212 Accepted: 18 Sep 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit upright, height medium. Stem: length medium to long, anthocyanin colouration below inflorescence weak, hairiness weak. Leaf: length medium to long, width medium, length to width ratio medium, variegation absent, colour of upper side dark green. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration strong. Flower: length across upper and lower lips medium, width across lower lip medium, length to width ratio medium. Upper lip: number of colours two, main colour RHS 86B, secondary colour pale purple, location of secondary colour at base, position of lobes at anthesis overlapping. Lower lip: number of colours on lateral lobes two, main colour of lateral lobes RHS 91A, secondary colour of lateral lobes pale purple, location of secondary colour on lobe at base of lobe, number of colours on median lobe two, main colour of median lobe RHS 91A, secondary colour of median lobe pale blue, location of secondary colour at base of lobe, spots in the pouch absent or very few, colour of nectary bulge and spur green white. Throat: length across the top short, width across the top narrow, length to width ratio medium, density of spots in chamber sparse, colour of anthers purplish. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection BFP-115 x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection BFP-272. The seed parent is characterised by dark purple coloured flowers, the pollen parent is characterised by white flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce an upright *Angelonia* with violet and violet blue flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balangimla’ was chosen on the basis upright growth habit, flower colour and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balangimla’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Flower: upper and lower lips with different colours, colour purple or violet. On these bases *Angelonia* ‘Balanglapi’, ‘Balanglav’ and ‘Hilo Princess’ were initially considered as similar varieties of common knowledge, however, ‘Balanglav’ (PVJ Vol. 14 No. 2) was excluded on the grounds that it is taller and has smaller flowers with the middle lobe on the lower lip coloured white and ‘Hilo Princess’ was excluded on the grounds that it is much taller and has longer leaves.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Granted	‘Balangimla’
USA	2002	Applied	‘Balangimla’
EU	2002	Granted	‘Balangimla’

First sale USA Apr 1, 2001 under the name of AngelMist™ ‘Lavender Improved’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Angelonia varieties

	‘Balangimla’	‘Balanglapi’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	upright	semi-upright
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	29.2	24.8
std deviation	4.4	4.3
LSD/sig.	3.8	P≤0.01
STEM: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	36.4	32.2
std deviation	4.2	2.9
LSD/sig.	7.7	n/s
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION BELOW INFLORESCENCE	weak	absent to very weak
STEM: HAIRINESS	weak	absent to very weak
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) – largest two leaves		
mean	82.0	71.4
std deviation	6.3	5.6
LSD/sig.	5.2	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – largest two leaves		
mean	13.6	10.9
std deviation	1.3	0.9
LSD/sig.	0.9	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO – largest two leaves		
mean	6.1	6.6
std deviation	0.6	0.5
LSD/sig.	0.6	n/s
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS 2001)	dark green	dark green
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	strong	strong
FLOWER: LENGTH (mm) – across upper and lower lips on largest two flowers		
mean	23.3	22.1
std deviation	1.3	0.6
LSD/sig.	1.0	P≤0.01
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) – across lower lip on largest two flowers		
mean	21.3	20.7
std deviation	0.7	0.5
LSD/sig.	0.4	P≤0.01
FLOWER: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO – on largest two flowers		
mean	1.09	1.07
std deviation	0.04	0.02
LSD/sig.	0.05	n/s
UPPER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS		

	two	two
UPPER LIP: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	86B	75A
UPPER LIP: SECONDARY COLOUR	pale purple	pale pink
UPPER LIP: LOCATION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	at base	at base
UPPER LIP: POSITION OF LOBES AT ANTHESIS	overlapping	overlapping
LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON LATERAL LOBES	two	two
LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF LATERAL LOBES (RHS, 2001)	91A	76C
LOWER LIP: SECONDARY COLOUR OF LATERAL LOBES	pale purple	pale pink
LOWER LIP: LOCATION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	at base of lobe	at base of lobe
LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON MEDIAN LOBE	two	one
LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF MEDIAN LOBE (RHS, 2001)	91A	76C
LOWER LIP: SECONDARY COLOUR OF MEDIAN LOBE	pale blue	n/a
LOWER LIP: LOCATION OF SECONDARY COLOUR ON MEDIAN LOBE	at base of lobe	n/a
LOWER LIP: SPOTS IN POUCH	absent or very few	absent or very few
LOWER LIP: COLOUR OF NECTARY BULGE AND SPUR	green white	green white
THROAT: LENGTH ACROSS THE TOP (mm) – on largest two flowers		
mean	6.3	6.9
std deviation	0.5	0.3
LSD/sig	0.4	P≤0.01
THROAT: WIDTH ACROSS THE TOP (mm) – on largest two flowers		
mean	6.6	6.5
std deviation	0.5	0.7
LSD/sig	0.7	n/a
THROAT: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO (mm) – on largest two flowers		
mean	0.96	1.12
std deviation	0.07	0.08
LSD/sig	0.08	P≤0.01
THROAT: DENSITY OF SPOTS IN CHAMBER		

	sparse	sparse
THROAT: COLOUR OF ANTHERS		
	purplish	yellowish

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

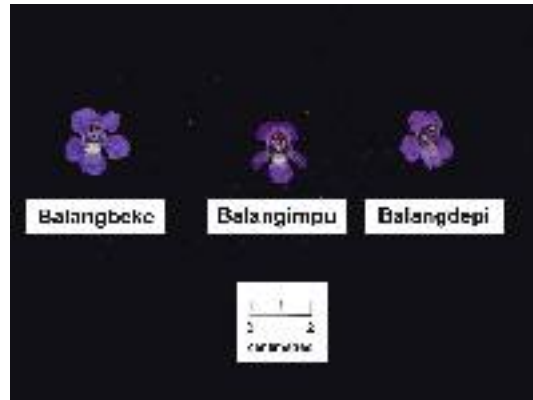
Angelonia (*Angelonia angustifolia*)

Variety: 'Balangbeke'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2004/003
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 06-Jan-2004
Accepted: 31-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Angelonia angustifolia

Angelonia

‘Balangbeke’

Application No: 2004/003 Accepted: 31 Mar 2004.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit horizontal, height low. Stem: length medium, anthocyanin colouration below inflorescence absent or very weak, hairiness absent or very weak. Leaf: length medium, width narrow, length to width ratio long, variegation absent, colour of upper side dark green. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration strong. Flower: length across upper and lower lips long, width across lower lip broad, length to width ratio medium. Upper lip: number of colours one, main colour of lobes RHS N87A, position of lobes at anthesis free. Lower lip: number of colours on lateral lobes one, main colour of lateral lobes RHS N87A, number of colours on middle lobe two, main colour of middle lobe RHS N87A, secondary colour of middle lobe greenish white, location of secondary colour on middle lobe at base of lobe, spots in the pouch absent or very few, colour of nectary bulge and spur green white. Throat: length across the top medium, width across the top narrow, length to width ratio medium, density of spots in chamber medium, colour of anthers purplish. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 190LV x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection 225E. The seed parent is characterised by upright growth habit, the pollen parent is characterised by purple flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a prostrate *Angelonia* with violet flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balangbeke’ was chosen on the basis horizontal growth habit, flower colour and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balangbeke’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Ellen Leue, Elburn, Illinois, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Plant: height very low. Flower: single colour on upper and lower lips, colour purple or violet. On these bases *Angelonia* ‘Balangimpu’, ‘Balangdepi’ ‘Balangdeum’ and ‘Balangpurp’ were initially considered as similar varieties of common knowledge, however, ‘Balangdeum’ (PVJ Vol. 14 No.2) and ‘Balangpurp’ (PVJ Vol. 14 No.2) were excluded on the grounds that they are taller and have smaller flowers with darker violet colours.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2003	Applied	‘Balangbeke’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Balangbeke’

First sale USA Dec 23, 2002 under the name of Angelmist™ ‘Basket Purple’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table *Angelonia* varieties

	‘Balangbeke’	‘Balangimpu’	‘Balangdepi’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	horizontal	semi-upright	upright
PLANT: HEIGHT TO TOP OF INFLORESCENCE (cm) LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 9.1			
mean	16.8 ^b	27.6 ^a	34.0 ^a
std deviation	3.7	6.6	3.2
STEM: LENGTH (cm) LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 5.1			
mean	28.0 ^b	38.0 ^a	34.0 ^a
std deviation	2.9	2.3	2.3
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION BELOW INFLORESCENCE	absent or very weak	weak	medium
STEM: HAIRINESS	absent or very weak	weak	medium to strong
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) – largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 6.7			
mean	75.2 ^b	96.8 ^a	98.4 ^a
std deviation	4.7	6.4	7.0
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 1.0			
mean	8.6 ^c	17.3 ^a	13.3 ^b
std deviation	0.7	1.4	0.5
LEAF: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO – largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.5			
mean	8.8 ^a	5.6 ^c	7.4 ^b
std deviation	0.6	0.3	0.3
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	dark green	dark green	dark green
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	strong	strong	strong
FLOWER: LENGTH (mm) – across upper and lower lips on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.9			
mean	25.5 ^a	24.5 ^b	21.7 ^c
std deviation	0.7	1.1	0.5
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) – across lower lip on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.7			
mean	23.8 ^a	21.5 ^b	21.3 ^b
std deviation	0.6	0.7	0.5
FLOWER: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO (mm) – on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.04			
mean	1.08 ^b	1.14 ^a	1.02 ^c
std deviation	0.05	0.04	0.03
UPPER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS	one	one	one
UPPER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF LOBES (RHS, 2001)	N87A	N82A	86A
UPPER LIP: POSITION OF LOBES AT ANTHESIS			

	free	touching	free
LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON LATERAL LOBES			
	one	one	one
LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF LATERAL LOBES (RHS, 2001)			
	N87A	N82A	86A
LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON MIDDLE LOBE			
	two	two	one
LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF MIDDLE LOBE (RHS, 2001)			
	N87A	N82A	86A
LOWER LIP: SECONDARY COLOUR OF MIDDLE LOBE			
	greenish white	greenish white	n/a
LOWER LIP: LOCATION OF SECONDARY COLOUR ON MIDDLE LOBE			
	at base of lobe	at base of lobe	n/a
LOWER LIP: SPOTS IN POUCH			
	absent or very few	medium	many
LOWER LIP: COLOUR OF NECTARY BULGE AND SPUR			
	green white	green white	green white
THROAT: LENGTH ACROSS THE TOP (mm) – on largest two flowers–LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.4			
mean	6.5 ^b	6.9 ^{ab}	7.2 ^a
std deviation	0.5	0.3	0.4
THROAT: WIDTH ACROSS THE TOP (mm) – on largest two flowers–LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.6			
mean	6.3 ^c	7.6 ^b	8.6 ^a
std deviation	0.5	0.5	0.5
THROAT: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO (mm) – on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.08			
mean	1.05 ^a	0.92 ^b	0.84 ^b
std deviation	0.08	0.08	0.05
THROAT: DENSITY OF SPOTS IN CHAMBER			
	medium	dense	dense
THROAT: COLOUR OF ANTHERS			
	purplish	purplish	purplish

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Angelonia (*Angelonia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Balanglapi'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/210
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 11-Aug-2003
Accepted: 18-Sep-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Angelonia hybrid

Angelonia

‘Balanglapi’

Application No: 2003/210 Accepted: 18 Sep 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-upright, height short to medium. Stem: length medium to long, anthocyanin colouration below inflorescence absent or very weak, hairiness absent or very weak. Leaf: length medium, width narrow to medium, ratio length/width medium, variegation absent, colour of upper side dark green. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration strong. Flower: length across upper and lower lips short to medium, width across lower lip narrow to medium, length to width ratio medium. Upper lip: number of colours two, main colour RHS 75A, secondary colour pale pink, location of secondary colour at base, position of lobes at anthesis overlapping. Lower lip: number of colours on lateral lobes two, main colour of lateral lobes RHS 76C, secondary colour of lateral lobes pale pink, location of secondary colour at base of lobe, number of colours on median lobe one, main colour of median lobe RHS 76C, spots in the pouch absent or very few, colour of nectary bulge and spur green white. Throat: length across the top short to medium, width across the top narrow, length to width ratio long, density of spots in chamber sparse, colour of anthers yellowish. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection BFP-142 x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection BFP-272. The seed parent is characterised by dark purple coloured flowers, the pollen parent is characterised by white flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce an *Angelonia* with pale purple flowers showing different colours on the upper and lower lips. Selection criteria: ‘Balanglapi’ was chosen on the basis semi-upright growth habit, flower colour and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balanglapi’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Flower: upper and lower lips with different colours, colours pale purple or violet. On these bases *Angelonia* ‘Balangimla’, ‘Balangpink’ and ‘Pandiana’ were initially considered as similar varieties of common knowledge, however, ‘Balangpink’ (PVJ Vol. 14 No. 2) was excluded on the grounds that it is taller, has narrower but longer flowers with pale red purple flowers and ‘Pandiana’ was excluded on the grounds that it is has pale red purple flowers.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Granted	‘Balanglapi’
USA	2002	Applied	‘Balanglapi’
EU	2002	Granted	‘Balanglapi’

First sale USA Apr 1, 2001 under the name of AngelMist™ ‘Lavender Pink’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table *Angelonia* varieties

	‘Balangimla’	‘Balanglapi’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	upright	semi-upright
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	29.2	24.8
std deviation	4.4	4.3
LSD/sig.	3.8	P≤0.01
STEM: LENGTH (cm)		
mean	36.4	32.2
std deviation	4.2	2.9
LSD/sig.	7.7	n/s
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION BELOW INFLORESCENCE	weak	absent or very weak
STEM: HAIRINESS	weak	absent or very weak
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) – largest two leaves		
mean	82.0	71.4
std deviation	6.3	5.6
LSD/sig.	5.2	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – largest two leaves		
mean	13.6	10.9
std deviation	1.3	0.9
LSD/sig.	0.9	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO – largest two leaves		
mean	6.1	6.6
std deviation	0.6	0.5
LSD/sig.	0.6	n/s
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS 2001)	dark green	dark green
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	strong	strong
FLOWER: LENGTH (mm) – across upper and lower lips on largest two flowers		
mean	23.3	22.1
std deviation	1.3	0.6
LSD/sig.	1.0	P≤0.01
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) – across lower lip on largest two flowers		
mean	21.3	20.7
std deviation	0.7	0.5
LSD/sig.	0.4	P≤0.01
FLOWER: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO – on largest two flowers		
mean	1.09	1.07
std deviation	0.04	0.02
LSD/sig.	0.05	n/s
UPPER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS		

	two	two
UPPER LIP: MAIN COLOUR (RHS, 2001)	86B	75A
UPPER LIP: SECONDARY COLOUR	pale purple	pale pink
UPPER LIP: LOCATION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	at base	at base
UPPER LIP: POSITION OF LOBES AT ANTHESIS	overlapping	overlapping
LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON LATERAL LOBES	two	two
LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF LATERAL LOBES (RHS, 2001)	91A	76C
LOWER LIP: SECONDARY COLOUR	pale purple	pale pink
UPPER LIP: LOCATION OF SECONDARY COLOUR	at base of lobe	at base of lobe
LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON MEDIAN LOBE	two	one
LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF MEDIAN LOBE (RHS, 2001)	91A	76C
LOWER LIP: SECONDARY COLOUR ON MEDIAN LOBE	pale blue	n/a
LOWER LIP: LOCATION OF SECONDARY COLOUR ON MEDIAN LOBE	at base	n/a
LOWER LIP: SPOTS IN POUCH	absent or very few	absent or very few
LOWER LIP: COLOUR OF NECTARY BULGE AND SPUR	green white	green white
THROAT: LENGTH ACROSS THE TOP (mm) – on largest two flowers		
mean	6.3	6.9
std deviation	0.5	0.3
LSD/sig	0.4	P≤0.01
THROAT: WIDTH ACROSS THE TOP (mm) – on largest two flowers		
mean	6.6	6.5
std deviation	0.5	0.7
LSD/sig	0.7	n/a
THROAT: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO (mm) – on largest two flowers		
mean	0.96	1.12
std deviation	0.07	0.08
LSD/sig	0.08	P≤0.01
THROAT: DENSITY OF SPOTS IN CHAMBER		

sparse	sparse
<hr/>	
THROAT: COLOUR OF ANTHERS	
purplish	yellowish
<hr/>	

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Angelonia (*Angelonia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Balangimpu'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/208
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 11-Aug-2003
Accepted: 18-Sep-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Angelonia hybrid

Angelonia

‘Balangimpu’

Application No: 2003/208 Accepted: 18 Sep 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-upright, height medium. Stem: length long, anthocyanin colouration below inflorescence weak to medium, hairiness weak. Leaf: length long, width broad, length to width ratio medium, variegation absent, colour of upper side dark green. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration strong. Flower: length across upper and lower lips medium to long, width across lower lip medium, length to width ratio medium to long. Upper lip: number of colours one, main colour RHS N82A, position of lobes at anthesis touching. Lower lip: number of colours on lateral lobes one, main colour of lateral lobes RHS N82A, number of colours on middle lobe two, main colour of middle lobe RHS N82A, secondary colour of middle lobe greenish white, location of secondary colour on lobe at base of lobe, spots in the pouch medium, colour of nectary bulge and spur green white. Throat: length across the top medium, width across the top medium, length to width ratio short to medium, density of spots in chamber dense, colour of anthers purplish. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection BFP-272 x pollen parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection BFP-115. The seed parent is characterised by white coloured flowers, the pollen parent is characterised by dark purple flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce a semi-upright *Angelonia* with violet flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balangimpu’ was chosen on the basis semi upright growth habit, flower colour and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balangimpu’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Scott Trees of Arroyo Grande, California.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower: single colour on upper and lower lips, colour purple or violet. On these bases *Angelonia* ‘Balangbeki’, ‘Balangdepi’ ‘Balangdeum’, ‘Balangpurp’ and ‘Mandiana Blue’ were initially considered as similar varieties of common knowledge, however, ‘Balangdeum’ (PVJ Vol. 14 No. 2) and ‘Balangpurp’ (PVJ Vol 14 No.2) were excluded on the grounds that they are taller and have smaller flowers with darker violet colours. ‘Mandiana Blue’ was excluded because it is much taller and has shorter and narrower leaves.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Granted	‘Balangimpu’
USA	2002	Applied	‘Balangimpu’
EU	2002	Granted	‘Balangimpu’

First sale USA Apr 1, 2001 under the name of AngelMist™ ‘Purple Improved’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Table *Angelonia* varieties

	‘Balangbeke’	‘Balangimpu’	‘Balangdepi’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	horizontal	semi-upright	upright
PLANT: HEIGHT TO TOP OF INFLORESCENCE (cm) LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 9.1			
mean	16.8 ^b	27.6 ^a	34.0 ^a
std deviation	3.7	6.6	3.2
STEM: LENGTH (cm) LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 5.1			
mean	28.0 ^b	38.0 ^a	34.0 ^a
std deviation	2.9	2.3	2.3
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION BELOW INFLORESCENCE	absent or very weak	weak	medium
STEM: HAIRINESS	absent or very weak	weak	medium to strong
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) – largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 6.7			
mean	75.2 ^b	96.8 ^a	98.4 ^a
std deviation	4.7	6.4	7.0
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 1.0			
mean	8.6 ^c	17.3 ^a	13.3 ^b
std deviation	0.7	1.4	0.5
LEAF: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO – largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.5			
mean	8.8 ^a	5.6 ^c	7.4 ^b
std deviation	0.6	0.3	0.3
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	dark green	dark green	dark green
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	strong	strong	strong
FLOWER: LENGTH (mm) – across upper and lower lips on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.9			
mean	25.5 ^a	24.5 ^b	21.7 ^c
std deviation	0.7	1.1	0.5
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) – across lower lip on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.7			
mean	23.8 ^a	21.5 ^b	21.3 ^b
std deviation	0.6	0.7	0.5
FLOWER: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO (mm) – on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.04			
mean	1.08 ^b	1.14 ^a	1.02 ^c
std deviation	0.05	0.04	0.03
UPPER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS	one	one	one
UPPER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF LOBES (RHS, 2001)	N87A	N82A	86A
UPPER LIP: POSITION OF LOBES AT ANTHESIS			

	free	touching	free
LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON LATERAL LOBES			
	one	one	one
LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF LATERAL LOBES (RHS, 2001)			
	N87A	N82A	86A
LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON MIDDLE LOBE			
	two	two	one
LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF MIDDLE LOBE (RHS, 2001)			
	N87A	N82A	86A
LOWER LIP: SECONDARY COLOUR OF MIDDLE LOBE			
	greenish white	greenish white	n/a
LOWER LIP: LOCATION OF SECONDARY COLOUR ON MIDDLE LOBE			
	at base of lobe	at base of lobe	n/a
LOWER LIP: SPOTS IN POUCH			
	absent to very weak	medium	strong
LOWER LIP: COLOUR OF NECTARY BULGE AND SPUR			
	green white	green white	green white
THROAT: LENGTH ACROSS THE TOP (mm) – on largest two flowers–LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.4			
mean	6.5 ^b	6.9 ^{ab}	7.2 ^a
std deviation	0.5	0.3	0.4
THROAT: WIDTH ACROSS THE TOP (mm) – on largest two flowers–LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.6			
mean	6.3 ^c	7.6 ^b	8.6 ^a
std deviation	0.5	0.5	0.5
THROAT: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO (mm) – on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.08			
mean	1.05 ^a	0.92 ^b	0.84 ^b
std deviation	0.08	0.08	0.05
THROAT: DENSITY OF SPOTS IN CHAMBER			
	medium	dense	dense
THROAT: COLOUR OF ANTHERS			
	purplish	purplish	purplish

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Angelonia (*Angelonia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Balangdepi'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/211
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 11-Aug-2003
Accepted: 18-Sep-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Ball Horticultural Company
Agent: Ball Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (03) 9798 5355
Fax: (03) 9798 3733

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Angelonia hybrid

Angelonia

‘Balangdepi’

Application No: 2003/211 Accepted: 18 Sep 2003.

Applicant: **Ball Horticultural Company**, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

Agent: **Ball Australia Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit upright, height medium to tall. Stem: length long, anthocyanin colouration below inflorescence medium, hairiness medium to strong. Leaf: length long, width medium, length to width ratio medium to long, variegation absent, colour of upper side dark green. Pedicel: anthocyanin colouration strong. Flower: length across upper and lower lips medium, width across lower lip medium, length to width ratio medium. Upper lip: number of colours one, main colour RHS 86A, position of lobes at anthesis free. Lower lip: number of colours on lateral lobes one, main colour of lateral lobes RHS 86A, number of colours on middle lobe one, main colour of middle lobe RHS 86A, spots in the pouch medium, colour of nectary bulge and spur green white. Throat: length across the top medium, width across the top wide, length to width ratio short to short, density of spots in chamber dense, colour of anthers purplish. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent Ball Horticultural Company proprietary breeding selection BFP-273 x pollen parent unnamed *Angelonia integrifolia*. The seed parent is characterised by light purple flowers, the pollen parent is characterised by purple flowers. The breeder’s aim was to produce an upright *Angelonia* with dark purple flowers. Selection criteria: ‘Balangdepi’ was chosen on the basis upright growth habit, flower colour and prolific flowering. Propagation: a number of mature stock plants were generated from the original seedling by cuttings through several generations to confirm uniformity and stability. ‘Balangdepi’ will be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Scott Trees, Arroyo Grande, California, USA..

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Flower: single colour on upper and lower lips, colour purple or violet. On these bases *Angelonia* ‘Balangimpu’, ‘Balangbeke’, ‘Balangdeum’ and ‘Balangpurp’ were initially considered as similar varieties of common knowledge, however, ‘Balangdeum’ (PVJ Vol. 14 No. 2) was excluded on the grounds that it is taller, has fewer hairs on the stem, has less dense foliage and has a much shorter leaf length to width ratio and ‘Balangpurp’ (PVJ Vol. 14 No. 2) was excluded on the grounds that it is much taller, has fewer hairs on the stem and has a large white spot on the keel petal.

Comparative Trial Location: Keysborough, VIC between Feb and Apr 2004. Conditions: heated polyhouse in southern Victorian (Latitude 38° South) conditions; plants begun as cuttings and transplanted to 135 mm pots in Feb 2004; media soilless, fertiliser controlled release. Trial design: plants randomised within split plots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2002	Applied	‘Balangdepi’
USA	2003	Applied	‘Balangdepi’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Balangdepi’

First sale USA Apr 1, 2002 under the name of AngelMist™ ‘Deep Plum Improved’. First Australian sale nil.

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

Angelonia varieties

	‘Balangbeke’	‘Balangimpu’	‘Balangdepi’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	horizontal	semi-upright	upright
PLANT: HEIGHT TO TOP OF INFLORESCENCE (cm) LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 9.1			
mean	16.8 ^b	27.6 ^a	34.0 ^a
std deviation	3.7	6.6	3.2
STEM: LENGTH (cm) LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 5.1			
mean	28.0 ^b	38.0 ^a	34.0 ^a
std deviation	2.9	2.3	2.3
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION BELOW INFLORESCENCE	absent or very weak	weak	medium
STEM: HAIRINESS	absent or very weak	weak	medium to strong
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) – largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 6.7			
mean	75.2 ^b	96.8 ^a	98.4 ^a
std deviation	4.7	6.4	7.0
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) – largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 1.0			
mean	8.6 ^c	17.3 ^a	13.3 ^b
std deviation	0.7	1.4	0.5
LEAF: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO – largest two leaves LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.5			
mean	8.8 ^a	5.6 ^c	7.4 ^b
std deviation	0.6	0.3	0.3
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	dark green	dark green	dark green
PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	strong	strong	strong
FLOWER: LENGTH (mm) – across upper and lower lips on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.9			
mean	25.5 ^a	24.5 ^b	21.7 ^c
std deviation	0.7	1.1	0.5
FLOWER: WIDTH (mm) – across lower lip on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.7			
mean	23.8 ^a	21.5 ^b	21.3 ^b
std deviation	0.6	0.7	0.5
FLOWER: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO (mm) – on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.04			
mean	1.08 ^b	1.14 ^a	1.02 ^c
std deviation	0.05	0.04	0.03
UPPER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS	one	one	one
UPPER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF LOBES (RHS, 2001)	N87A	N82A	86A
UPPER LIP: POSITION OF LOBES AT ANTHESIS			

	free	touching	free
<hr/>			
LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON LATERAL LOBES			
	one	one	one
<hr/>			
LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF LATERAL LOBES (RHS, 2001)			
	N87A	N82A	86A
<hr/>			
LOWER LIP: NUMBER OF COLOURS ON MIDDLE LOBE			
	two	two	one
<hr/>			
LOWER LIP: MAIN COLOUR OF MIDDLE LOBE (RHS, 2001)			
	N87A	N82A	86A
<hr/>			
LOWER LIP: SECONDARY COLOUR OF MIDDLE LOBE			
	greenish white	greenish white	n/a
<hr/>			
LOWER LIP: LOCATION OF SECONDARY COLOUR ON MIDDLE LOBE			
	at base	at base	n/a
<hr/>			
LOWER LIP: SPOTS IN POUCH			
	absent to very few	medium	many
<hr/>			
LOWER LIP: COLOUR OF NECTARY BULGE AND SPUR			
	green white	green white	green white
<hr/>			
THROAT: LENGTH ACROSS THE TOP (mm) – on largest two flowers–LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.4			
mean	6.5 ^b	6.9 ^{ab}	7.2 ^a
std deviation	0.5	0.3	0.4
<hr/>			
THROAT: WIDTH ACROSS THE TOP (mm) – on largest two flowers–LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.6			
mean	6.3 ^c	7.6 ^b	8.6 ^a
std deviation	0.5	0.5	0.5
<hr/>			
THROAT: LENGTH TO WIDTH RATIO (mm) – on largest two flowers LSD ($P \leq 0.01$) = 0.08			
mean	1.05 ^a	0.92 ^b	0.84 ^b
std deviation	0.08	0.08	0.05
<hr/>			
THROAT: DENSITY OF SPOTS IN CHAMBER			
	medium	dense	dense
<hr/>			
THROAT: COLOUR OF ANTHERS			
	purplish	purplish	purplish
<hr/>			

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

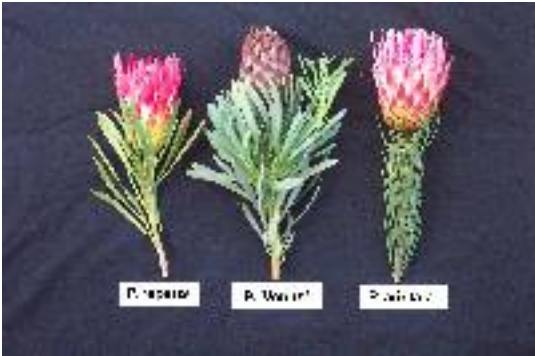
Protea (*Protea aristata* x *Protea repens*)

Variety: 'Venus'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2001/220
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 27-Aug-2001
Accepted: 26-Sep-2001
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: C.S.M. Michel
Agent: Proteaflora Enterprises
Telephone: 0397567233
Fax: 0397566948

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Protea aristata x *Protea repens*

Protea

‘Venus’

Application No: 2001/220 Accepted: 26 Sep 2001.

Applicant: **C.S.M. Michel**, Stellenbosch, South Africa.

Agent: **Proteaflora Enterprises**, Monbulk, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit spreading, height medium, development of lateral shoots immediately below inflorescence present, lignotuber absent. Leaf: length mean 104mm, width mean 11.4mm, length/width ratio 9.12, position of broadest part above middle, shape of apex acute, shape of base attenuate, shape in cross section flat, colour green RHS 147B, pubescence absent, undulation of margin absent. Flowering branch: length mean 375mm, diameter (10cm below base of flower head) mean 8.25mm, rigidity strong, pubescence absent. Flower head: narrowed basal part absent, length mean 124.16mm, width mean 105mm, length to width ratio 1.18, diameter of floret mass just before anthesis mean 70mm. Outer involucral bract: length of the exposed part mean 20.0mm, length mean 39.2mm, shape of apex obtuse, dry margin present, width of dry margin narrow, colour of central exposed area greyed purple RHS 184A. Inner involucral bract: length mean 93.2mm, shape oblong, shape of apex acute, incurving of apex medium, colour of apical part on outer side red RHS 47B, pubescence on outer side present, density of pubescence on outer side sparse, waxy covering on outer side absent, fringe of margin present, apical tuft present, colour of apical tuft white. Floret mass: height in relation to involucral bracts lower, shape of apex pointed, colour (as seen from above) red RHS 51C. Floret: length of style after anthesis 70mm, junction of pollen presenter to style inconspicuous. Time of peak flowering (Monbulk, Victoria): December. Note: all colour chart numbers refer to the 1986 edition.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: *P. aristata* x *P. repens*. The seed parent is characterised by poor vigour, upright habit, linear leaves, rigid stems, late summer flowering period and pink cylindrical flowers. The putative pollen parent (*P. repens*) is characterised high vigour, sprawling habit, narrow oblanceolate leaves late Summer flowering season and red obconical flowers. Seed was collected from *P. aristata* plant that was growing in a *P. repens* orchard in Stellenbosch, South Africa in 1984. Venus was selected from the seedling progeny at the time of first flowering in 1989. Selection criteria: improved vigour relative to *P. aristata*, rigid flower stems, narrow oblanceolate leaves, red obovate inflorescences with fringed bracts, and Late Spring-Summer flowering time. Propagation: from cuttings. Venus has been propagated for more than 7 generations without any off- types. Breeder: C.S.M. Michel, Stellenbosch, South Africa.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Leaf shape: narrow oblanceolate Flowering season: summer, flower colour: red. *P. aristata* shares similar inflorescence characteristics with Venus, although it has slightly later flower season. *P. repens* shares similar leaf characters and a later flowering season. On this basis, both parent species were included in the trial. There are no other similar varieties with summer flowering season.

Comparative Trial Location: Monbulk, VIC. Autumn 2001- Summer 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in open nursery conditions with overhead irrigation, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings initially planted into 140mm pots, then in early 2003, into 200mm pots, pots filled with pinebark based potting mix, nutrition maintained with controlled release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 20 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: leaf measurements from 10 plants, flower samples from the 6 Venus plants that flowered in the trial. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
South Africa	1994	Granted	‘Venus’
New Zealand	2002	Applied	‘Venus’

First overseas sale Germany 18 Sep 1995. First Australian sale Sep 2001.

Description: **Paul Armitage**, Monbulk, Vic

Table *Protea* varieties

	‘Venus’	*<i>P. aristata</i>	*<i>P. repens</i>
LEAF: SHAPE	oblanceolate	linear	oblanceolate
INLORESCENCE: SHAPE OF INVOLUCRE JUST PRIOR TO ANTHESIS	obovate	cylindrical	obconical
INNER INVOLUCRAL BRACT: FRINGE OF MARGIN	present	present	absent
INNER INVOLUCRAL BRACT: COLOUR OF APICAL PART ON OUTER SIDE	RHS 47B	RHS 51A	RHS 53A
FLORET MASS: SHAPE OF APEX	pointed	pointed	flattened
FLOWERING SEASON: TIME OF PEAK FLOWERING (MONBULK)	December	January	February

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*)

Variety: 'CW 99-OL'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/120
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 30-May-2003
Accepted: 27-Jun-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Cal/West Seeds
Agent: Adams Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: (02) 4930 0544
Fax: (02) 4930 0588

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Carthamus tinctorius

Safflower

‘CW 99-OL’

Application No: 2003/120 Accepted: 27 Jun 2003.

Applicant: **Cal/West Seeds**, Woodland, California, USA.

Agent: **Adams Australia Pty Ltd**, Maitland, NSW.

Characteristics First leaf: length of blade medium, width of blade medium, ratio length/width of blade medium, length of petiole medium, number of spines many, dentations medium. Plant: height 15 days after emergence medium, time of flowering (50% of plants with at least one inflorescence open) late, height of insertion of first branch (from ground level) medium, height at flowering medium to tall, length of longest primary branch long, petal colour yellow. Sixth leaf: green colour medium, length of blade medium, width of blade medium, ratio length/width of blade medium, shape obovate, number of spines medium, dentations strong. Capitulum: length of middle bract short, width of middle bract narrow, ratio length/width of middle bract medium, number of spines of middle bract many. Petal: change of colour present. Grain: 1,000 seed weight medium, size medium, colour white. Seed: oil content high, percentage of oleic acid high.

Origin and Breeding Controlled Pollination: Seed parent ‘S-517’ x pollen parent ‘X1317-2’. The seed parent is characterised by its medium height and its very low resistance to Race 4 Fusarium wilt. The pollen parent is characterised by its very late maturity and low oil content of the seed. The original F₂ population resulted from the F₁ cross ‘S-517’ x ‘X1317-2’. ‘CW 99-OL’ was developed as an oleic oil type variety by pedigree selection for increased oil percentage, high seed yield, and improved resistance to Fusarium wilt, Verticillium wilt, and rust. Beginning with the F₂ population all breeding materials were grown near Clarksburg, California USA in a field known to have soil infested with *Fusarium oxysporum* (race complex 1 and 2). Selection criteria: each generation, individual plants identified as resistant to Fusarium wilt and having good agronomic characteristics were self-pollinated and those plants subsequently selected for high oil percentage were advanced to the next generation. Propagation: bulked progenies of a single F₃ plant were used for evaluation and seed increases of ‘CW 99-OL’. ‘CW 99-OL’ appears stable and uniform through seven generations of selfing and during our seed multiplication program. Because ‘CW 99-OL’ is an F₃-derived variety some heterozygosity has been maintained in the population. Yellow flowered, tall, or late maturing plants occur less than 1:2,000 (0.05%). Breeder: Jonathan Reich, California, USA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Height: tall, Resistance to Race 4 Fusarium wilt: high, Dry flower colour: orange. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the assessment: ‘S-517’, ‘S-518’ and ‘CW88-OL’.

Comparative Trial Data was collected from variety yield trials in California from 1997 to 2001 at sites including Knights Landing, Clarksburg (Fusarium nursery), Courtland, Meridian, Robbins, Woodland, Bakersfield Corcoran and Stockton.

Previous Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Variety Name
USA	2002	Granted	‘CW 99-OL’

Previously Sold in the USA on 25 Feb 2002. Prior Australian sales nil.

Description: **Ian Mack**, Adams Australia Pty Ltd, Maitland, NSW.

Table *Carthamus* varieties

	‘CW 99-OL’	‘CW 88-OL’	‘S-517’	‘S-518’
FLOWER: COLOUR WHEN FRESH				
yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow
FLOWER: COLOUR WHEN DRY				
orange	yellow	orange	orange	orange
PLANT: HEIGHT				
medium-tall	medium	medium	medium	medium
RESISTANCE TO: RACE 4 FUSARIUM				
high	high	susceptible	susceptible	susceptible

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)

Variety: 'Rees'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/202
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 06-Aug-2003
Accepted: 23-Oct-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

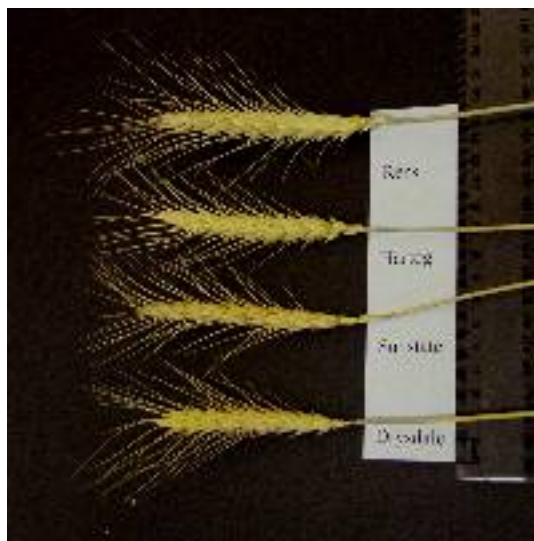
Title Holder: CSIRO, AWB Limited and Grains Research and Development Corporation

Agent: Stephanie von Gavel

Telephone: (02) 6283 8123

Fax: (02) 6283 8181

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Triticum aestivum

Wheat

‘Rees’

Application No: 2003/202 Accepted: 23 Oct 2003.

Applicant: **Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation**, Canberra, ACT and **AWB Limited**, Melbourne, VIC and **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

Agent: **Stephanie von Gavel**, Executive Manager, Graingene, Griffith, ACT.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, height medium. Flag leaf: blade strongly recurved, anthocyanin colouration of auricles absent or very weak, glaucosity of sheath medium. Ear: time of emergence early, glaucosity medium, shape in profile parallel sided, density medium, length medium, colour white. Straw: pith in cross section thin. Awns: present, length at tip of ear medium. Lower glume: beak length short. Grain: colour white, hardness hard. Seasonal type: spring type.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: crossing of ‘Hartog’ to ‘Quarrior’ by controlled pollination commenced at the CSIRO Division of Plant Industry in 1991, using ‘Hartog’ as the female recurrent parent, and selecting at different stages during backcrossing and selfing for varying levels of carbon isotope discrimination (CID, an indicator of transpiration efficiency), and similarity to ‘Hartog’. Inbred lines derived from the cross ‘Hartog’*3/‘Quarrior’, displaying different levels of CID, were received from the CSIRO and grown in rows at the Queensland Department of Primary Industries’ Wellcamp Farm in 1996. Line ‘52-5 L’ was designated as ‘QT10187’. ‘QT10187’ was evaluated in Queensland Department of Primary Industries’ yield trials, pathology and baking quality tests each year during 1997-2002, and in the National Cereal Rust Control Program (NCRCP), Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, through co-operators in the Disease Progress Nursery (DPN) in 2001 and 2002. ‘QT10187’ was selected for release on the basis of all of these results, and renamed ‘Rees’ in 2003. ‘Rees’ was developed as a typically quick maturing winter-sown wheat well adapted to the northern wheat-growing region of Australia. Selection criteria: high yield, good agronomic, milling and baking characteristics, high disease resistance and low carbon isotope discrimination. Propagation: seed produced by self-pollination through at least two generations. The work was conducted at CSIRO Black Mountain Laboratories, Acton, ACT, Ginninderra Experiment Station, Ginninderra, ACT, and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries’ Queensland Wheat Research Institute (now Leslie Research Centre), 13 Holberton Street, Toowoomba, Qld. The most advanced commercial stock of ‘Rees’ had undergone three cycles of seed multiplication prior to 2003, with selection to remove off types. The main off type was tall plants, which occurred at a low frequency. Breeders: Dr Richard Richards, Dr Anthony Condon, Dr Greg Rebetzke (CSIRO Division of Plant Industry GPO Box 1600, Canberra ACT 2601), Dr Graham Farquhar (Research School of Biological Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra ACT 2000) and Dr Phillip Banks (Department of Primary Industries’ Leslie Research Centre Toowoomba, Queensland).

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics comprised similar agro-ecological adaptation, time to maturity, milling and baking quality characteristics and disease resistance. ‘Rees’ is putatively distinct from ‘Hartog’ in having longer time to heading and low carbon isotope discrimination, and from ‘Quarrior’ in being quicker maturing and having lower ear glaucosity. ‘Hartog’ was included as the recurrent parent and most similar variety. ‘Drysdale’[Ⓛ] was included as a line with similar pedigree and selection history to ‘Rees’, and ‘Sunstate’[Ⓛ] as a line similar to the recurrent parent ‘Hartog’. ‘Quarrior’ was not included as it is much slower maturing than ‘Rees’, and has much greater ear glaucosity. Other lines considered for comparison but not included were ‘Batavia’, ‘Baxter’[Ⓛ], ‘Cunningham’, ‘Giles’[Ⓛ], ‘Janz’, ‘Lang’[Ⓛ], ‘Petrie’[Ⓛ], ‘QT10198’, ‘QT10776’, ‘Strzelecki’[Ⓛ], ‘Sunco’ and ‘Sunvale’[Ⓛ] (all slower maturing than ‘Rees’), ‘Pelsart’ (pronounced physiological melanism, which is absent in ‘Rees’), ‘QT10580’, ‘Vulcan’ (both with shorter ears than ‘Rees’), ‘QT8750’ (longer ears than ‘Rees’) and ‘Leichhardt’ (longer glume beaks and better yellow spot resistance than ‘Rees’).

Comparative Trial Location: Wellcamp Farm, Wellcamp, Jondaryan shire, Queensland, Jul-Nov 2003. Conditions: Plants were raised in well-fertilised soil in open beds with some supplementary irrigation. Trial design: single row plots of approximately 200 plants each of three* generations of ‘Rees’ and its comparators, except for ‘Drysdale’[Ⓛ], where each plot comprised approximately 100 plants. The plots were arranged in a randomised block with 10 replications. Measurements: taken from five specimens selected at random from each plot in the first six replications. Data for time to heading of ‘Rees’ and ‘Hartog’ was also taken from nineteen S4 trials grown in southern and central Queensland, 2000 to 2003.

- * The generation used for distinctness and uniformity was the most advanced seed production generation, and the additional generation used for stability was the one preceding this.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Tony Done**, Toowoomba, QLD.

Table *Triticum* varieties

	‘Rees’	*‘Drysdale’^(b)	*‘Sunstate’^(b)	*‘Hartog’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm, excluding awns)				
mean	82	77	78	76
std deviation	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.5
LSD/sig	5.0	ns	ns	ns
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH	medium	strong to very strong	medium	medium
EAR: TIME OF EMERGENCE (days from sowing in 19 trials, 2000 to 2003)				
mean	94	n/a	n/a	90
EAR SHAPE IN PROFILE	parallel sided	parallel sided	parallel sided	parallel sided
EAR: GLAUCOSITY	medium	very strong	medium	medium
EAR: LENGTH (mm, excluding awns)				
mean	107	107	114	110
std deviation	4.1	5.2	3.6	4.0
LSD/sig	4.6	ns	P≤0.01	ns
EAR: COLOUR	white	white	white	white
EAR: INTERNODE LENGTH (mm, mean of six centre internodes)				
mean	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7
std deviation	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.20
LSD/sig	0.21	ns	ns	P≤0.01
STRAW: PITH IN CROSS SECTION	thin	thin	thin	thin
AWNS: PRESENCE	present	present	present	present
AWNS: LENGTH (mm)				
mean	49	43	42	42
std deviation	2.7	4.5	4.0	4.0
LSD/sig	3.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
GLUME: BEAK LENGTH (mm)				
mean	2.6	3.6	3.0	2.7
std deviation	0.61	0.89	0.80	0.58
LSD/sig	0.76	P≤0.01	ns	ns
GRAIN: COLOUR	white	white	white	white
SEASONAL TYPE	spring type	spring type	spring type	spring type
GROWTH STAGE (decimal code, 26 Sept 2003, 1 Oct 2003)	52,62	53,63	53,64	53,64

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

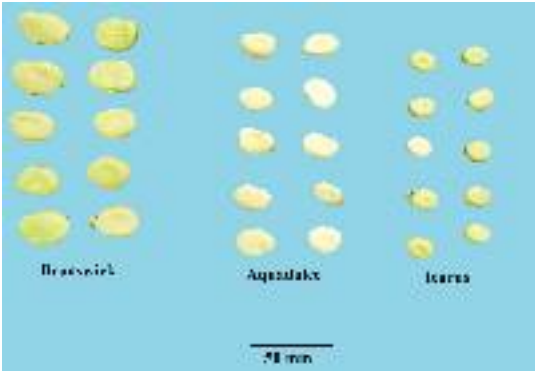
Field Bean (*Vicia faba*)

Variety: 'Brunswick'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/078
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 11-Apr-2003
Accepted: 14-May-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Emerald Park Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: (08) 8733 2217
Fax: (08) 8733 4144

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Vicia faba

Field Bean

‘Brunswick’

Application No: 2003/078 Accepted: 14 May 2003.

Applicant: **Emerald Park Pty Ltd**, Millicent, SA.

Characteristics Plant: height tall. Stem: number of nodes medium, anthocyanin colouration medium. Foliage: colour medium green. Leaflet: length medium, width medium (45-55 mm), position middle. Flower: length long (40-42 mm), wing melanin spot present, colour of melanin spot black, standard anthocyanin present. Time of flowering: medium. Pod: length medium, width broad. Seed hilum: black pigmentation present. Dry seed: shape irregular, colour green, 100 seed weight mean 52.06g. Seed size: greater than 16mm 86.30%, greater than 11mm 98.50%

Origin and Breeding Mass selection: 7 cycles of selection from ‘Aquadulce’ for green testa and large seed. The initial selections were made from a population of ‘Aquadulce’ containing less than 1% of seeds with green testa colour in 1982. Progeny of these with green testa (3%) were selected in 1983 and sown in 1984, 55% of the progeny of this generation had green seed testa. From 1992 to 1998 several cycles of selection were made for green seed testa and large size (>16mm). Selection criteria: green testa colour, large seed size (>16mm). Propagation: by seed. Breeder: G.N. Bell, Millicent, SA.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Seed: testa colour green. On the basis of this grouping characteristic ‘Icarus’ was included as the most similar variety of common knowledge. The original source material, ‘Aquadulce’, from which the candidate variety was selected, was also included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding.

Comparative Trial Location: Millicent, SA, May-Feb 2003. Conditions: The trial site was prepared in a commercial field of broad beans. The same fertilizers and pesticides were applied to the trial site as for the whole field. Trial design: three reps of each variety randomly distributed through out the trial site. Each plot was 13m x 0.7m with two rows per plot spaced 0.3m apart and sown at 10cm spacings. Measurements: Trials were hand harvested over a two week period in February 2004. Measurements were taken from 25 plants, taken at random and excluding plants at the ends of the rows

Prior Applications and Sales .

First sold Israel, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait in Mar 2002. First Australian sales nil.

Description: **Richard Laker**, Millicent, SA.

Table *Vicia* varieties

	‘Brunswick’	*‘Aquadulce’	*‘Icarus’
PLANT: HEIGHT	tall	tall	short
STEM: NUMBER OF NODES	medium	medium	medium
STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	medium	medium	strong
FOLIAGE: COLOUR	medium green	medium green	bluish green with red venation
LEAFLET: LENGTH	medium	medium	medium
LEAFLET: WIDTH	medium (45-55 mm)	medium (45-55 mm)	narrow (30-35 mm)
LEAFLET POSITION:	middle	middle	middle
FLOWER: LENGTH	long (40-42 mm)	medium (34-36 mm)	medium (33-35 mm)
FLOWER: WING MELANIN SPOT	present	present	present
FLOWER: COLOUR OF MELANIN SPOT ON WING	black	black	black
FLOWER: STANDARD ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	present	present	present
TIME OF FLOWERING:	medium	medium	early
POD: LENGTH	medium	medium	short
POD: WIDTH	broad	medium	narrow
SEED HILUM: BLACK PIGMENTATION	present	present	present
DRY SEED: SHAPE	irregular	irregular	irregular
DRY SEED: 100 SEED WEIGHT (g)	192.15	142.11	87.62
std deviation	3.243	2.680	1.805
LSD/sig	1.168	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

DRY SEED: COLOUR			
	green	beige	green
<hr/>			
SEED SIZE: GREATER THAN 16mm	86.3%	30.5%	0%
<hr/>			
SEED SIZE: GREATER THAN 11mm	98.5%	95.5%	54%
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Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Brunswick grass (*Paspalum nicorae*)

Variety: 'BLUE EVE'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 1999/362
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 14-Dec-1999
Accepted: 17-Dec-1999
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

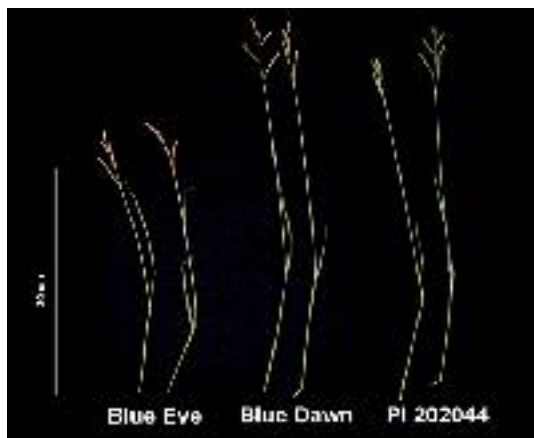
Title Holder: Enviroseeds Pty Ltd

Agent: N/A

Telephone: 0732011741

Fax: 0732011006

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Paspalum nicorae

Brunswick Grass

‘Blue Eve’

Application No: 1999/362 Accepted: 17 Dec 1999.

Applicant: **Enviroseeds Pty Ltd**, Mt Crosby, Brisbane, QLD.

Characteristics Plant: growth cycle perennial, texture medium, height medium, stolon absent, rhizome present. Stem: culm short (30.7cm), anthocyanin colouration present, internode length short (8.4cm). Leaf: length short (10.4mm), width narrow (4.3mm), colour green (RHS 147B, 1986), sheath length short (10.9cm). Inflorescence: panicle type sub-digitate. Time of flowering: early. Seed: lemma colour dark brown, caryopsis colour light brown.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: ‘Blue Eve’ was identified on 13 Jan 1998 as a single plant in a 2,000m² sward of ‘Blue Dawn’ containing approximately 130,370 plants that was sown with ‘Blue Dawn’ seed at 5kg/ha on 4 Nov 1997 at Clifton Park Turf Supplies, Chambers Flat. Selection criteria: ‘Blue Eve’ is a finer grass than ‘Blue Dawn’, having shorter height, shorter leaf sheath and fewer seed heads. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr. Walter Scattini, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane, QLD.

Choice of Comparators The parent ‘Blue Dawn’ is the only other variety of common knowledge in existence at the time of lodgement of this application. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified. The original parental material of ‘Blue Dawn’, PI 202044 obtained from the USDA, was also included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: Lot 2, Manchester Road, Mount Crosby, Brisbane, summer-summer 2003/04. Conditions: drip irrigated trial conducted in the field, plants propagated from seed 600mm spacing in rows 2m apart, nutrition maintained with Enviroganics compost and ammonium sulphate. Trial design: ten plants per treatment in a randomised block design with three blocks. Measurements: from all plants. One culm per plant sampled, except for plant vigour and number of seed heads sampling each whole plant. Means for a variety in each block (replicate) used in statistical analyses.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Walter Scattini**, Agricultural Consulting, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane, QLD

Table *Paspalum* varieties

	‘Blue Eve’	*‘Blue Dawn’	*‘PI 202044’
LENGTH OF CULM ABOVE SECOND NODE (cm)			
mean	30.7	49.5	51.1
std deviation	6.15	4.46	3.94
LSD/sig	5.59	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF RACEMES			
mean	5.3	5.3	4.9
std deviation	1.09	0.88	0.83
LSD/sig	0.42	ns	ns
LENGTH OF LOWEST RACEME (cm)			
mean	5.19	5.61	5.61
std deviation	0.58	0.52	0.59
LSD/sig	0.56	ns	ns
LENGTH OF FIRST INTERNODE FROM TIP OF SUB-DIGITATE PANICLE (cm)			
mean	8.4	13.2	13.9
std deviation	1.54	2.60	2.37
LSD/sig	2.29	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF LEAF SHEATH ON SECOND NODE FROM TIP OF SUB-DIGITATE PANICLE (cm)			
mean	10.9	15.0	14.6
std deviation	2.23	2.24	1.35
LSD/sig	1.78	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LENGTH OF SECOND LEAF BLADE FROM TIP OF SUB-DIGITATE PANICLE (cm)			
mean	10.4	12.7	12.8
std deviation	2.50	3.65	3.44
LSD/sig	3.19	ns	ns
WIDTH OF SECOND LEAF BLADE FROM TIP OF SUB-DIGITATE PANICLE (mm)			
mean	4.3	5.4	5.1
std deviation	0.70	1.09	1.24
LSD/sig	1.04	P≤0.01	ns
NUMBER OF SEED HEADS (on 17 February 2004)			
mean	26.3	152.4	121.4
std deviation	29.08	55.66	64.86
LSD/sig	67.75	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1986)			
	147B	147B	147B (29% of plants 138A-B)
PLANT VIGOUR (on 20 May 2003)(scale 1 = low, 5 = high)			
mean	2.23	4.63	4.47

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

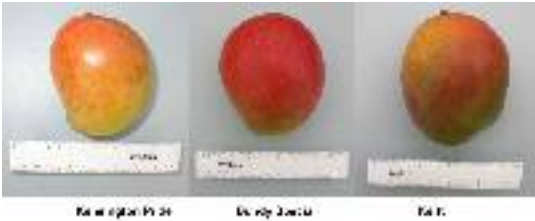
Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

Variety:	'Bundy Special'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	2003/004
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	06-Jan-2003
Accepted:	17-Feb-2003
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Errol Wayne and Beverly June Balke
Agent: Dr Lloyd Donaldson
Telephone: (07) 4125 7889
Fax: (07) 4125 7889

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Mangifera indica

Mango

‘Bundy Special’

Application No: 2003/004 Accepted: 17 Feb 2003.

Applicant: **Errol Wayne and Beverly June Balke**, Gin Gin, QLD.

Characteristics Tree: form erect, vigour moderate, time of fruit maturity mid to late season. Young leaf: anthocyanin colouration present, hue of anthocyanin colouration reddish, intensity of anthocyanin colouration strong. Mature leaf: predominant shape oblong, shape of tip acute, shape of base acute, attitude horizontal, relief of upper surface raised between veins, length medium (mean 270.8mm), width broad (mean 70.0mm), length/width ratio medium (mean 4.16), petiole length medium (37.5mm), shape in cross section slightly concave, twisting of blade absent, terpinolene aroma present when crushed. Inflorescence: attitude drooping, colour of axis red-purple, length medium to long, bunch-bearing habit present (2-3 fruits commonly carried on each inflorescence). Mature fruit: prominence of neck strong, shape in cross section narrow elliptic, depth of stalk cavity shallow, groove in left shoulder absent, sinus proximal of stylar scar absent, bulge proximal of stylar scar absent, length medium to long (mean 118.6mm), width medium to wide (mean 102.6mm), length/width ratio medium (mean 1.16). Ripe fruit: predominant colour of skin red and yellow (skin develops high levels of red anthocyanin where exposed to sun), firmness of flesh firm, texture of flesh fine, amount of fibre in flesh attached to stone low, main colour of flesh yellow-orange, turpentine flavour present. Sap exudation: present at harvest with sap burn and skin browning. Seed: size medium, polyembryony absent (monoembryonic).

Origin and Breeding Open-pollination: an open-pollinated seedling tree with ‘Kensington Pride’ and ‘Keitt’ characteristics recognised by Mr & Mrs E.W. Balke as a fruit variety of potential merit. Scions from the parent tree were propagated onto seedling ‘Kensington Pride’ mango rootstocks by Mr & Mrs E.W. Balke and established on their property on Redhill Farms Road at Gin Gin, QLD for further observations. Selection criteria: precocious, reliable-cropping, with medium-sized, coloured fruit and a distinctive terpinolene flavour. Propagation: a monoembryonic variety that is vegetatively propagated by grafting scions onto seedling rootstocks. Breeder: Mr E.W. and Mrs B.J. Balke, Redhill Farms Road, Gin Gin, QLD 4671.

Choice of Comparators ‘Kensington Pride’ and ‘Keitt’ were chosen as comparators and varieties of common knowledge with characteristics (strong terpinolene flavour and fruiting habit) most similar to the candidate. It is likely that the nominated comparators are the parents of the candidate variety.

Comparative Trial Location: Redhill Farms Road, Gin Gin, QLD, between 2002-2004. Conditions: scions of the candidate and comparator varieties were grafted to polyembryonic seedlings of ‘Kensington Pride’. Trees were grown on a red basaltic soil (kraznozem) planted at 6 x 9m. The trial was managed using normal commercial practice for nutrition, irrigation and pest and disease control. Trial design: Ten (10) single tree replicates of each cultivar; planted in a randomised design. Measurements: Twenty (20) random measurements of each characteristic from each replicate of each variety. Fruit width was measured across the widest point, redness of skin colour was determined using a Minolta Chroma Meter CR-200 to measure the hue angle (H). Mean values were taken from measurements at three points from the shoulder to the basal end of the sun-exposed side of each fruit. The lower the hue angle the greater the red colouration of the fruit.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First sold in Australia as ‘Tropical Pride’ on 23 Jan 2002.

Description: **Dr. A.W. Whiley**, Sunshine Horticultural Services Pty Ltd, Nambour, QLD 4560.

Table *Mangifera* varieties

	‘Bundy Special’	*‘Kensington Pride’	*‘Keitt’
TREE			
form	erect	spreading	erect
vigour	moderate	high	low-moderate
time of fruit maturity	medium-late	early-medium	late
YOUNG LEAF:			
anthocyanin colouration	present	present	present
hue of anthocyanin	red	red	red
MATURE LEAF:			
terpinolene aroma	present	present	absent
shape in cross-section	slightly concave	slightly concave	straight
relief of upper surface	raised between veins	raised between veins	raised between veins
shape of tip	acute	attenuate	acuminate
shape of base	acute	acute	obtuse
predominant shape	oblong	trullate to ovate	elliptic
symmetry	symmetric	asymmetric	symmetric
twist of blade	absent	absent	absent
attitude	horizontal	horizontal	semi-drooping
MATURE LEAF: PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	37.5	43.0	31.1
std deviation	1.0	0.5	0.3
LSD/sig	8.1	ns	ns
MATURE LEAF: LAMINA LENGTH (mm)			
mean	270.8	264.8	216.6
std deviation	1.4	0.7	0.5
LSD/sig	11.8	ns	P≤0.01
MATURE LEAF: LAMINA WIDTH (mm)			
mean	70.0	62.5	75.5
std deviation	0.6	0.4	0.6
LSD/sig	3.2	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
MATURE LEAF: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO			
mean	4.16	4.40	3.09
std deviation	0.34	0.06	0.19
LSD/sig	0.25	ns	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE:			
inflorescence: attitude	drooping	erect	drooping
inflorescence: colour of axis	red-purple	dark pink to red	dark pink to red
inflorescence: length	medium to long	medium	long
bunch-bearing habit	present	absent	present
MATURE FRUIT:			
shape in cross-sectional	narrow elliptic	broad elliptic	narrow elliptic
depth of stalk cavity	shallow	medium	shallow
prominence of neck	strong	very weak	weak
groove in left shoulder	absent	present	absent
sinus proximal of stylar scar	absent	present	absent
bulge proximal of stylar scar	absent	absent	present
RIPE FRUIT:			

predominant skin colour	red and yellow	yellow and red	green-yellow and red
amount of fibre in flesh attached to stone	low	medium	low
terpinolene flavour	present	present	absent
<hr/>			
MATURE FRUIT: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	118.6	111.2	126.8
std deviation	9.2	7.4	9.4
LSD/sig	4.3	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<hr/>			
MATURE FRUIT: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	102.6	92.9	102.7
std deviation	7.3	6.1	7.7
LSD/sig	3.04	P≤0.01	ns
<hr/>			
MATURE FRUIT: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO			
mean	1.16	1.20	1.24
std deviation	0.02	0.01	0.02
LSD/sig	0.02	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<hr/>			
MATURE FRUIT: WEIGHT (g)			
mean	547.5	410.6	567.0
std deviation	26.6	10.5	46.6
LSD/sig	44.6	P≤0.01	ns
<hr/>			
RIPE FRUIT: COLOUR (hue angle) *			
mean	48.96	69.25	52.46
std deviation	4.09	4.30	15.73
LSD/sig	5.43	P≤0.01	ns
<hr/>			
SEED:			
embryonic type	monoembryonic	polyembryonic	monoembryonic

* Redness of skin colour was determined using a Minolta Chroma Meter CR-200 to measure the hue angle (H)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*)

Variety: 'Rodeo'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/301
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 23-Oct-2003
Accepted: 25-Feb-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: H. Mulder
Agent: Harvest Moon Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0364282502
Fax: 0362482952

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Solanum tuberosum

Potato

‘Rodeo’

Application No: 2003/301 Accepted: 25 Feb 2004.

Applicant: **H Mulder**, Raadhuisstraat, The Netherlands.

Agent: **Harvest Moon Pty Ltd**, Forth, TAS.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, height medium, type intermediate, time of maturity late. Stem: thickness of stem medium to thick, extension of anthocyanin colouration medium to strong. Leaf: size medium to large, silhouette medium, intensity of green colour medium to dark, extension of anthocyanin colouration of mid-rib strong. Leaflet: size medium, width medium, frequency of coalescence medium, waviness of margins weak to medium, depth of veins medium to deep, anthocyanin pigmentation of blade of young leaflets at apical rosette absent, glossiness of upper side dull to medium, frequency of secondary leaflets on midrib medium. Terminal leaflet: frequency of secondary leaflets medium. Lateral leaflet: frequency of secondary leaflets absent or very low. Inflorescence: size medium to large, anthocyanin colouration of peduncle strong, frequency of flower strong, anthocyanin colouration of bud medium. Flower corolla: size large, colour of inner side red-violet, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of inner side medium, size of white tips medium to large. Fruits: frequency absent or very few. Tuber: shape long to long-oval, colour of skin red, colour of flesh yellow, depth of eyes medium, smoothness of skin medium. Lightsprout: size medium to large, shape broad cylindrical, anthocyanin colouration of base red-violet, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base strong, pubescence of base strong, size of tip small, habit of tip medium to open, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip weak, pubescence of tip weak to medium, number of root tips many, protrusion of lenticels medium, length of lateral shoots short. (Note: Lightsprout characteristics are solely based on Dutch observations.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Mondial’ x pollen parent ‘Bimonda’ in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by yellow skin colour and white flower. The pollen parent is characterised by medium to early time of maturity and round oval tuber shape. The candidate variety was selected from the F₁ generation. Selection was made in the field in 1989. Selection criteria: tuber shape, skin colour, yellow flesh, cooking qualities. Propagation: through tuber and mini-tuber production. Breeder: H Mulder, Raadhuisstraat, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tuber: colour of skin red, colour of flesh yellow. Flower corolla: colour of inner side red-violet. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were considered as the most similar varieties: ‘Symfonia’^(b), ‘Redstar’^(b) and ‘Desiree’. Unfortunately the ‘Desiree’ plants died due to waterlogging after a severe storm that caused considerable damage to the entire trial. ‘Desiree’ data is thus based on published data from overseas. The parental varieties were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Testing was done in Plant Research Institute, Wageningen, The Netherlands. The UPOV description of the variety is certified by RAAD VOOR HET KWEKERSRECHT, The Netherlands (Ref: ARD 1370 dated 24 Nov 2000). The Dutch data was compared in Australia with that obtained from a planting at Cressy in Northern Tasmania in which the comparators were also planted. There were no differences observed in the material planted locally from the overseas test report description prepared in The Netherlands.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1998	Granted	‘Rodeo’
EU	1999	Granted	‘Rodeo’
Brazil	2002	Granted	‘Rodeo’
Israel	1999	Applied	‘Rodeo’
Canada	2003	Applied	‘Rodeo’
USA	2003	Applied	‘Rodeo’

First sold in Israel on 30 Nov 1999. First Australian sale Feb 2004.

Description: **Kevin Clayton-Greene**, Harvest Moon, Forth, TAS.

Table *Solanum* varieties

	‘Rodeo’	‘Redstar’^ϕ	‘Symfonia’^ϕ	‘Desiree’
LIGHTSPROUT:				
habit of tip	med-open	closed-med	open	closed
shape	broad-cylindrical	conical	ovoid	narrow-conical
pubescence at base	strong	med-strong	weak	medium
size of tip	small	med-large	small	small
pubescence at tip	weak-med	med-strong	weak	very weak
LEAF: EXTENSION OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION				
	strong	weak	strong	weak-medium
FREQUENCY OF SECONDARY LEAFLETS				
on midrib				
	medium	very high	low	low
on terminal leaflets				
	medium	high	very low	medium
on lateral leaflets				
	very low	high	very low	medium
INFLORESCENCE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF PEDUNCLE				
	strong	weak	very strong	medium
FREQUENCY OF FRUITS				
	few	few	rare	common
TUBER: SHAPE				
	long to long oval	round oval	oval to long oval	oval to long oval

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*)

Variety: 'Carrera'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/300
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 23-Oct-2003
Accepted: 25-Feb-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: HZPC Holland BV
Agent: Harvest Moon Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0364282505
Fax: 0364282952

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Solanum tuberosum

Potato

‘Carrera’

Application No: 2003/300 Accepted: 25 Feb 2004.

Applicant: **HZPC Holland BV**, Metslawier, The Netherlands

Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, height short to medium, type intermediate, time of maturity early. Stem: thickness of stem thin to medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration weak. Leaf: size medium to small, silhouette medium, intensity of green colour light to medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration of mid-rib very weak. Leaflet: size medium, width medium, frequency of coalescence low to medium, waviness of margins weak to medium, depth of veins medium, anthocyanin pigmentation of blade of young leaflets at apical rosette absent, glossiness of upper side medium, frequency of secondary leaflets on midrib medium. Terminal leaflet: frequency of secondary leaflets medium. Lateral leaflet: frequency of secondary leaflets medium. Inflorescence: size medium, anthocyanin colouration of peduncle weak, frequency of flower medium, anthocyanin colouration of bud medium to strong. Flower corolla: colour of inner side red-violet, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of inner side weak to medium, size of white tips medium to large. Fruits: frequency medium to many. Tuber: shape oval, colour of skin yellow, colour of flesh yellow, depth of eyes shallow. Lightsprout: size large, shape conical, anthocyanin colouration of base red-violet, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of base medium, pubescence of base medium to strong, size of tip small, habit of tip closed, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip weak, pubescence of tip medium to strong, number of root tips few, protrusion of lenticels medium to strong, length of lateral shoots short. (Note: Lightsprout characteristics are solely based on Dutch observations.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Allard’ x pollen parent ‘Concurrent’ in a planned breeding program in The Netherlands. The seed parent is characterised by medium to early maturity. The pollen parent is characterised by light yellow flesh colour and high frequency of flowers. The candidate variety was selected from the F₁ generation. Selection was made in the field in 1989. Selection criteria: tuber shape, bright yellow flesh, high resistance to Leaf Roll Virus, nematodes and potato wart. Propagation: through tuber and mini-tuber production. Breeder: M F W Martin Jensen, HZPC R&D, Metslawier, The Netherlands.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Tuber: colour of skin yellow, colour of flesh yellow, shape oval to long oval and round oval. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following varieties were considered as the most similar varieties: ‘Celeste’[Ⓛ] and ‘Goldstar’[Ⓛ]. The parental varieties were not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Testing was done in Plant Research Institute, Wageningen, The Netherlands. The UPOV description of the variety is certified by RAAD VOOR HET KWEKERSRECHT, The Netherlands (Ref: ARD 1354 dated 14 Dec 1999). The Dutch data was compared in Australia with that obtained from a planting at Cressy in Northern Tasmania in which the comparators were also planted. There were no differences observed in the material planted locally from the overseas test report description prepared in The Netherlands.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Surrendered	‘Carrera’
EU	2000	Granted	‘Carrera’
Brazil	2002	Granted	‘Carrera’
Czech Republic	1997	Applied	‘Carrera’
Poland	2003	Applied	‘Carrera’
Slovakia	2001	Applied	‘Carrera’

First sold in The Netherlands on 1 Mar 2000. First Australian sale Dec 2003

Description: **Kevin Clayton-Greene**, Harvest Moon, Forth, TAS.

Table *Solanum* varieties

	‘Carrera’	‘Celeste’^ϕ	‘Goldstar’^ϕ
LIGHTSPROUT:			
pubescence of base	medium to strong	weak	medium
pubescence of tip	medium to strong	weak	medium to strong
protrusion of lenticel	medium to strong	weak to medium	weak to medium
PLANT TYPE			
	intermediate	stem	stem
THICKNESS OF STEM			
	thin to medium	medium to thick	thick
LEAF:			
size	medium to small	medium-large	medium
silhouette	medium	medium-open	open
LEAFLET:			
size	medium	large	medium
FREQUENCY OF SECONDARY LEAFLETS:			
on terminal leaflet	medium	absent to very low	low to very low
on lateral leaflet	medium	low to very low	absent to very low
INFLORESCENCE			
size	medium	medium to large	medium
frequency of flower	medium	medium to high	medium to high
anthocyanin colouration of bud	medium to strong	weak	medium
FLOWER COROLLA:			
intensity anthocyanin colouration on inner side	weak to medium	medium	medium to strong
size of white tips	medium to large	medium	small to medium
FREQUENCY OF FRUITS			
	medium to many	few to medium	few
TIME OF MATURITY			
	early	very early	medium to late
TUBER SHAPE			
	oval	long to oval	round to oval

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Weeping Fig (*Ficus benjamina*)

Variety: 'Foyer'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/271
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 01-Oct-2003
Accepted: 21-Nov-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Jon Goodall
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0265628439
Fax: 0265628439

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Ficus benjamina

Weeping Fig

‘Foyer’

Application No: 2003/271 Accepted: 21 Nov 2003.

Applicant: **Jon Goodall**, Kempsey, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit upright, inner angle of lateral shoots to main stem narrow acute to broad acute, attitude of tip of shoot semi-drooping, length of internodes (at middle third of the stem) medium (average 34.6mm), colour of young stem reddish brown (ca. RHS 165A), colour of older stem reddish brown (RHS 161B- 199B). Stipule: absent. Petiole: length long (average 13.6mm, range 10-16mm), colour medium green (RHS 144A). Leaf blade: length medium (average 96.7 mm), width medium to broad (average 41.3 mm), shape elliptic, symmetry symmetric, number of colours one, colour of young leaf medium green (RHS 144A), colour of mature leaf dark green (darker than RHS 139A), colour of main vein medium green, glossiness medium, length of tip relative to total length medium, shape in cross section flat to convex, curvature of longitudinal axis straight, undulation of margin weak. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1966 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: from *Ficus benjamina* ‘Exotica’ in 1999 at Kempsey, NSW, Australia. The mutant was distinguished by its shorter leaves and shorter internodes compared to the parental variety. Ficus ‘Foyer’ has been vegetatively propagated through several generations and has shown to be stable and uniform in all characteristics. Selection criteria: internode length, plant habit and leaf blade length. ‘Foyer’ has been propagated asexually through cuttings for five generations. No off-types have been observed throughout the trial period. The variety is considered to be uniform and stable in all characteristics. Breeder: Jon Goodall, Kempsey, NSW, Australia.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: growth habit upright, leaf blade: number of colours one, colour of mature leaf dark green. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the parental variety ‘Exotica’ was selected as the most similar variety of common knowledge.

Comparative Trials Location: Kulnura, NSW, Australia from May 2003 – Dec 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in shadehouse, plants propagated from cuttings and potted into 140mm pots with soilless media (peat and bark based), nutrition & pest and disease management as required. Trial design: 25 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 plants at random, third fully expanded leaf and third and fourth internodes were measured, plant height was taken from top of pot to tip of plant.

Prior Applications and Sales:

First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale 10 Sep 2003.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, NSW.

***Ficus* varieties**

	‘Foyer’	*‘Exotica’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	upright	semi-upright
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	344	352
std deviation	65.86	45.65
LSD/sig	64.68	ns
PLANT: INNER ANGLE OF LATERAL SHOOTS TO MAIN STEM	narrow acute to broad acute	broad acute
PLANT: ATTITUDE OF TIP OF SHOOT	semi-drooping	drooping
PLANT: LENGTH OF INTERNODE (mm)		
mean	34.6	45.6
std deviation	6.9	8.4
LSD/sig	9.1	P≤0.01
PLANT: COLOUR OF YOUNG STEM (RHS, 1966)	reddish brown (RHS 165A)	reddish-brown (RHS 166C)
PLANT: COLOUR OF OLDER STEM (RHS, 1966)	reddish brown (RHS 161B-199B)	medium-brown (RHS 160D-199D)
STIPULE	absent	absent
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	13.6	14.6
std deviation	1.95	1.50
LSD/sig	1.99	ns
PETIOLE: COLOUR (RHS, 1966)	medium green (RHS 144A)	medium green (RHS 144A)
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	96.7	106.0
std deviation	5.7	6.1
LSD/sig	7.4	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	41.3	44.0
std deviation	1.8	2.8
LSD/sig	3.0	ns
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE	elliptic	broad- elliptic
LEAF BLADE: SYMMETRY	symmetric	symmetric

LEAF BLADE: NUMBER OF COLOURS	one	one
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF	dark green	medium green
LEAF BLADE: GLOSSINESS	medium	medium
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH OF TIP RELATIVE TO TOTAL LENGTH	medium	medium
LEAF BLADE SHAPE IN CROSS-SECTION	flat to convex	flat
LEAF BLADE: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	weak	medium

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Japanese Plum (*Prunus salicina*)

Variety: 'Yummybeaut'
Synonym: Candybeaut
Application no: 2003/306
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 07-Nov-2003
Accepted: 08-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Lowell G. Bradford
Agent: Buchanan's Nursery
Telephone: 0746152182
Fax: 0746152183

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Prunus salicina

Japanese Plum

‘Yummybeaut’ syn Candybeaut

Application No: 2003/306 Accepted: 8 Mar 2004.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.

Agent: **Buchanan’s Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics Tree: vigour strong, density of the head dense. One year old shoot: attitude semi-erect, intensity of color medium. Spur: length medium. Wood bud: size medium, shape conical, position relative to shoot held out. Leaf: attitude upwards. Leaf blade: shape elliptic, angle of the tip pointed, green color of upper side medium, glossiness of upper side medium, hairiness of lower side weak, incisions of margin serrate. Petiole: length medium, hairiness of upper side absent or very weak, depth of groove shallow. Leaf: position of glands on both leaf base and petiole. Flowers on one year old shoots: absent. Flower: frequency of flowers with double petals none, size medium, overlapping of petals touching. Sepal: shape triangular. Petal: size medium, shape elliptic, undulation of margin weak. Stigma: position as compared with anthers same level. Fruit: size medium, general shape rounded, position of maximum diameter at centre, symmetry symmetric, shape of apex rounded to slightly depressed, depth of stalk cavity medium, ground color of skin red, colour of flesh yellow, firmness of flesh firm, juiciness strong, acidity medium, sweetness high, degree of adherence of stone to flesh fully adherent. Stone: size medium, general shape in profile round-elliptical, shape in ventral view sub-globular, shape in basal view long-elliptical, symmetry in profile symmetric, symmetry in ventral view symmetric, position of maximum width at centre, texture of lateral surfaces rough, margins of dorsal groove broken, sharpness of the edges medium, width of ventral zone medium, width of stalk end medium, angle of stalk end obtuse, shape of pistil end intermediate. Time of flowering: early. Time of ripening: early.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: The new variety was hybridised in 1995, the resulting seed was collected and germinated and grown on its own roots in a green house and then transplanted into a cultivated area of Bradford Farms near Le Grand, California. The variety was developed as a first generation cross using ‘Grand Rosa’ (US Plant Pat No 1,756) plum as the selected seed parent and an unnamed plum seedling as the selected pollen parent. Subsequent to origination it has been asexually reproduced by budding and grafting and such reproductions of plant and fruit characteristics were true to the original in all respects.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were—Maturity time, skin color, fruit set. Using these characteristics the chosen comparators are ‘Purple Majesty’ (US Plant Pat 7,503) and ‘Yummyrosa’ (US Plant Pat No 13,476) plums. ‘Yummybeaut’ and ‘Purple Majesty’ are similar because both have dark red skin color and mature at the same time, ‘Yummybeaut’ differs because it has green background color on the skin where not exposed to direct sun (this mainly occurs on the shoulders of the fruit) and will set a much larger number of fruit under normal conditions. ‘Yummybeaut’ and ‘Yummyrosa’ are similar because they both have dark red skin color. ‘Yummybeaut’ differs because it matures 12 day earlier and has a full red skin colour.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No 13,478, dated 14 Jan 2003. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Hodgsonvale, QLD and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Plum varieties (TG/84/3).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2001	Granted	‘Yummybeaut’

First overseas sale USA Jan 2000. First Australian sale Jun 2004.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nectarine (*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*)

Variety: 'Ruby Bright'
Synonym: Red Bright
Application no: 2004/084
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 08-Mar-2004
Accepted: 08-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Lowell G. Bradford
Agent: Buchanan's Nursery
Telephone: 0746152182
Fax: 0746152183

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*

Nectarine

‘Ruby Bright’ syn Red Bright

Application No: 2004/084 Accepted: 8 Mar 2004.

Applicant: **Lowell G. Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.

Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics Tree: size medium, vigour medium, habit upright. Flowering shoot: thickness medium, length of internodes medium, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration medium, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds isolated-groups of two or three. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side orange. Corolla: predominant colour medium pink. Petal: shape round, size large, number five. Stamens: position compared to petals same level. Stigma: position compared to anthers above. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence absent. Young shoot: length of stipule medium. Leaf blade: length long, width broad, ratio length/width medium, recurvature of apex present, angle at base approximately right angle, angle at apex medium, colour green. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two. Fruit: size large, shape (in ventral view) round, shape of pistil end weakly depressed, symmetry (viewed from pistil end) symmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, ground colour orange yellow, over colour present, hue of over colour dark red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour very large, pubescence absent, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh strong, firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh yellow, anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent or weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration around stone weakly expressed, texture of the flesh not fibrous, sweetness medium, acidity medium. Stone: size compared to fruit medium, shape (in lateral view) elliptic, intensity of brown colour medium, relief of surface grooves, tendency of splitting absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence to flesh strong. Time of leaf bud burst: medium. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Duration of flowering: medium under normal climatic conditions. Time of maturity for consumption: medium. Tendency to preharvest drop: absent or very weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: the present variety was hybridized in 1993, grown as a seedling on its own roots and planted in a greenhouse, and transplanted to a cultivated area at Bradford Farms near Le Grand, California. It was developed as a first generation cross using ‘Red Glen’ (US PP No 7193) nectarine as the seed parent and ‘Spring Bright’ (US PP No 7507) as the selected pollen parent. Subsequent to origination the new variety was asexually reproduced by budding and grafting and such reproduction of plant and fruit characteristics were true to the original plant in all respects. Selection criteria: large fruit size, high degree of skin colour, fruit firmness and eating quality.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were –Maturity time of fruit, shape of leaf glands. Based on these grouping characteristics, ‘Spring Bright’ nectarine and ‘Red Glen’ nectarine were selected as comparators. ‘Spring Bright’ and ‘Ruby Bright’ are both similar in both being yellow fleshed nectarines. ‘Ruby Bright’ is distinguished therefrom by having reniform instead of globose glands and by producing fruit that matures about 10 days later. ‘Ruby Bright’ is similar to ‘Red Glen’ by both producing red skinned, yellow fleshed nectarines, but ‘Ruby Bright’ is distinguished by producing fruit that matures about 22 days ahead of ‘Red Glen’. Both of the comparators are the seed and pollen parents for ‘Ruby Bright’.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No11, 952 dated June 19, 2001. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Hodgsonvale, QLD and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Nectarine varieties (TG/53/6).

Prior Applications and Sales:

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1999	Granted	'Ruby Bright'
EU	2003	Applied	'Ruby Bright'

First overseas sale USA 15 Dec 2000. First sale in Australia Jan 2004.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nectarine (*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*)

Variety: 'September Bright'
Synonym: September Blaze

Application no: 2003/311
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 07-Nov-2003
Accepted: 08-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Lowell G. Bradford
Agent: Buchanan's Nursery
Telephone: 0746152182
Fax: 0746152183

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*

Nectarine

‘September Bright’ syn September Blaze

Application No: 2003/311 Accepted: 8 March 2004.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.

Agent: **Buchanan’s Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics Tree: size large, vigour strong, habit spreading. Flowering shoot: thickness medium, length of internodes medium, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration medium, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds isolated or in groups of two or more. Flower: type non showy. Calyx: colour of inner side orange. Corolla: predominant colour medium pink. Petal: shape elliptic, size small, number five. Stamens: position compared to petals above. Stigma: position compared to anthers above. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence absent. Young shoot: length of stipule medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, ratio length/width medium, shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex present, angle at base acute, angle at apex medium, colour green. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two to four. Fruit: size medium, shape in ventral view round, shape of pistil end weakly depressed, symmetry viewed from pistil end symmetric, prominence of suture medium, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity broad, ground colour orange yellow, over colour present, hue of over colour dark red, pattern of over colour mottled, extent of over colour large, pubescence absent, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh strong, firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh yellow, anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin coloration of flesh weakly expressed, anthocyanin coloration around stone strongly expressed, texture of the flesh not fibrous, fruit sweetness medium, acidity medium. Stone: size compared to fruit medium, shape in lateral view elliptic, intensity of brown colour medium, relief of surface grooves, tendency of splitting absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence to flesh strong. Time of leaf bud burst: medium. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: very late. Tendency to preharvest drop: weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: the new variety was hybridised in 1992, grown as a seedling on its own roots in a greenhouse and then transplanted to a cultivated area of Bradford Farms near Le Grand California. The variety was developed as a first generation cross using ‘August Red’ (US PP No 6,363) yellow fleshed nectarine as the selected seed parent and an unnamed nectarine as the selected pollen parent. Subsequent to origination of the new variety of nectarine tree, it was asexually reproduced using budding and grafting and such reproduction of plant and fruit characteristics were true to the original plant in all respects. Selection criteria: Late maturity, skin colour and fruit firmness.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Maturity time and Flower type. Based on these criteria the chosen comparators are ‘August Red’ and ‘September Red’ nectarines. ‘September Bright’ is similar to both of the comparators as they are all yellow fleshed nectarines. ‘September Bright’ differs from ‘August Red’ in that it matures approximately two weeks later. ‘September Bright’ differs from ‘September Red’ in that it has a non-showy flower and ‘September Red’ has a showy flower.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No 13,475 Dated 14 Jan 2003. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Hodgsonvale, QLD and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Nectarines (TG/53/6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
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USA	2001	Granted	'September Bright'
EU	2003	Applied	'September Bright'

First overseas sale USA 15 Dec 2001. First Australian sale Jun 2004.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nectarine (*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*)

Variety: 'Diamond Pearl'
Synonym: Diamond Ice
Application no: 2003/310
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 07-Nov-2003
Accepted: 08-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Lowell G. Bradford
Agent: Buchanan's Nursery
Telephone: 0746152182
Fax: 0746152183

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*

Nectarine

‘Diamond Pearl’ syn Diamond Ice

Application No: 2003/310 Accepted: 8 Mar 2004.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.

Agent: **Buchanan’s Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics Tree: size large, vigour strong, habit upright. Flowering shoot: thickness medium. Length of internodes medium, anthocyanin colouration absent, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds isolated up to three single most common. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side greenish yellow. Corolla: predominant colour light pink. Petals: shape round, size large, number five. Stamens: position compared to petals same level. Stigma: position compared to anthers same level. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence absent. Young shoot: length of stipule medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, ratio length/width medium, shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex absent, angle at base approximately right angle, angle at apex small, colour green. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two to four. Fruit: size medium, shape in ventral view round, shape of pistil weakly depressed, symmetry viewed from pistil end symmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity narrow, ground colour red, over colour present, hue of over colour dark red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour very large, pubescence absent, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh very strong, firmness of flesh very firm, ground colour of flesh white, anthocyanin coloration directly under skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin coloration of flesh absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin coloration around stone absent or very weakly expressed, texture of the flesh not fibrous, sweetness high, acidity low. Stone: size compared to fruit medium, shape in lateral view elliptic, intensity of brown colour light, relief of surface grooves, tendency of splitting absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence to flesh strong. Time of leaf bud burst: medium. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: early. Tendency to preharvest drop: absent or very weak.

Origin and Breeding Open pollination: the new variety is one of a number of open pollinated seeds collected from ‘Candy White’ (US Plant Pat No 10,924) a white fleshed nectarine. This group of seeds was germinated and grown in a greenhouse; from there they were transplanted into a cultivated area of Bradford Farms near Le Grand, California, USA. The new variety known as ‘Diamond Pearl’ was selected from this group of seedlings. Subsequent to the selection of new variety it was reproduced asexually by budding and grafting and such reproductions of plant and fruit characteristics were true to the original plant in all respects. Selection criteria: Fruit size, early maturity, high degree of red skin colour, firmness and sub-acid flavour.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were—Maturity time, adherence of flesh to stone, fruit size. Based on these grouping characteristics the chosen comparators are ‘Candy White’ (US Plant Pat No 10,293) nectarine and ‘June Pearl’ (US Plant Pat No 9,360) nectarine. The new variety ‘Diamond Pearl’ is similar to ‘Candy White’ as they are both round in shape, sub-acid in flavour and mostly red in skin colour but are distinguished by producing fruit that is clingstone instead of freestone and that matures about 14 day earlier. ‘Diamond Pearl’ and ‘June Pearl’ are similar as they are both sub-acid in flavour and mostly red in skin colour, but are distinguished by producing fruit that is much larger in size and matures about 6days earlier. Both of the comparators are commercially available in Australia.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No 14,242 dated 14 Oct 2003. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Hodgsonvale, QLD and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Nectarine varieties. (TG/53/6).

Prior Applications and Sales:

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2002	Granted	'Diamond Pearl'

First overseas sale USA Jan 2002. First Australian sale Jun 2004.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nectarine (*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*)

Variety: 'CandypEARL'
Synonym: Candyice
Application no: 2003/309
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 07-Nov-2003
Accepted: 08-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Lowell G. Bradford
Agent: Buchanan's Nursery
Telephone: 0746152182
Fax: 0746152183

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*

Nectarine

‘CandypEARL’ syn Candyice

Application No: 2003/309 Accepted: 8 Mar 2004.

Applicant: **Lowell G. Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.

Agent: **Buchanan’s Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics Tree: size medium, vigour strong, habit spreading. Flowering shoot: thickness medium, length of internodes medium, anthocyanin coloration absent, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds isolated. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side greenish yellow. Corolla: predominant colour medium pink. Petal: shape round, size large, number five. Stamens: position compared to petals below. Stigma: position compared to anthers same level. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence absent. Young shoot: length of stipule medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, ratio length/width medium, shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex absent, angle of base acute, angle at apex medium, colour green. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two to four. Fruit: size medium, shape in ventral view round, shape of pistil end weakly depressed, symmetry asymmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, ground colour red, over colour present, hue of over colour dark red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour very large, pubescence absent, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh very strong, firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh white, anthocyanin coloration directly under skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin coloration of flesh absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin coloration around stone weakly expressed, texture of flesh non-fibrous, sweetness high, acidity low. Stone: size compared to fruit medium, shape in lateral view elliptic, intensity of brown colour medium, relief of surface grooves, tendency of splitting absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence to flesh strong. Time of leaf bud burst: medium. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: medium. Tendency to preharvest drop: absent or very weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: the new variety was hybridised in 1994, grown as a seedling on its own roots in a greenhouse and the planted into a cultivated area of Bradford Farms near Le Grand, California. The variety was developed as a first generation cross using ‘Red Glen’ (US Plant Pat No 7,193) yellow fleshed nectarine as the selected seed parent and ‘June Pearl’ (US Plant Pat No 9,360) white fleshed nectarine as the selected pollen parent. It was asexually reproduced using budding and grafting and reproduction of plant and fruit characteristics were true to the original in all respects. Breeder: John G. Bradford, Le Grand, California.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were-- maturity, adherence of flesh to stone, shape of nectaries and fruit size. Using these characteristics the chosen comparators are ‘June Pearl’ and ‘Kay Pearl’ white fleshed nectarines. ‘CandypEARL’ is similar to ‘June Pearl’ nectarine, by producing nectarines that are white flesh in colour, full red in skin colour, and subacid in flavour, but is quite distinguished therefrom by producing fruit that is much larger in size and matures about eighteen days later. ‘CandypEARL’ is similar to ‘Kay Pearl’ nectarine, by producing nectarines that are white flesh in colour, full red in skin colour and subacid in flavour, but is distinguished therefrom by having reniform instead of round nectaries and by producing nectarines that are clingstone instead of freestone, larger in fruit size and matures about six days later.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No 14,249 dated 21 Oct 2003. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Hodgsonvale, QLD and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Nectarine varieties (TG/53/6)

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2002	Granted	'Candy Pearl'

First overseas sale USA Jan 2003. First Australian sale Jun 2004.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nectarine (*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*)

Variety: 'Grandcandy'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/312
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 07-Nov-2003
Accepted: 08-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Lowell G. Bradford
Agent: Buchanan's Nursery
Telephone: 0746152182
Fax: 0746152183

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*

Nectarine

‘Grandcandy’

Application No: 2003/312 Accepted: 8 Mar 2004.

Applicant: **Lowell G. Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.

Agent: **Buchanan's Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics Tree: size medium, vigour medium, habit spreading. Flowering shoot: shoot thickness medium, length of internodes medium, anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of anthocyanin colouration weak, density of flower buds medium, general distribution of flower buds isolated to groups of 2 or more. Flower: type showy. Calyx: colour of inner side orange. Corolla: predominant colour medium pink. Petal: shape round, size large, number five. Stamens: position compared to petals same level. Stigma: position compared to anthers above. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence absent. Young shoot: length of stipule medium. Leaf blade: length medium, width medium, ratio length/width medium, shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex present, angle at base approximately right angle, angle at apex medium, colour green. Petiole: length medium, nectaries present, shape of nectaries round, predominant number of nectaries two. Fruit: size large, shape (in ventral view) round, shape of pistil end weakly depressed, symmetry (viewed from pistil end) symmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, ground colour orange yellow, over colour present, hue of over colour medium red, pattern of over colour solid flush, extent of over colour very large, pubescence absent, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh strong, firmness of flesh very firm, ground colour of flesh orange yellow, anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent or very weakly expressed, anthocyanin colouration around stone weakly expressed, texture of flesh not fibrous, sweetness high, acidity low. Stone: size compared to fruit medium, shape (in lateral view) elliptic, intensity of brown colour light, relief of surface grooves, tendency of splitting absent or very low, adherence to flesh present, degree of adherence to flesh strong. Time of leaf bud burst: medium. Time of beginning of flowering: medium. Duration of flowering: medium. Time of maturity for consumption: medium. Tendency to preharvest drop: absent or very weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: the new variety was hybridized in 1992, grown on its own roots in a greenhouse, and transplanted to a cultivated area at Bradford Farms near Le Grand, California. It was developed as a first generation cross using Ruby Diamond (US PP No 7,918) nectarine as the selected seed parent and an unnamed nectarine as the selected pollen parent. Subsequent to origination of the new variety of nectarine tree, it was asexually reproduced by budding and grafting and such reproduction of plant and fruit characteristics were true to the original plant in all respects. Selection criteria: Fruit size, skin colour, flavour, and fruit firmness.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar of common knowledge were – Flesh colour and Flavour (acid or non-acid). Based on these characteristics, ‘Ruby Diamond’ and ‘Grand Pearl’ nectarines were selected as the comparators. ‘Grandcandy’ and ‘Ruby Diamond’ are similar as both are yellow fleshed nectarines that mature approximately the same time. They differ from each other in flavour. ‘Grandcandy’ is non-acid in flavour and ‘Ruby Diamond’ is acid in flavour. ‘Grandcandy’ and ‘Grand Pearl’ are similar as both are nectarines that mature at approximately the same time and are both non-acid in flavour. They differ from each other in flesh colour. ‘Grandcandy’ has yellow flesh and ‘Grand Pearl’ has white flesh.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No 11,955 dated 26 June 2001. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Hodgsonvale, QLD and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Nectarine varieties (TG/53/6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	1999	Granted	'Grandcandy'
South Africa	2003	Applied	'Grand Candy'

First overseas sale USA Oct 2000. First Australian sale Jul 2004.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Japanese Plum (*Prunus salicina*)

Variety: 'Yummyrosa'
Synonym: Candyrosa

Application no: 2003/308
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 07-Nov-2003
Accepted: 08-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Lowell G. Bradford
Agent: Buchanan's Nursery
Telephone: 0746152182
Fax: 0746152183

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Prunus salicina

Japanese Plum

‘Yummyrosa’ syn Candyrosa

Application No: 2003/308 Accepted: 8 March 2004.

Applicant: **Lowell G. Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.

Agent: **Buchanan’s Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics Tree: vigour strong, density of the head medium. One year old shoot: attitude semi-erect, intensity of colour medium. Spur: length medium. Wood bud: size medium, shape conical, position relative to shoot slightly held out. Leaf: attitude horizontal, shape elliptic, angle of the tip pointed, green colour of upper side dark, glossiness of upper side medium, hairiness of lower side weak, incisions of margin serrate. Petiole: length medium, hairiness of upper side absent or very weak, depth of groove shallow. Leaf: position of glands on both leaf base and petiole. Flowers on one year old shoots: absent. Flower: frequency of flowers with double petals none or very few, size medium, overlapping of petals touching. Sepal: shape elliptic. Petal: size medium, shape elliptic, undulation of margin medium. Stigma: position as compared with anthers same level. Fruit: size medium, general shape rounded, position of maximum diameter at centre, symmetry symmetric, shape of apex flat, depth of stalk cavity shallow, ground colour of skin red, colour of flesh yellow, firmness of flesh medium, juiciness strong, acidity medium, sweetness high, degree of adherence of stone to flesh fully adherent. Stone: size small, general shape in profile round-elliptical, shape in ventral view sub-globular, shape in basal view round-elliptical, symmetry in profile symmetric, symmetry in ventral view symmetric, position of maximum width at centre, texture of lateral surfaces rough, margins of dorsal groove entire, sharpness of the edges strong, width of ventral zone medium, width of stalk end medium, angle of stalk end obtuse, shape of pistil end pointed. Time of flowering: early. Time of ripening: early.

Origin and Breeding Open pollinated seedling: Open pollinated seeds were collected from an open pollinated seedling of ‘Black Beaut’ (US Plant Pat No 3,617) that produced large red plums having red flesh and tart flavour. This group of seeds, designated ‘19P442(OP)’, was germinated and grown as seedlings on their own root in a greenhouse, and then transplanted to a cultivated area of Bradford Farms near Le Grand, California. The new variety was selected in 1998 fruiting season as a single plant from this group of open pollinated seedling described above. Subsequent to its selection it was reproduced asexually by budding and grafting and such reproductions of plant and fruit characteristics were true to the original plant in all respects.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the similar varieties of common knowledge were: Fruit size, tendency to preharvest drop, fertility and flavour. Using these characteristics the comparators chosen are ‘Santa Rosa’ and ‘Purple Majesty’(US Plant Pat No 7,503) plums. ‘Yummyrosa’ and ‘Santa Rosa’ are both similar in that they are both red skinned plums with similar flavour and maturity time, they differ in that ‘Yummyrosa’ is larger in size and displays less of a tendency to preharvest drop. ‘Yummyrosa’ and ‘Purple Majesty’ are similar in that they are both red skinned plums with similar maturity time, they differ in that ‘Yummyrosa’ is self-fertile and produces abundant pollen and more productive cropping. It produces fruit that is juicier and sweeter in flavour. Both of the comparators are commercially available in Australia.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No 13,476 dated 14 Jan 2003. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Hodgsonvale, QLD and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Plum varieties (TG/84/3).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2001	Granted	'Yummyrosa'

First overseas sale USA Jan 2000. First Australian sale Jun 2004.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Japanese Plum (*Prunus salicina*)

Variety: 'Yummygiant'
Synonym: Candygiant

Application no: 2003/307
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 07-Nov-2003
Accepted: 08-Mar-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Lowell G. Bradford
Agent: Buchanan's Nursery
Telephone: 0746152182
Fax: 0746152183

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Prunus salicina

Japanese Plum

‘Yummygiant’ syn Candygiant

Application No 2003/307 Accepted: 8 Mar 2004.

Applicant: **Lowell G Bradford**, Le Grand, California, USA.

Agent: **Buchanan’s Nursery**, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Characteristics Tree: vigour strong, density of the head medium. One year old shoot: attitude semi-erect, intensity of colour dark. Spur: length medium. Wood bud: size medium, shape conical, position relative to shoot slightly held out. Leaf: attitude horizontal. Leaf blade: shape elliptic, angle of tip pointed, green colour of upper side dark, glossiness of upper side medium, hairiness of lower side weak, incisions of margin serrate. Petiole: length medium, hairiness of upper side absent or very weak, depth of groove shallow. Leaf: position of glands on both leaf base and petiole. Flowers on one year wood: absent to very few. Flowers: frequency of flowers with double petals none or very few, size medium, overlapping of petals touching. Sepal: shape triangular. Petal: size medium, shape elliptic, undulation of margin medium to strong. Stigma: position compared with anthers same level. Fruit: size very large, general shape rounded, position of maximum diameter at centre, symmetry symmetric, shape of apex flat to slightly depressed, depth of stalk cavity medium, ground colour of skin red, colour of flesh orange yellow, firmness of flesh medium, juiciness medium, acidity weak, sweetness high, degree of adherence of stone to flesh fully adherent. Stone: size medium, general shape round-elliptical, shape in ventral view sub-globular, shape in basal view round-elliptical, symmetry in profile symmetric, symmetry in ventral view symmetric, position of maximum width at centre, texture of lateral surface rough, sharpness of the edges medium, width of stalk end narrow, angle of stalk end acute, shape of pistil end intermediate. Time of Flowering: early. Time of ripening: early.

Origin and Breeding Open pollinated seedling: in 1992 open pollinated seeds were gathered from several different unpatented plum trees that bore red plums. This group of seeds, designated as ‘Red Plum (OP)’ was germinated and grown as seedlings on their own roots in a greenhouse and then planted into a cultivated area of Bradford Farms near Le Grand, California. The new variety ‘Yummygiant’ was selected as an individual plant from the group of seedlings described above in 1997. Subsequent to its selection it was asexually reproduced by budding and grafting and such reproduction of plant and fruit characteristics were true to the original plant in all respects.

Choice of Comparators The grouping of characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: fruit size, maturity time and sweetness. Using these characteristics the chosen comparators are ‘Purple Majesty’ (US Plant Pat No 7,503) and ‘Fortune’ plums. ‘Yummygiant’ and ‘Purple Majesty’ are similar in that they are both dark red skinned plums, ‘Yummygiant’ differs in that it is much larger in size, matures approximately 8 days later and much sweeter in flavour. ‘Yummygiant’ and ‘Fortune’ are similar in that they are both dark red skinned plums. ‘Yummygiant’ differs in that it is much larger in size, matures approximately 8 days earlier and is much sweeter in flavour.

Comparative Trial The information contained in this description is based on overseas data sourced from US Plant Patent No 13,458 dated 7 Jan 2003. Where possible the overseas data was verified by the Qualified Person under normal growing conditions in Hodgsonvale, QLD and translated into standard UPOV characteristics for Plum varieties (TG/84/3)

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2001	Granted	‘Yummygiant’

First overseas sale USA Jan 2000. First Australian sale Jun 2004.

Description: **Peter Buchanan**, Buchanan's Nursery, Hodgsonvale, QLD.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Oats (*Avena sativa*)

Variety: 'Kangaroo'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/232
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 15-Aug-2003
Accepted: 05-Dec-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0883039616
Fax: 0883039403

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Avena sativa

Oats

‘Kangaroo’

Application No: 2003/232 Accepted: 5 Dec 2003.

Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, Adelaide, SA.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, frequency of plants with recurved leaves medium, length long, time of maturing medium to late, seasonal type spring. Leaf blade: hairiness of sheaths absent or very weak, hairiness of margins of leaf blade below flag leaf absent or very weak. Stem: hairiness of uppermost node present, intensity of hairiness of uppermost node weak. Panicle: orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches semi-erect, attitude of spikelets pendulous, length medium. Glumes: glaucosity absent or very weak, length medium. Grain: husk present. Primary grain: tendency to be awned absent or very weak, colour yellow, glaucosity of lemma absent, length of lemma long, hairiness of base weak, length of basal hairs medium, length of rachilla short.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent SV88123-104 x first pollen parent WA84Q406. The F1 from this cross was then crossed to the second pollen parent, SV86153-101. The seed parent was characterised by early maturing. The first pollen parent was characterised by dwarf plant type. The second pollen parent was characterised by dwarf plant type. Hybridisation took place at the Northfield Research Laboratories, Adelaide, South Australia in 1992 and 1993. From this cross, panicles were selected from F3 plots at Turretfield Research Centre (located near Rosedale, SA) in 1994. Selection number forty three was chosen in 2000 after eight cycles of selection on the basis of hay production, disease resistance and maturity class. Selection criteria: hay yield, cereal cyst nematode resistance and tolerance, stem rust, leaf rust, barley yellow dwarf virus, bacterial blight and septoria resistance and maturity. Propagation: by seed. Hybridisation by: Dr. Andrew Barr. Selection by: Dr. Pamela Zwer and the Oat Breeding Team of the South Australian Research and Development Institute, Waite Campus, Urrbrae, Australia.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant: length long, maturity medium to medium-late. Stem: hairiness of uppermost node present. Panicle: orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches semi-erect, attitude of spikelets pendulous. Primary grain: glaucosity of lemma absent. Grain: husk present. Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: ‘Wintaroo’, and ‘Marloo’.

Comparative Trial Location: Kingsford Research Centre, SA (Latitude 34°33' Longitude 138°46', elevation 120m), winter/spring 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, sown on 29 June, fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required. Trial design: three replicates of each variety were sown in plots 5m x 1.3m arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Suzanne Hoppo**, SARDI, Adelaide, SA

Table *Avena* varieties

	‘Kangaroo’	*‘Wintaroo’	*‘Marloo’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	intermediate	intermediate
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES	medium	medium	medium
PLANT: LENGTH	long	long	long
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	130.6	126.3	122.9
std deviation	5.9	4.8	7.2
LSD/sig	3.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LOWEST LEAVES: HAIRINESS OF SHEATHS	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
LEAF BLADE: HAIRINESS OF MARGINS OF LEAF BELOW FLAG LEAF	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
STEM: HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE	present	present	present
STEM: INTENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE	weak	weak	medium
PANICLE: ORIENTATION OF BRANCHES	equilateral	equilateral	equilateral
PANICLE: ATTITUDE OF BRANCHES	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect
PANICLE: ATTITUDE OF SPIKELETS	pendulous	pendulous	pendulous
PANICLE: LENGTH (mm)	medium	medium	medium-long
mean	23.0	22.3	20.5
std deviation	2.3	3.0	2.0
LSD/sig	2.1	ns	P≤0.01
TIME OF PANICLE EMERGENCE	medium-late	medium	medium
GLUMES: GLAUCOSITY	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
GLUMES: LENGTH (mm)	medium	medium	long
mean	23.6	22.8	25.4
std deviation	1.2	1.6	1.2
LSD/sig	1.2	ns	P≤0.01
GRAIN: HUSK	present	present	present
GRAIN: COLOUR OF LEMMA	yellow	yellow-brown	brown

PRIMARY GRAIN: TENDENCY TO BE AWNED		
absent or very weak	weak	medium
PRIMARY GRAIN: GLAUCOSITY OF LEMMA		
absent	absent	absent
PRIMARY GRAIN: INTENSITY OF GLAUCOSITY OF LEMMA		
n/a	n/a	n/a
PRIMARY GRAIN: LENGTH OF LEMMA		
long	long	long
PRIMARY GRAIN: HAIRINESS OF BASE		
weak	weak	strong
PRIMARY GRAIN: LENGTH OF BASAL HAIRS		
medium	medium	short-medium
PRIMARY GRAIN: LENGTH OF RACHILLA		
short	short	short

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Oats (*Avena sativa*)

Variety: 'Mitika'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/231
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 15-Aug-2003
Accepted: 05-Dec-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

Agent: N/A

Telephone: 0883039616

Fax: 0883039403

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Avena sativa

Oats

‘Mitika’

Application No: 2003/231 Accepted: 5 Dec 2003.

Applicant: **Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries**, Adelaide, SA

Characteristics Plant: growth habit intermediate, frequency of plants with recurved leaves medium, height very short, time of maturing early season, seasonal type spring. Leaf blade: hairiness of lowest leaf sheaths absent or very weak, hairiness of margins of leaf blade below flag leaf weak. Stem: hairiness of uppermost node present, intensity of hairiness of uppermost node medium. Panicle: length short, orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches semi-erect, attitude of spikelets pendulous, medium length glumes and glaucosity of glumes absent. Primary grain: glaucosity of lemma absent, length medium, tendency to be awned absent or very weak, hairiness of base weak, length of basal hairs short to medium, length of rachilla short. Grain: husk present, colour brown.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent OX87;072-13 x first pollen parent OX87;080-1. The F1 from this cross was then crossed to the second pollen parent, OX88;045-12. The seed parent was characterised by cereal cyst nematode resistance. The first pollen parent was characterised by early-mid season maturity. The second pollen parent was characterised by cereal cyst nematode resistance. Hybridisation took place at the Northfield Research Laboratories, Adelaide, South Australia in 1993 and 1994. From this cross, panicles were selected from F3 plots at Kingsford Research Centre (located near Gawler, SA) in 1995. Selection number fifty seven was chosen in 2000 after six cycles of selection on the basis of grain yield, grain quality and disease resistance. Selection criteria: grain yield, hectolitre weight, screenings percentage, 1000 grain weight, groat percent, oil content, stem rust, leaf rust, bacterial blight and septoria resistance and stem nematode tolerance. Propagation: by seed. Hybridisation by: Dr. Andrew Barr. Selection by: Dr. Pamela Zwer and the Oat Breeding Team of the South Australian Research and Development Institute, Waite Campus, Urrbrae, Australia.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant height: very short. Plant growth habit: intermediate. Hairiness of uppermost node: present. Panicle: orientation of branches equilateral, attitude of branches semi-erect, attitude of spikelets pendulous. Primary grain: glaucosity of lemma absent. Primary grain hairiness of base: weak. Grain: husk present. Seasonal type: spring. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: ‘Echidna’ and ‘Possum’.

Comparative Trial Location: Kingsford Research Centre, SA (Latitude 34°33' Longitude 138°46', elevation 120m), winter/spring 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in the field, sown on 29 Jun, fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides applied as required. Trial design: three replicates of each variety were sown in plots 5m x 1.3m arranged in a randomised block design. Measurements: from twenty plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Suzanne Hoppo**, SARDI, Adelaide, SA

Table *Avena* varieties

	‘Mitika’	‘Possum’	*‘Echidna’
PLANT - GROWTH HABIT	intermediate	intermediate	intermediate
LOWEST LEAVES - HAIRINESS OF LEAF SHEATHS	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
LEAF BLADE - HAIRINESS OF MARGINS OF LEAF BELOW FLAG LEAF	weak	absent	weak
PLANT – FREQUENCY OF PLANT WITH RECURVED FLAG LEAVES	medium	medium	medium
TIME OF PANICLE EMERGENCE	early	medium	medium
STEM – HAIRINESS OF UPPERMOST NODE	present	present	present
STEM – INTENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF UPPER-MOST NODE	medium	very weak	medium
PANICLE - ORIENTATION OF BRANCHES	equilateral	equilateral	equilateral
PANICLE – ATTITUDE OF BRANCHES	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect
PANICLE – ATTITUDE OF SPIKELETS	pendulous	pendulous	pendulous
GLUMES – GLAUCOSITY	absent	absent	absent
GLUMES - LENGTH	medium	medium/long	medium
GLUMES – LENGTH (mm)			
mean	22.02	23.08	22.71
std deviation	1.02	1.45	1.27
LSD/sig	1.03	P≤0.01	ns
PRIMARY GRAIN – GLAUCOSITY OF LEMMA	absent	absent	absent
PRIMARY GRAIN – INTENSITY OF GLAUCOSITY OF LEMMA	n/a	n/a	n/a
PLANT – LENGTH	very short	very short	very short
PLANT – HEIGHT (cm)			
mean	83.4	89.1	89.0
std deviation	4.2	3.6	3.8
LSD/sig	2.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PANICLE – LENGTH	short	short-medium	short
PANICLE – LENGTH (cm)			

mean	17.9	21.0	19.4
std deviation	1.8	2.0	2.3
LSD/sig	1.7	P≤0.01	ns

GRAIN - HUSK

present	present	present
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PRIMARY GRAIN – TENDENCY TO BE AWNED

absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
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PRIMARY GRAIN – LENGTH OF LEMMA

medium	medium	medium
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GRAIN – COLOUR OF LEMMA

brown	yellow	yellow
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PRIMARY GRAIN – HAIRINESS OF BASE

weak	weak	weak
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PRIMARY GRAIN – LENGTH OF BASAL HAIRS

short-medium	short-medium	short
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PRIMARY GRAIN – LENGTH OF RACHILLA

short	short	short
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Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

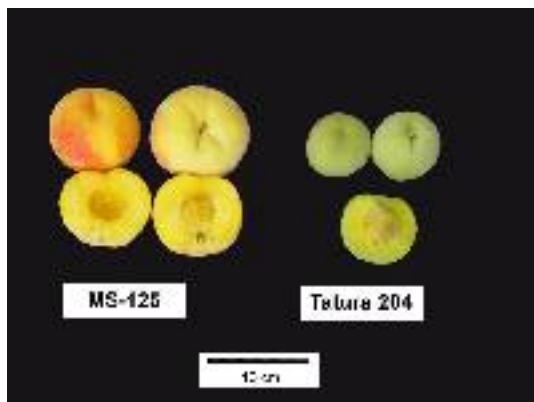
Peach (*Prunus persica*)

Variety: 'MS-125'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/227
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 14-Aug-2003
Accepted: 01-Dec-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Mirche Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: (03) 5821 2610
Fax: (03) 5831 1204

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Prunus persica

Peach

‘MS-125’

Application No: 2003/227 Accepted: 1 Dec 2003.

Applicant: **Mirche Pty Ltd**, Shepparton, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit upright, height medium. Flower shoot: thickness thin (mean 3.73 mm), internode length medium (mean 78.3mm), anthocyanin on shaded side absent. Flower bud: density of flower buds medium (60.6/metre), distribution isolated. Flower: type showy, calyx colour of inner side yellow-green (RHS 147C). Petal: shape broad elliptic, length long (mean 18.8mm), width broad (mean 16.2mm), colour pink (RHS 65D), number of petals 5. Stamens: position compared to petals below. Stigma: position compared to anthers above or level. Anthers: pollen present. Ovary: pubescence present. Young shoot: length of stipule short. Leaf blade: length long (mean 136.5mm), width narrow (mean 36.5 mm), length/width ratio medium (mean 3.87), shape in cross section concave, recurvature of apex present, angle at the base acute, angle at the apex medium, colour yellow-green (RHS 146B). Petiole: length medium (mean 12.9mm), nectaries present, shape of nectaries reniform, predominant number of nectaries two. Fruit: size medium to large, shape in ventral view oblate, shape of pistil end strongly depressed, symmetry from pistil end symmetric, prominence of suture weak, depth of stalk cavity medium, width of stalk cavity medium, background colour yellow-orange (RHS 20A), over colour present, hue of over colour medium red (RHS 45B), pattern of over colour mottled, extent of over colour medium (5-30%), pubescence present, density of pubescence sparse, thickness of skin medium, adherence of skin to flesh very strong, firmness of flesh firm, ground colour of flesh yellow-orange (RHS 19A), anthocyanin colouration directly under skin absent, anthocyanin colouration of flesh absent, anthocyanin colouration around stone absent or very weak, texture of flesh not fibrous, fruit sweetness medium, fruit acidity medium. Stone: size compared to fruit medium (mean length 29.7mm, mean width 20.7mm), shape in lateral view round, intensity of brown colour light, relief of surface pits and grooves, tendency of splitting at peak harvest high, adherence of flesh present, degree of adherence to flesh strong (clingstone). Time of leaf budburst: early. Time of beginning of flowering: early (17 Aug 2003). Duration of flowering: medium (80% petal fall 7 Sep 2003). Time of maturity for consumption: early (10 Jan 2004). Tendency to pre harvest drop: weak.

Origin and Breeding Spontaneous mutation: Parent ‘Tatura 204’. Early maturing fruit was observed on a branch on one tree, growing in a block of ‘Tatura 204’, on the applicant’s orchard at Shepparton, VIC in 1997. Budwood was taken from the observed limb and propagated through two generations. Selection criteria: early maturity when compared to ‘Tatura 204’, or any other yellow flesh clingstone variety of common knowledge. Propagation: asexually, either budding or grafting onto *Prunus* rootstock. Breeder: Michael Sfetcopoulos, Shepparton, VIC.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of maturity for consumption: early to very early, time of flowering: early. On the basis of these grouping characteristics ‘Tatura 204’ was selected as the sole comparator as it is the parental variety and produces fruit of similar characteristics. ‘Tatura 203’ which produces fruit with a similar, but later maturity time (6-10 days) was considered but rejected because its flowering time is 10-14 days later than the candidate variety. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified

Comparative Trial Location: Shepparton (Latitude 147° 28’, elevation 114m) during 2001-2004. Conditions: trial conducted in a sandy clay loam, buds grafted onto prunus rootstocks and planted in the field as free standing trees on a 3 x 6m configuration. The trees were maintained under normal commercial practice with fertiliser, pest and disease treatments and irrigation applied as required. Trial design: un-replicated large block. Fifty trees of each cultivar were planted in adjacent rows. Ten trees (selected as 5 x 2 trees at regular intervals within each block) were tagged for sampling. One hundred measurements (20 from each tagged section) were taken for each characteristic.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Leslie Mitchell**, Agrisearch Services Pty Ltd, Shepparton, VIC

Table *Prunus* varieties

	‘MS-125’	*‘Tatura 204’
TREE: GROWTH HABIT	erect	erect
FLOWER SHOOT: THICKNESS (mm)		
mean	3.75	3.82
std deviation	0.73	0.72
LSD/sig	0.26	ns
FLOWER SHOOT: LENGTH OF INTERNODES (mm)		
mean	78.3	83.2
std deviation	15.5	12.3
LSD/sig	5.14	ns
FLOWER SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLORATION OF SHOOT (side away from sun)	absent	absent
FLOWER: DENSITY (no flowers per metre of shoot)		
mean	9.12	8.29
std deviation	1.88	2.09
LSD/sig	0.73	P≤0.01
FLOWER SHOOT: DISTRIBUTION OF FLOWER BUDS	isolated	isolated
FLOWER: TYPE	showy	showy
CALYX: COLOUR OF INNER SIDE	RHS 147C	RHS 147C
PETAL: SHAPE	broad elliptic	broad elliptic
PETAL: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	18.79	18.76
std deviation	1.37	1.48
LSD/sig	0.52	ns
PETAL: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	16.26	16.39
std deviation	1.20	1.12
LSD/sig	0.42	ns
PETAL: NUMBER	5	5
STAMENS: POSITION COMPARED TO PETALS	below	below
STIGMA: POSITION COMPARED TO ANTHERS	above/level	above/level
ANTHERS: POLLEN	present	present

OVARY: PUBESCENCE		
	present	present
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	136.6	140.8
std deviation	24.01	26.29
LSD/sig	9.26	ns
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	35.6	38.2
std deviation	7.61	8.21
LSD/sig	2.91	ns
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	3.87	3.76
std deviation	1.01	0.67
LSD/sig	0.31	ns
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION		
	concave	concave
LEAF BLADE: RECURVATURE OF APEX		
	present	present
LEAF BLADE: ANGLE AT THE BASE		
	acute	acute
LEAF BLADE: ANGLE AT THE APEX		
	medium	medium
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR		
	RHS 146B	RHS 146B
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	7.43	5.90
std deviation	2.72	2.42
LSD/sig	0.95	P≤0.01
PETIOLE: NECTARIES		
	present	present
PETIOLE: SHAPE OF NECTARIES		
	reniform	reniform
PETIOLE: PREDOMINANT NUMBER OF NECTARIES		
	two	two
FRUIT: SIZE		
	medium	medium
FRUIT: SHAPE		
	oblate	oblate
FRUIT: SHAPE OF PISTIL END		
	strongly depressed	depressed
FRUIT: SYMMETRY VIEWED FROM PISTIL END		
	symmetric	symmetric

FRUIT: PROMINENCE OF SUTURE	weak	medium
FRUIT: DEPTH OF STALK CAVITY	medium	medium
FRUIT: WIDTH OF STALK CAVITY	medium	medium to broad
FRUIT: GROUND COLOUR	RHS 20A	RHS 22A
FRUIT: OVER COLOUR	present	present
FRUIT: HUE OF OVER COLOUR	RHS 45B	RHS 45B
FRUIT: PATTERN OF OVERCOLOUR	mottled	mottled
FRUIT: EXTENT OF OVERCOLOUR	medium (5-30%)	small (5%)
FRUIT: PUBESCENCE	present	present
FRUIT: EXTENT OF PUBESCENCE	sparse	medium
FRUIT: THICKNESS OF SKIN	medium	medium
FRUIT: ADHERENCE OF SKIN TO FLESH	very strong	strong
FRUIT: FLESH FIRMNESS	firm	firm
FRUIT: TEXTURE OF FLESH	not fibrous	not fibrous
FRUIT: GROUND COLOUR OF FLESH	RHS 19A	RHS 21C
FRUIT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION DIRECTLY UNDER SKIN	absent	absent
FRUIT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF FLESH	absent	absent
FRUIT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION AROUND STONE	absent	absent
FRUIT: SWEETNESS	medium	medium
FRUIT: FRUIT ACIDITY		

	medium	medium
FRUIT: STONE SIZE COMPARED TO FRUIT		
	medium	small
STONE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	29.6	28.1
std deviation	2.48	2.26
LSD/sig	0.87	P≤0.01
STONE: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	20.72	18.81
std deviation	1.64	1.19
LSD/sig	0.53	P≤0.01
STONE: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	1.06	1.11
std deviation	0.12	0.11
LSD/sig	0.04	P≤0.01
STONE: INTENSITY OF BROWN COLOUR		
	light	light
STONE: TENDENCY TO SPLITTING		
	high	low
STONE: ADHERENCE OF FLESH		
	present	present
STONE: DEGREE OF ADHERENCE OF FLESH		
	very strong	strong
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING (date when first flowers open)		
	early 17 Aug 2003	early 19 Aug 2003
DURATION OF FLOWERING (date of 80% petal fall)		
	medium 7 Sep 2003	medium 4 Sep 2003
TIME OF MATURITY FOR CONSUMPTION		
	early 10 Jan 2004	early 30 Jan 2004
TENDENCY TO PREHARVEST DROP		
	weak	weak

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

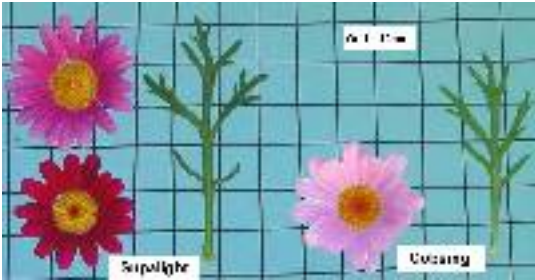
Marguerite Daisy (*Argyranthemum frutescens*)

Variety:	'Supalight'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	2003/275
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	03-Oct-2003
Accepted:	15-Dec-2003
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: NuFlora International Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0296052266
Fax: 0296053310

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Argyranthemum frutescens

Marguerite Daisy

‘Supalight’

Application No: 2003/275 Accepted: 15 Dec 2003.

Applicant: **NuFlora International Pty Ltd**, Macquarie Field, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: habit rounded, height medium (mean 48.4cm), density dense. Stem: branching multi-basal, presence of hairs absent, anthocyanin colouration of new growth absent. Leaf: margin bipinnatisect, arrangement alternate, type simple, petiole absent (sessile), shape of base attenuate, length medium (mean 50.22mm), width medium (mean 25.07mm), length to width ratio mean 2.01, lobe shape linear. Longest lateral lobe: length medium (mean 19.00mm), width medium (mean 6.68mm), length to width ratio mean 2.89, depth of marginal incision medium, shape of tip acuminate, colour of upper side medium green (RHS 147A). Peduncle: longest peduncle length medium (mean 88.30mm). Flower head: type single, presence of disc present, diameter small (mean 27.84mm). Ray floret: longitudinal axis straight to recurving, length short (mean 12.32mm), width medium (mean 4.27mm), length to width ratio mean 2.89, main colour of upper side when new and fully open dark red-purple (RHS 61A), main colour of upper side when aged light red-purple (RHS 65C), main colour of lower side dark red-purple (RHS 61A), disc diameter small (mean 10.13mm), colour very dark red-purple (ca RHS 59A). Time of beginning of flowering: early. Flowering habit: continuous. (Note: RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent X96.143.1 x pollen parent J27 in a planned breeding program. Both parents are breeding lines within the breeding program. The seed parent was characterised by medium compact habit and flower colour dark pink. The pollen parent was characterised by compact growth habit and pink flower colour. Hybridisation took place in Cobbitty, NSW in 1998. From this cross, seedling number DX98.204.4 was chosen in 1999 on the basis of flower type, flower colour and growth habit. Selection criteria: compact dense habit and flower type and colour. Propagation: over six generations have been grown from this seedling by vegetative cutting and tissue culture and all plants have been found to be uniform and stable. ‘Supalight’ will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Dr. Daniel McDonald, Seven Hills, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Inflorescence: form simple. Disc floret: absent. Ray floret: short. Ray floret: colour red-purple. On the basis of these grouping characteristics ‘Cobsing’[Ⓛ] was included in the trial. No other varieties of common knowledge have been identified that fit in to the grouping characteristic. The parents were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Robs Parlour, Watts Road, Yowrie, NSW (Latitude 36°18’ South, elevation 250m), spring-summer 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in field under plastic mulch with under mulch drip irrigation, plants propagated from tissue culture, rooted cuttings planted into field, nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, nil pest and disease treatments applied. Trial design: thirty plants of ‘Supalight’ and ten plants of ‘Cobsing’[Ⓛ] arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants of each variety at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2001	Applied	‘Supalight’
EU	2001	Granted	‘Supalight’
Norway	2001	Granted	‘Supalight’
USA	2002	Applied	‘Supalight’
New Zealand	2003	Applied	‘Supalight’

First overseas sale in EU on 1 Dec 2001. First Australian sale on 1 Jun 2003.

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

***Argyranthemum* varieties**

	‘Supalight’	‘Cobsing’[♂]
PLANT: HABIT	rounded	rounded
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)	medium	short
mean	48.4	20.5
std deviation	3.34	2.55
LSD/sig	1.01	P≤0.01
PLANT: DENSITY	dense	sparse-medium
PLANT: SIZE	medium	small
PLANT: DIAMETER (cm)		
mean	101.0	40.4
std deviation	6.18	5.40
LSD/sig	2.028	P≤0.01
STEM: PRESENCE OF HAIRS	absent	absent
STEM: NEW GROWTH ANTHOCYANIN	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: MARGIN	bi-pinnatisect	bi-pinnatisect
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH	medium	short-medium
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH	medium	medium
LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	2.01	2.06
std deviation	0.14	0.14
LSD/sig	0.055	ns
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE OF TIP	acute	acute
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE OF BASE	attenuate	attenuate
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE (RHS, 2001)	147A	137A
LEAF BLADE: GLOSSINESS UPPER SURFACE	weak	weak
LEAF BLADE: VARIEGATION	absent	absent

LEAF BLADE: TEXTURE		
	fleshy	fleshy
LEAF BLADE: MARGIN UNDULATION		
	weak	weak
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE OF CROSS SECTION		
	flat	flat-concave
LEAF BLADE: CURVATURE LONGITUDINAL AXIS		
	recurved	straight
LONGEST LATERAL LOBE: LENGTH		
	medium	medium
LONGEST LATERAL LOBE: WIDTH		
	medium	medium
LONGEST LATERAL LOBE: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	2.89	3.11
std deviation	0.41	0.46
LSD/sig	0.183	P≤0.01
LONGEST LATERAL LOBE: DEPTH OF MARGINAL INCISION		
	medium	medium
PEDUNCLE: LONGEST PEDUNCLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	88.30	60.41
std deviation	5.56	2.65
LSD/sig	1.506	P≤0.01
FLOWER HEAD: TYPE		
	single	single
FLOWER HEAD: PRESENCE OF DISC		
	present	present
FLOWER HEAD: DIAMETER		
	small	small-medium
RAY FLORET: LONGITUDINAL AXIS		
	straight to recurving	incurving to straight
RAY FLORET LENGTH (mm)		
	short	short to medium
mean	12.32	15.07
std deviation	1.27	0.68
LSD/sig	0.35	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm)		
	medium	medium
mean	4.27	5.59
std deviation	0.44	0.43
LSD/sig	0.178	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO		
mean	2.89	2.71
std deviation	0.18	0.17

LSD/sig	0.052	P≤0.01
RAY FLORET: MAIN COLOUR UPPER SIDE NEW FULLY OPEN (RHS, 2001)		
	61A	ca. 75B
RAY FLORET: MAIN COLOUR UPPER SIDE AGED (RHS 2001)		
	65C	ca. 75B
RAY FLORET: MAIN CLOUR LOWER SIDE (RHS, 2001)		
	61A	75C
RAY FLORET: DISC DIAMETER (mm)		
	small	small
mean	10.13	9.98
std deviation	0.42	0.32
LSD/sig	0.169	ns
RAY FLORET: DISC COLOUR (RHS, 2001)		
	ca. 59A	N167B
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING		
	early	early
FLOWERING HABIT		
	continuous	continuous
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	27.84	32.78
std deviation	2.34	3.03
LSD/sig	1.274	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: PEDUNCLE LONGEST LENGTH		
	medium	short-medium

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

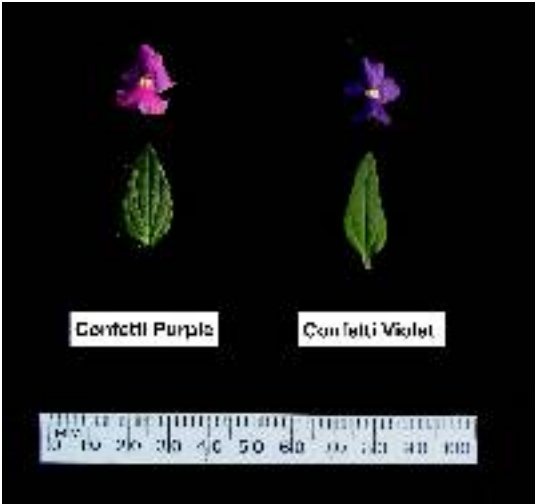
Nemesia (*Nemesia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Confetti Purple'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/092
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 05-May-2003
Accepted: 03-Jun-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0397221444
Fax: 0397221018

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Nemesia hybrid

Nemesia

‘Confetti Purple’

Application No: 2003/092 Accepted: 3 Jun 2003.

Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit upright, density dense, life cycle perennial. Stem: length of internode mean 39mm, colour yellow-green (RHS 144A). Leaf: shape of blade ovate, shape of apex acute, shape of base cuneate, shape of margin serrate, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 146A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 147B). Inflorescence: type terminal raceme, length mean 120.4mm. Upper lip of corolla: width mean 11.7mm, shape lobed, overlapping of lobes medium, reflexing of lobes strong, undulation of margin weak, colour violet (RHS 83C) and purple (RHS 78B). Lower lip of corolla: width mean 11.5mm, shape lobed, overlapping of lobes absent or very weak, depth of emargination medium, undulation of margin strong, colour purple (RHS 78B), colour of palate yellow (RHS 9B). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Seedling selection: seed parent *Nemesia denticulata* ‘Confetti’. The seed parent is characterised by pink flowers and a high level of heat tolerance. The breeders aim was to produce a series of heat tolerant, dense *Nemesias* in a range of colours. Selection from a trial block of seedlings took place in Park Orchards, Victoria, Australia in Mar 2000. This seedling was chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: plant habit dense and flower colour purple. Propagation: the seedling was isolated and propagated via cuttings to establish trial stock plants from which a further three generations were grown, all were found to be uniform and stable. ‘Confetti Purple’ will continue to be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, Victoria, Australia.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were Flower: colour purple to violet. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: ‘Confetti Violet’. Parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Wonga Park, VIC. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 140mm pots on 26 Sep 2003. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales No prior applications. No overseas sales. First sold in Australia in Aug 2002.

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

Table *Nemesia* varieties

	‘Confetti Purple’	*‘Confetti Violet’
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE	yellow-green 146A	yellow-green 147A
LEAF: DISTRIBUTION OF INCISIONS IN MARGIN (mature leaf)	regular	irregular
COROLLA: REFLEXING OF LOBES OF UPPER LIP	strong	absent to very weak
COROLLA: COLOUR OF UPPER LIP	83C + 78B	83A
COROLLA: COLOUR OF LOWER LIP	78B	83A

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nemesia (*Nemesia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Confetti White'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/090
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 05-May-2003
Accepted: 03-Jun-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

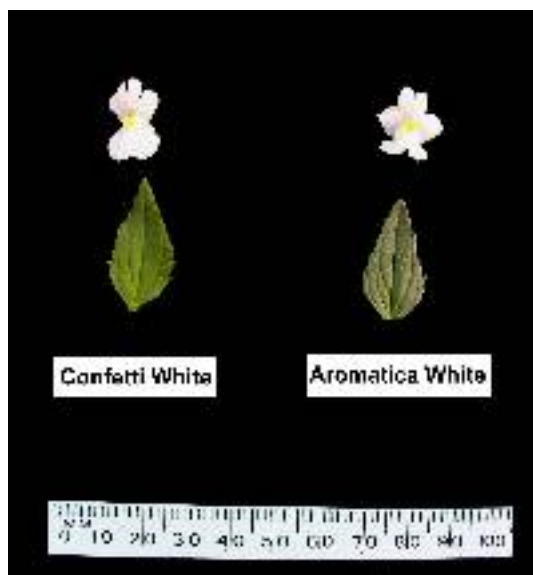
Title Holder: Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd

Agent: N/A

Telephone: 0397221444

Fax: 0397221018

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Nemesia hybrid

Nemesia

‘Confetti White’

Application No: 2003/090 Accepted: 3 Jun 2003.

Applicant: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit upright, density dense, life cycle perennial. Stem: length of internode mean 31mm, colour yellow-green (RHS 146B). Leaf: shape of blade ovate, shape of apex acute, shape of base cuneate, shape of margin serrate, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 146A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 147C). Inflorescence: type terminal raceme, length mean 87.4mm. Upper lip of corolla: width mean 10.4mm, shape lobed, overlapping of lobes absent or very weak, reflexing of lobes weak, undulation of margin medium, colour white (RHS 155C). Lower lip of corolla: width mean 11.4mm, shape lobed, overlapping of lobes absent or very weak, depth of emargination medium, undulation of margin strong, colour white (RHS 155C) colour of palate yellow (RHS 9A). (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Nemesia denticulata* ‘Confetti’ x Pollen parent *Nemesia caerulea* ‘Ice Pink’. The seed parent is characterised by pink flowers and a high level of heat tolerance. The pollen parent is characterised by very pale pink flowers and a medium plant density. The breeders aim was to produce a series of heat tolerant, dense *Nemesias* in a range of colours. Hybridisation took place in Park Orchards, Victoria, Australia in Aug 2000. From this cross a seedling was chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: plant habit dense and flower colour white. Propagation: the seedling was isolated and propagated via cuttings to establish trial stock plants from which a further three generations were grown, all were found to be uniform and stable. ‘Confetti White’ will continue to be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Plant Growers Australia, Wonga Park, Victoria, Australia.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were Flower: colour white. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: ‘Aromatica White’. Parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Wonga Park, VIC. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 140mm pots on 17 Nov 2003. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales No prior applications. No overseas sales. First sold in Australia in Aug 2002.

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

Table *Nemesia* varieties

	‘Confetti White’	*‘Aromatica White’
STEM: LENGTH OF INTERNODE (mm)		
mean	31	53
std deviation	5.2	12.8
LSD/sig	14.5	P≤0.01
LEAF: COLOUR OF UPPER SIDE		
	yellow-green 146A	yellow-green 147A
LEAF: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE		
	yellow-green 147C	yellow-green 147B
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	87	133
std deviation	13.3	19
LSD/sig	14.6	P≤0.01
COROLLA: WIDTH OF UPPER LIP (mm)		
mean	10.4	14.1
std deviation	1.6	1.7
LSD/sig	1.7	P≤0.01

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Apple (*Malus domestica*)

Variety: 'HUASHUAI'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 1996/273
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 02-Dec-1996
Accepted: 24-Jun-1997
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Professor Wang Yu-Lin
Agent: Spruson & Ferguson
Telephone: 0292070777
Fax: 0292615486

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Malus domestica

Apple

‘Huashuai’

Application No: 1996/273 Accepted: 24 Jun 1997.

Applicant: **Professor Wang Yu-Lin**, Auckland, New Zealand.

Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney, NSW.

Characteristics Tree: vigour strong, type ramified, habit spreading. Dormant one-year-old shoot: pubescence on upper half absent or very weak, thickness medium, length of internode short to medium, number of lenticels medium. Unopened flower: colour at balloon stage light pink. Flower: size large. Petals: relative position of margins overlapping. Leaf: attitude in relation to shoot upwards to outwards, length of blade medium, width of blade narrow to medium, ratio length/width medium to large, shape of incisions of margins crenate. Petiole: length medium. Fruit: size medium to large, ratio height/width medium, position of maximum width towards stalk, shape globose conical, ribbing weak, crowning at calyx end medium, aperture of eye partly open, size of eye medium, length of sepal medium, depth of eye basin deep, width of eye basin broad, thickness of stalk medium, length of stalk medium, depth of stalk cavity medium to deep, width of stalk cavity broad, bloom of skin absent or very weak, greasiness of skin absent or very weak, ground colour whitish yellow, amount of over colour medium, over colour red, intensity of over-colour medium to dark, pattern of over-colour of skin solid flush with stripes, amount of russet around eye basin absent or very low, amount of russet on cheeks absent or very low, amount of russet around stalk cavity low, size of lenticels small to medium, firmness of the flesh medium, colour of the flesh cream. Fruit in cross-section: aperture of locules closed. Time of beginning of flowering (10% open flowers): medium. Time of maturity for consumption: medium to late.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: developed from hybridisation of seed parent ‘Fuji’ with pollen parent ‘Starkrimson Red Delicious’ in 1976 in a planned breeding programme at the Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science, Zhengzhou, Henan, China. The seed parent ‘Fuji’ is characterised by red, striped globose fruit maturing in the late season. The seed parent ‘Starkrimson Red Delicious’ is characterised by striped, conical fruit maturing in the midseason. Selection criteria: eating quality and storage. Breeder: Professor Wang Yu-Lin, Auckland, New Zealand.

Choice of comparator The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - fruit: size medium, over-colour of skin red, time of beginning of flowering: medium, time of maturity for consumption: medium to late. Considering these grouping characteristics, ‘Red Delicious’ was chosen as the comparator. The pollen parent ‘Fuji’ was not considered for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial The description is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report (Ref No APP124, dated 30 Jul 2003). Testing was done at HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand between 2000-2003. Where possible the characteristics were verified by the qualified person.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Argentina	1996	Granted	‘Huashuai’
Canada	1996	Applied	‘Huashuai’
Chile	1998	Granted	‘Huashuai’
Japan	1996	Applied	‘Huashuai’
New Zealand	1996	Granted	‘Huashuai’
EU	1996	Granted	‘Huashuai’
South Africa	1996	Applied	‘Huashuai’

First sold in China in Dec 1990.

Description: **Michael Malone**, HortResearch, Havelock North, New Zealand.

Table *Malus* varieties

	‘Huashuai’	*‘Red Delicious’
FRUIT		
size	medium to large	medium
shape	globose conical	conical
over-colour	red	dark red

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety: 'PARLEONIE'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/049
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 26-Feb-1999
Accepted: 12-Mar-1999
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParLeonie’

Application No: 1999/049 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density medium, branching medium, height medium. Leaf: colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length medium (average 61mm, range 55-65mm), width narrow (average 35mm range 30-40mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form loose informal double, size medium (average diameter 83mm, range 75-100mm), shape in profile rounded (outer 2-3 rows flat), main colour bicolour pink, colour distribution predominantly white-very light pink with a darker blush to the petal margin. Petal: average petal number 9 (range 8-12), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex obtuse-emarginate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, shape in cross section slightly cupped to flat, shape in longitudinal section flat to slightly cupped, texture smooth, length average 41mm (range 30-46), width average 35mm (range 28-42), arrangement true petals predominantly in 1-3 rows, upper petal colour (row 1) pink margin (RHS 66D) fading quickly though lighter pink to white (RHS 155D), lower petal colour (row 1) pink margin (RHS 66D) fading quickly though lighter pink to white (RHS 155D) at petal base. Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens few to medium. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids medium to many (petaloids may range from small, fully formed petals to slightly petaloid stamens in any ratio). Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering mid season. Flower buds: shape ovate-elliptic, colour pink. (RHS 60C). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Jennifer Susan’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with semi-double pink flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Thirty eight seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParLeonie’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: compact habit, small leaves, attractive flowers. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower form: semi-double to informal double, flower colour: bicolour pink, flower size medium, flower shape in profile: flat to rounded. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Jane Morgan’ and ‘Paradise Venessa’[Ⓛ] were selected as the most similar varieties. The seed parent was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Leonie’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParLeonie’	*‘Jane Morgan’	*‘Paradise Venessa’^φ
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi- erect	semi-erect	erect
PLANT: DENSITY	medium	sparse	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING	medium	weak	strong
PLANT: HEIGHT	medium	tall	tall
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic	narrow elliptic	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acute-acuminate	acute
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	cuneate-attenuate	attenuate	attenuate-obtuse
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	medium	medium	medium
mean	61	59	64
std deviation	4.55	9.83	8.94
LSD/sig	6.09	ns	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow	narrow
mean	35	23	35
std deviation	2.95	5.26	6.22
LSD/sig	4.28	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER: FORM	loose informal double	single to semi-double	semi-double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	medium	medium	large
mean	83	82	113
std deviation	7.42	6.54	7.34
LSD/sig	8.37	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE	rounded (outer 2-3 rows flat)	flat	flat
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR	bicolour pink	bicolour pink	bicolour pink
FLOWER: COLOUR DISTRIBUTION	predominantly white-very light pink with a darker blush to the petal margin	predominantly white with a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal	predominantly white - outer row of petals has a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal surface subsequent rows of petals are white
PETAL: NUMBER	average 9 (range: 8-12)	average 12 (range: 10-20)	average 17 (range: 13-18)
PETAL: SHAPE	obovate-obcordate	obovate-obcordate	obovate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse-emarginate	emarginate	emarginate
PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	cuneate	cuneate
PETAL: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION	slightly cupped-flat	slightly cupped	flat

PETAL: SHAPE IN LONGITUDINAL SECTION	flat-slightly cupped	slightly cupped	flat
PETAL: TEXTURE	smooth	slightly undulate	slightly undulate
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 41mm	av. 47mm	av. 55mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 35mm	av.33mm	av. 40mm
PETAL: ARRANGEMENT	true petals predominantly in 1-3 rows	true petals predominantly in 1-2 rows	true petals predominantly in 1-2 rows
PETAL: COLOUR - UPPER PETAL (ROW 1)	pink margin (RHS 66D) fading quickly though lighter pink to white (RHS 155D)	pink margin (RHS 64D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155B)	pink margin (RHS 66D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155B)
PETAL: COLOUR - LOWER PETAL (ROW 1)	pink margin (RHS 66D) fading quickly though lighter pink to white (RHS 155D) at petal base	pink margin (RHS 64D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155B)	pink margin (RHS 66D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155B)
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	few-medium	many	medium-many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	present	present	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	medium-many	absent-few	few-many
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	ovate-elliptic	elliptic	elliptic
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 60C)	pink (RHS 59C)	pink (RHS 57D)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety:	'PARLOUISE'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	1999/050
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	26-Feb-1999
Accepted:	12-Mar-1999
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParLouise’

Application No: 1999/050 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit spreading, density sparse, branching weak, height medium-tall. Stem: internode length average 22mm (range 14-28mm), colour of new stem reddish-brown. Leaf: colour of new leaf greenish-brown, colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 137B), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146C), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic-obovate, shape of apex blunt acuminate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length medium (average 61mm, range 56-68mm), width narrow (average 30mm range 25-33mm, margin serrulate) Flower: form semi-double to incomplete informal double, size medium (average diameter 83mm, range 70-100mm), shape in profile slightly cupped to flat, colour pink (RHS 68D) often slightly darker at the margins, fading with age to lighter pink (RHS 55C-D), lower petal colour pink (RHS 68D). Petal: average petal number 14 (range 12-17), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex emarginate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length average 40mm (range 37-44mm), width average 29mm (range 23-28mm), texture smooth, undulation very slight. Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens medium. Petaloid Stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids medium (average 9 - petaloids may range from small, fully formed petals to slightly petaloid stamens in any ratio.) Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering early. Flower buds: shape elliptic-ovate, colour pink (RHS 68A). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Jennifer Susan’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with pink, informal double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Eighty-nine seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParLouise’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: pink flowers, informal double, many flowers per plant. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice Of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: spreading, flower colour: pink, flower form: informal double. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Showa no Sake’ and ‘Jennifer Susan’ (seed parent) were selected as the most appropriate comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. Overseas sales nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Louise’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW..

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParLouise’	*‘Jennifer Susan’	**‘Showa no Sake’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	spreading	semi-erect	spreading
PLANT: DENSITY	sparse	medium	sparse
PLANT: BRANCHING	weak	strong	weak
PLANT: HEIGHT	medium-tall	tall	tall
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE	medium green (RHS 137B)	medium green (RHS 137A)	medium green (RHS 137A)
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE	light green (RHS 146C)	light green (RHS 146A)	light green (RHS 146A)
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic-obovate	elliptic	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	blunt acuminate	acute	acute
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	medium	short-medium	medium
mean	61	50	61
std deviation	3.53	6.17	8.08
LSD/sig	8.29	P≤0.01	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow	narrow
mean	30	29	32
std deviation	2.95	4.53	4.95
LSD/sig	4.49	ns	ns
FLOWER: FORM	semi-double to incomplete informal double	incomplete informal double	semi-double to incomplete informal double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	medium	medium	medium
mean	83	74	89
std deviation	10.97	7.83	4.91
LSD/sig	7.85	P≤0.01	ns
FLOWER: COLOUR	pink (RHS 68D) often slightly darker at the margins, fading with age to lighter pink (RHS 55C-D)	pink (RHS 68C)	pink (RHS 63B)
FLOWER: LOWER PETAL COLOUR	pink (RHS 68D)	pink (RHS 68C)	pink (RHS 63B)
PETAL: NUMBER	average 14 (range: 12-17)	average 13 (range: 10-15)	average 13 (range: 8-14)
PETAL: SHAPE	obovate-obcordate	orbicular-obovate	obovate-obcordate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	emarginate	obtuse-attenuate	obtuse-emarginate
PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE			

	cuneate-attenuate	obtuse	acute-cuneate
PETAL: TEXTURE	smooth, very slightly undulate	twisted	smooth, slightly undulate
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 40mm	av. 36mm	av. 40mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 29mm	av. 34mm	av. 31mm
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	medium	medium-many	many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	present	present	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	medium	few-many	medium
FLOWERING:SEASON	autumn	autumn	autumn
FLOWER:TIME OF FLOWERING	early	mid season	mid season
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	elliptic-ovate	elliptic	elliptic
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 68A)	pink (RHS 60B)	pink (RHS 63B)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety:	'PARGILLIAN'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	1999/045
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	26-Feb-1999
Accepted:	12-Mar-1999
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParGillian’

Application No: 1999/045 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density medium, branching strong, height medium. Leaf: colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length medium (average 62mm, range 52-70mm), width narrow (average 28mm range 18-37mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form semi-double (occasionally formal double), size medium (average diameter 87mm, range 70-100mm), shape in profile very cupped to cupped, main colour bicolour pink, colour distribution predominantly white (outer 2 rows of petals have a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal surface while subsequent rows of petals are white). Petal: average petal number 19 (range 16-23), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex obtuse-emarginate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, shape in cross section cupped, shape in longitudinal section flat to slightly cupped, texture smooth, length average 42mm (range 33-47), width average 39mm (range 34-45), arrangement true petals predominantly in 3-4 rows, upper petal colour (row 1) pink (RHS 63D) at apex fading to white (RHS 155D), lower petal colour (row 1) darkest pink at apex (RHS 66D) fading to white RHS 155D towards the petal base. Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens few to medium. Petaloid Stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids few to medium (occasional small petaloids). Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering mid season. Flower buds: shape elliptic, colour pink (RHS 66C). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Jane Morgan’. The seed parent is characterised by early flowering, dark green glossy foliage with bicolour pink, semi-double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Thirty-five seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParGillian’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: bi-coloured, cupped, semi-double to formal double flowers. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower form: semi double-formal double, flower colour: bicolour pink, flower shape in profile cupped. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the variety ‘ParSay’^d was selected as the most similar variety. The seed parent was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Gillian’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParGillian’	*‘ParSay’^φ
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	semi-erect
PLANT: DENSITY	medium	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING	strong	medium
PLANT: HEIGHT	medium	tall
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic	elliptic-lanceolate
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	cuneate-attenuate	attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	medium	medium
mean	62	54
std deviation	4.69	4.98
LSD/sig	6.09	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow
mean	28	22
std deviation	5.82	2.13
LSD/sig	4.28	P≤0.01
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	semi-double (occasionally formal double)	semi-double (occasionally formal double)
FLOWER: SIZE	medium	medium
mean	87	75
std deviation	9.61	10.66
LSD/sig	8.37	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE		

	very cupped -cupped	cupped-very cupped
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR	bicolour pink	bicolour pink
FLOWER: COLOUR DISTRIBUTION	predominantly white - outer 2 rows of petals have a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal surface, subsequent rows of petals are white	predominantly white - outer 2-3 rows of petals have a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal surface, subsequent rows of petals are white
PETAL: NUMBER	average 19 (range: 16-23)	average 21 (range: 14-24)
PETAL: SHAPE	obovate-obcordate	obovate-obcordate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse-emarginate	emarginate
PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	obtuse
PETAL: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION	cupped	cupped to v-shaped
PETAL: SHAPE IN LONGITUDINAL SECTION	flat-slightly cupped	slightly cupped
PETAL: TEXTURE	smooth	smooth
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 42mm	av. 38mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 39mm	av. 32mm
PETAL: ARRANGEMENT	true petals predominantly in 3-4 rows	arranged most frequently in 3-4 rows
PETAL: COLOUR - UPPER PETAL (ROW 1)	pink (RHS 63D) at apex fading to white (RHS 155D)	pink margin (RHS 64D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155B)
PETAL: COLOUR - LOWER PETAL (ROW 1)	darkest pink at apex (RHS 66D)	pink margin (RHS 64D) occasionally

	fading to white RHS 155D towards the petal base	covering whole surface, fading to white (RHS 155B).
–	STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS present	present
–	STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS few-medium	few-medium
–	PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE present	present
–	PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS few-medium	absent-few
–	FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE elliptic	elliptic
–	FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR pink (RHS 66C)	pink (RHS 59C)
–		

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety: 'PARBLYNDA'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/041
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 26-Feb-1999
Accepted: 12-Mar-1999
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia sasanqua

Camellia

‘ParBLynda’

Application No: 1999/041 Application Accepted: 12 Mar 1999

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density medium, branching medium, height tall. Leaf: colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade broadly elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base obtuse to attenuate, length medium (av. 60mm, range 54-65mm), width narrow (av. 38mm range 31-46mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form single - semi-double, size large (av. diameter 104mm, range 90-115mm), shape in profile flat to slightly cupped, main colour bicolour pink, colour distribution predominantly white with a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal. Petal: av. petal number 10 (range 8-13), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex emarginate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, shape in cross section flat to slightly cupped, shape in longitudinal section flat, texture slightly undulate, length av. 50mm (range 45-57), width av. 45mm (range 42-53mm), arrangement true petals predominantly in 2 rows with the outer row usually with larger petals than the inner row, upper petal colour (row 1) pink (RHS 63C) at apex fading to white (RHS 155D), lower petal colour (row 1) darkest pink at apex (RHS 60D) fading through RHS 57D to RHS 66D towards the petal base. Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens many. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids absent to few (occasional small petaloids). Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering mid season. Flower buds: shape ovate, colour pink (RHS 60C). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Plantation Pink’. The seed parent is characterised by early flowering, dark green glossy foliage with single-tone pink, semi double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Fifty seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParBLynda’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: large, bi-coloured flowers. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower form: single – semi-double, flower colour: bicolour pink, flower size: large. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Paradise Venessa’ was selected as the most similar variety. The seed parent was not included as it does not have bi-coloured flowers or large sized flowers.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Betty Lynda’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParBLynda’	*‘Paradise Venessa’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	erect
PLANT: DENSITY	medium	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING	medium	strong
PLANT: HEIGHT	tall	tall
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	broadly elliptic	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acute
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	attenuate-obtuse
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	medium	medium
mean	60	64
std deviation	4.08	8.94
LSD/sig	6.09	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow
mean	38	35
std deviation	5.30	6.22
LSD/sig	4.28	ns
FLOWER: FORM	single - semi-double	semi-double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	large	large
mean	104	114
std deviation	7.43	7.34
LSD/sig	8.37	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE	flat – slightly cupped	flat
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR	bicolour pink	bicolour pink
FLOWER: COLOUR DISTRIBUTION	predominantly white with a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal	predominantly white - outer row of petals has a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal surface subsequent rows, of petals are white
PETAL: NUMBER	average 10 (range: 8-13)	average 17 (range: 13-18)
PETAL: SHAPE	obovate-obcordate	obovate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	emarginate	emarginate

PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	cuneate
PETAL: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION	flat-slightly cupped	flat
PETAL: SHAPE IN LONGITUDINAL SECTION	flat	flat
PETAL: TEXTURE	slightly undulate	slightly undulate
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 50mm	av. 55mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 45mm	av. 40mm
PETAL: ARRANGEMENT	true petals predominantly in 2 rows the outer row usually with larger petals than the inner row	true petals predominantly in 1-2 rows
PETAL: COLOUR - UPPER PETAL (ROW 1)	pink (RHS 63C) at apex fading to white (RHS 155D)	pink margin (RHS 66D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155B)
PETAL: COLOUR - LOWER PETAL (ROW 1)	darkest pink at apex (RHS 60D) fading through RHS 57D to RHS 66D towards the petal base	pink margin (RHS 66D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155B)
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	many	medium-many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	present	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	absent-few	few-many
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	ovate	elliptic
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 60C)	pink (RHS 57D)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (*Camellia sasanqua*)

Variety: 'PARSANDRA'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2000/086
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 06-Mar-2000
Accepted: 19-Apr-2000
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParSandra’

Application No: 2000/086 Accepted: 19 Apr 2000.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi erect, density very dense, branching strong to very strong, height short to medium. Stem: internode length average 28mm (range 20-32mm), colour of new stem red-brown (RHS 187A-B). Leaf: colour of new leaf bronze (circa RHS 200B), colour of mature leaf upper side dark green (RHS 147A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade narrowly obovate, shape of apex acuminate (reflexing slightly), shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length short-medium (average 49mm, range 37-64mm), width narrow (average 21mm range 12-30mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form semi double – true petals arranged in two rows with the outer row of petals generally larger than the inner row, size small (average diameter 73mm, range 67-84mm), shape in profile cupped at first opening to flat (outer petal reflexing with age), colour dark pink (RHS 63A) fading to lighter pink towards the midrib (RHS 63B), lower petal colour paler pink (RHS 66D). Petal: average petal number 14 (range: 11-16), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex emarginate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, texture crinkled, length average 34mm (range 30-38), width average 27mm (range 21-32mm). Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens many. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids few (average 4 - petaloids often very small with only the anther petaloid, rarely the filament, petaloid colour light-mid pink with creamy-white flecks.) Flower buds: shape elliptic-ovate, colour dark pink (RHS 63A). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Kanjiro’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with light pink, informal double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Thirty four seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParSandra’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: dark pink flowers, full informal double, many flowers per plant. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: erect-semi erect, flower colour: mid pink fading towards midrib, flower form: semi-double. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the seed parent ‘Kanjiro’ was selected as the most appropriate comparator.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale May 2002.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParSandra’	*‘Kanjiro’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi erect	erect
PLANT: DENSITY	very dense	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING	strong-very strong	weak
PLANT: HEIGHT	short-med	tall
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE	dark green (RHS 147A)	dark green (RHS 147A)
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE	light green (RHS 146A)	light green (RHS 146A)
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	narrowly obovate	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acute-acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	short-medium,	short-medium
mean	49	50
std deviation	8.31	7.60
LSD/sig	5.47	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow
mean	21	25
std deviation	4.00	6.54
LSD/sig	3.95	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FORM	semi double (true petals arranged in two rows with the outer row of petals generally larger than the inner row)	single – semi double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	small	medium
mean	73	84
std deviation	5.31	9.22
LSD/sig	8.12	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE	cupped opening to flat	flat-reflexed
FLOWER: COLOUR	dark pink (RHS 63A) fading to lighter pink towards the midrib (RHS 63B)	mid pink (RHS 57C) fading to lighter towards midrib (RHS 57D)
PETAL: NUMBER		

average 14 (range: 11-16)

average 9 (range: 8-10)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (*Camellia sasanqua*)

Variety: 'PARJILL'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/048
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 26-Feb-1999
Accepted: 12-Mar-1999
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParJill’

Application No: 1999/048 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit spreading, density medium, branching strong, height medium. Stem: internode length average 18mm (range 14-23mm), colour of new stem reddish-brown. Leaf: colour of new leaf reddish-brown, colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length medium (average 62mm, range 55-70mm), width narrow (average 26mm range 20-35mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form semi-double to incomplete informal double, size small (average diameter 61mm, range 53-70mm), shape in profile rounded, colour pink (RHS 62A) fading to white (RHS 155A) at the centre of the petal, lower petal colour pink (RHS 68B or lighter). Petal: average petal number 14 (range: 10-16), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex obtuse-emarginate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, length average 33mm (range 30-37mm), width average 27mm (range 22-30mm), texture smooth, undulation very slight. Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens medium. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids medium (average 7 - petaloids may range from small, fully formed petals to slightly petaloid stamens in any ratio.) Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering mid season. Flower buds: shape elliptic-ovate, colour pink (RHS 58A-62A). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Showa no Sake’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with light pink, informal double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Fifty seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParJill’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: pink flowers, informal double, many flowers per plant. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: spreading, flower colour: pink, flower form: informal double. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Showa no Sake’ (seed parent) and ‘ParLouise’ were selected as the most appropriate comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. Overseas sales nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Jill’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParJill’	‘ParLouise’	*‘Showa no Sake’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	spreading	spreading	spreading
PLANT: DENSITY	medium	sparse	sparse
PLANT: BRANCHING	strong	weak	weak
PLANT: HEIGHT	medium	medium-tall	tall
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE	medium green (RHS 137A)	medium green (RHS 137B)	medium green (RHS 137A)
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE	light green (RHS 146A)	light green (RHS 146C)	light green (RHS 146A)
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic	elliptic-obovate	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	blunt acuminate	acute
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) (LSD at P≤0.01 = 8.29)	medium	medium	medium
mean	62 ^a	61 ^a	61 ^a
std deviation	4.55	3.53	8.08
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) (LSD at P≤0.01 = 4.49)	narrow	narrow	narrow
mean	26 ^a	30 ^{ab}	32 ^b
std deviation	4.42	2.95	4.95
FLOWER: FORM	semi-double- incomplete informal double	semi-double- incomplete informal double	semi-double- incomplete informal double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) (LSD at P≤0.01 = 7.85)	small	medium	medium
mean	61 ^a	83 ^b	89 ^b
std deviation	5.30	10.97	4.91
FLOWER: COLOUR	pink (RHS 62A) fading to white (RHS 155A), at the centre of the petal	pink (RHS 68D) often slightly darker at the margins, fading with age to lighter pink (RHS 55C-D)	pink (RHS 63B)
FLOWER: LOWER PETAL COLOUR	pink (RHS 68B or lighter)	pink (RHS 68D)	pink (RHS 63B)
PETAL: NUMBER	average14 (range: 10-16)	average 14 (range: 12-17)	average 13 (range: 8-14)
PETAL: SHAPE	obovate-obcordate	obovate-obcordate	obovate-obcordate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse-emarginate	emarginate	obtuse-emarginate
PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate	acute-cuneate
PETAL: TEXTURE	smooth, very slightly undulate	smooth, very slightly undulate	smooth, slightly undulate

PETAL: LENGTH	av. 33mm	av. 40mm	av. 40mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 27mm	av. 29mm	av. 31mm
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	medium	medium	many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	present	present	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	medium	many	medium
FLOWERING:SEASON	autumn	autumn	autumn
FLOWERING: TIME OF FLOWERING	mid season	early	mid season
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	elliptic-ovate	elliptic-ovate	elliptic
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 58A-62A)	pink (RHS 68A)	pink (RHS 63B)

Note: mean values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.01$.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety: 'PARJENNIFER'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/047
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 26-Feb-1999
Accepted: 12-Mar-1999
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParJennifer’

Application No: 1999/047 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit erect, density very dense, branching very strong, height tall. Leaf: colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic-narrow elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length medium (average 63mm, range 45-75mm), width narrow (average 21mm range 20-25mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form single to semi-double, size medium (average diameter 72mm, range 60-75mm), shape in profile flat, main colour bicolour pink, colour distribution predominantly white with a distinct pink margin to petals. Petal: average petal number 10 (range 8-11), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex obtuse-emarginate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, shape in cross section slightly cupped to flat, shape in longitudinal section flat-reflexed, texture slightly undulate, length average 37mm (range 34-43), width average 31mm (range 28-35), arrangement true petals predominantly in 1-3 rows outer petals reflexing with age, upper petal colour (row 1) pink margin (RHS 60D) fading quickly though lighter pink (RHS 66D) to white (RHS 155D), lower petal colour (row 1) darkest pink at margin (RHS 60D) often extending further towards the petal base than on the upper petal surface (occasionally covering the entire lower petal surface). Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens medium to many. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids absent to few (occasional small petaloids). Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering mid season. Flower buds: shape ovate-elliptic, colour pink (RHS 66B). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Jane Morgan’. The seed parent is characterised by early flowering, dark green glossy foliage with bicolour pink, semi double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Thirty five seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParJennifer’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: bi-coloured flowers with a distinct pink edge to the petal margin. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower form: single-semi double, flower colour: bicolour pink with a distinct pink edge to the petal margin, growth habit erect to semi-erect. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the variety ‘ParSusan’ was selected as the most similar variety. The seed parent was not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Jennifer’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParJennifer’	*‘ParSusan’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	erect	semi-erect
PLANT: DENSITY	very dense	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING	very strong	medium
PLANT: HEIGHT	tall	tall
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic-narrow elliptic	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	medium	medium
mean	63	55
std deviation	7.48	5.70
LSD/sig	6.09	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow
mean	21	32
std deviation	2.31	5.40
LSD/sig	4.28	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FORM	single - semi-double	semi-double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	medium	medium
mean	72	85
std deviation	5.77	8.84
LSD/sig	8.37	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE	flat	flat (outer petals reflexing with age)
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR	bicolour pink	bicolour pink
FLOWER: COLOUR DISTRIBUTION	predominantly white with a distinct pink margin to petals	predominantly white with a distinct pink margin to petals
PETAL: NUMBER	average 10 (range: 8-11)	average 8 (range: 5-9)
PETAL: SHAPE	obovate-obcordate	obovate-obcordate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse-emarginate	obtuse-emarginate
PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE		

	obtuse-attenuate	obtuse-attenuate
PETAL: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION	slightly cupped-flat	flat-slightly cupped
PETAL: SHAPE IN LONGITUDINAL SECTION	flat-reflexed	flat-slightly reflexed
PETAL: TEXTURE	slightly undulate	crinkled
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 37mm	av. 47mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 31mm	av. 43mm
PETAL: ARRANGEMENT	true petals predominantly in 1-3 rows outer petals reflexing with age	true petals predominantly in 2 rows, the outer row usually with larger petals than the inner row,
PETAL: COLOUR - UPPER PETAL (ROW 1)	pink margin (RHS 60D) fading quickly though lighter pink (RHS 66D) to white (RHS 155D)	pink margin (RHS 60D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155D)
PETAL: COLOUR - LOWER PETAL (ROW 1)	darkest pink at margin (RHS 60D) often extending further towards the petal base than on the upper petal surface (occasionally covering the entire lower petal surface)	darkest pink at margin (RHS 60D) often extending further towards the petal base than on the upper petal surface (occasionally covering the entire lower petal surface)
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	medium-many	medium-many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	present	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	absent-few	absent-few
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	ovate-elliptic	ovate
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 66B)	pink (RHS 59C)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety:	'PARCAROLINE'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	1999/043
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	26-Feb-1999
Accepted:	12-Mar-1999
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParCaroline’

Application No: 1999/043 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density medium, branching weak-medium, height tall. Stem: internode length medium (average 39mm, range 32-50mm), colour of new stem red-brown (RHS 187A) Leaf: colour of new leaf reddish-brown (circa RHS 200B), colour of mature leaf upper side dark green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex obtuse-acuminate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, length medium (average 62mm, range 65-70mm), width narrow (average 28mm range 25-30mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form incomplete informal double to complete informal double, size small (average diameter 71mm, range 60-85mm), shape in profile rounded, colour red-pink (RHS 60C) fading towards the petal base with petals often ‘blueing’ at the margins (RHS 76A-B). Petal: average number 12 (range: 9-15), shape obcordate, shape of apex emarginate, shape of base obtuse-cuneate, length average 28mm (range 22-32), width average 37mm (range 22-38mm), Stamens: presence of true stamens present (infrequent), number of true stamens few to absent. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids many (average 58 - petaloids may range from small, fully formed petals to slightly petaloid stamens in any ratio, petaloids frequently folded or twisted, colour of petaloids same as petals but occasionally flecked creamy-white at the apex.) Flower buds: shape elliptic, colour dark pink (RHS 60B). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Showa no Sake’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with light pink, informal double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Thirty five seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParCaroline’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: dark pink flowers, full informal double, many flowers per plant. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: erect-semi erect, plant height: tall, flower size: medium, flower colour: dark pink (becoming “blue”), flower form: double. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Paradise Joan’ was selected as the most appropriate comparator. The seed parent ‘Showa no Sake’ was rejected as it is light pink in colour and short to medium in height.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. Overseas sales nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Caroline’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParCaroline’	*‘Paradise Joan’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	semi-erect to spreading
PLANT: DENSITY	medium	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING	weak-medium	medium
PLANT: HEIGHT	tall	medium
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE	dark green (RHS 137A)	dark green (RHS 137A)
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE	light green (RHS 146A)	light green (RHS 146A),
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse-acuminate	acute-acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	medium	medium
mean	62	56
std deviation	4.37	5.00
LSD/sig	5.47	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow
mean	28	29
std deviation	3.85	3.85
LSD/sig	3.95	ns
FLOWER: FORM	incomplete informal double to complete informal double	semi double to incomplete informal double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	small	medium
mean	71	88
std deviation	7.74	3.92
LSD/sig	8.12	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE	rounded	flat
FLOWER: COLOUR	red-pink (RHS 60C) fading towards the petal base. Petals ‘blueing’ at the margins to (RHS 76A-B)	red-pink (RHS 60B)) fading to lighter) towards base (RHS 66D)
PETAL: NUMBER	average 12 (range: 9-15)	average 11 (range: 10-15)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety: 'PARBEV'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/042
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 26-Feb-1999
Accepted: 12-Mar-1999
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParBev’

Application No: 1999/042 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density dense, branching strong, height short. Stem: internode length average 16mm (range 13-19mm), colour of new stem red-brown. Leaf: colour of new leaf greenish-brown, colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic to slightly obovate, shape of apex obtuse-acuminate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, length medium (average 57mm, range 50-60mm), width narrow (average 31mm range 24-35mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form incomplete informal double (occasionally semi-double), size small (average diameter 66mm, range 60-75mm), shape in profile rounded, colour pink (RHS 64D) fading to lighter pink towards the midrib and petal base (RHS 63C), lower petal colour pink (RHS 63C). Petal: average petal number 11 (range: 9-14), shape obovate to broadly obovate, shape of apex obtuse-emarginate, shape of base attenuate to obtuse, length average 36mm (range 32-38mm), width average 31mm (range 22-36mm), texture smooth, undulation slight. Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens medium. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids many (average 18 - petaloids may range from small, fully formed petals to slightly petaloid stamens in any ratio, petaloids frequently folded or twisted, colour of petaloids same as petals but are frequently as pale as RHS 65C.) Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering early. Flower buds: shape elliptic, colour pink (RHS 57D). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Showa no Sake’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with light pink, informal double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Thirty five seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParBev’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: pink flowers, informal double, many flowers per plant. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: erect-semi to erect, flower colour: mid pink, flower form: informal double. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Jennifer Susan’ and ‘ParOdette’ were selected as the most appropriate comparators. The seed parent ‘Showa no Sake’ (although spreading in habit) was also used as a comparator.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. Overseas sales nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Beverly’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParBev’	‘ParOdette’	*‘Jennifer Susan’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect
PLANT: DENSITY	dense	sparse	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING	strong	weak	strong
PLANT: HEIGHT	short	tall	tall
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE	medium green (RHS 137A)	medium green (RHS 139A)	medium green (RHS 137A)
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE	light green (RHS 146A)	medium green (RHS 137C)	light green (RHS 146A)
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic to slightly obovate	elliptic-obovate	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse-acuminate	acuminate	acute
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) (LSD at $P \leq 0.01 = 8.29$)	medium	medium	short-medium
mean	57 ^{ab}	66 ^b	50 ^a
std deviation	8.73	7.76	6.17
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) (LSD at $P \leq 0.01 = 4.49$)	narrow	narrow	narrow
mean	31 ^b	24 ^a	29 ^b
std deviation	4.19	2.39	4.53
FLOWER: FORM	incomplete informal double (occasionally semi-double)	semi-double to formal double with occasional stamens	incomplete informal double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) (LSD at $P \leq 0.01 = 7.85$)	small	small	medium
mean	66 ^a	67 ^{ab}	74 ^b
std deviation	4.13	4.57	7.83
FLOWER: COLOUR	pink (RHS 64D) fading to lighter pink towards the midrib and petal base (RHS 63C)	pink (RHS 65A), fading with age to lighter pink (RHS 65B)	pink (RHS 68C)
FLOWER: LOWER PETAL COLOUR	pink (RHS 63C).	pink (RHS 65A)	pink (RHS 68C)
PETAL: NUMBER	average 11 (range: 9-14)	average 19 (range: 15-22)	average 13 (range: 10-15)
PETAL: SHAPE	obovate-broadly obcordate	obovate-obcordate	orbicular-obovate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse-emarginate	emarginate	obtuse-attenuate
PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE	attenuate-obtuse	cuneate-attenuate	obtuse
PETAL: TEXTURE			

	smooth, slightly undulate	smooth, slightly undulate	twisted
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 36mm	av. 34mm	av. 36mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 31mm	av. 31mm	av. 34mm
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	medium	absent-few	medium-many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	present	present	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	many	medium	few-many
FLOWERING: SEASON	autumn	autumn	autumn
FLOWERING: TIME OF FLOWERING	early	mid season	mid season
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	elliptic	elliptic	elliptic
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 57D)	pink (RHS 64D)	pink (RHS 60B)

Note: mean values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.01$.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety: 'PARBJANE'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/039
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 26-Feb-1999
Accepted: 12-Mar-1999
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParBJane’

Application No: 1999/039 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density very dense, branching medium, height very short. Leaf: colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade narrow elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base attenuate, length short (average 48mm, range 40-55mm), width very narrow (average 14mm range 12-15mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form semi-double, size very small (average diameter 43mm, range 40-50mm), shape in profile cupped, main colour bicolour pink, colour distribution predominantly white with a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal. Petal: average petal number 23 (range 20-28), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex obtuse, shape of base attenuate, shape in cross section cupped, shape in longitudinal section cupped, texture smooth, length average 25mm (range 22-27mm), width average 17mm (range 15-19mm), arrangement true petals predominantly arranged in 3 rows, upper petal colour (row 1) pink (RHS 62D), lower petal colour (row 1) pink at the apex (RHS 63A) fading to lighter pink (RHS 65B) towards the midrib and petal base. Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens medium-many. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids few to medium (petaloids may range from small, fully formed petals to slightly petaloid stamens in any ratio). Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering mid season. Flower buds: shape elliptic, colour pink (RHS 63A). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Jane Morgan’. The seed parent is characterised by early flowering, dark green glossy foliage with bicolour pink, semi double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Forty-five seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParBJane’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: compact habit, small leaves, attractive flowers. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower form: semi-double, flower colour: bicolour pink. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the seed parent ‘Jane Morgan’ was selected as the most similar variety.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Baby Jane’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParBJane’	*‘Jane Morgan’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	semi-erect
PLANT: DENSITY	very dense	sparse
PLANT: BRANCHING	medium	weak
PLANT: HEIGHT	very short	tall
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	narrow elliptic	narrow elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acute-acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	attenuate	attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	short	medium
mean	48	59
std deviation	4.08	9.83
LSD/sig	6.09	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	very narrow	narrow
mean	14	23
std deviation	2.11	5.26
LSD/sig	4.28	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FORM	semi-double	single - semi-double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	very small	medium
mean	43	82
std deviation	4.92	6.54
LSD/sig	8.37	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE	cupped	flat
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR	bicolour pink	bicolour pink
FLOWER: COLOUR DISTRIBUTION	predominantly white with a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal	predominantly white with a pink blush to the petal apex and lower petal
PETAL: NUMBER	average 23 (range: 20-28)	average 12 (range: 10-20)
PETAL: SHAPE	obovate-obcordate	obovate-obcordate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse	emarginate

PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE	attenuate	cuneate
PETAL: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION	cupped	slightly cupped
PETAL: SHAPE IN LONGITUDINAL SECTION	cupped	slightly cupped
PETAL: TEXTURE	smooth	slightly undulate
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 25mm	av. 47mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 17mm	av. 33mm
PETAL: ARRANGEMENT	true petals predominantly in 3 rows	true petals predominantly in 1-2 rows
PETAL: COLOUR - UPPER PETAL (row 1)	pink (RHS 62D)	pink margin (RHS 64D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155B)
PETAL: COLOUR - LOWER PETAL (row 1)	darkest pink at the apex (RHS 63A) fading to lighter pink (RHS 65B) towards the midrib and petal base	pink margin (RHS 64D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155B)
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	medium-many	many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	present	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	few-medium	absent-few
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	elliptic	elliptic
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 63A)	pink (RHS 59C)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety:	'PARODETTE'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	1999/051
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	26-Feb-1999
Accepted:	12-Mar-1999
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia sasanqua

Camellia

‘ParOdette’

Application No: 1999/051 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density sparse, branching weak, height tall. Stem: internode length average 32mm (range 24-38mm), colour of new stem reddish-brown. Leaf: colour of new leaf greenish-brown, colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 139A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 137C), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic-obovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length medium (average 66mm, range 48-77mm), width narrow (average 24mm range 20-28mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form semi-double to formal double with occasional stamens, size small (average diameter 67mm, range 60-75mm), shape in profile slightly cupped to flat, colour pink (RHS 65A), fading with age to lighter pink (RHS 65B), lower petal colour pink (RHS 65A). Petal: average petal number 19 (range 15-22), shape obovate to obcordate, shape of apex emarginate, shape of base cuneate to attenuate, length average 34mm (range 30-37mm), width average 31mm (range 27-34mm), texture smooth, undulation slight. Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens absent or very few to few. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids few-medium (average 4 - where petaloids are present they are well developed.) Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering mid season. Flower buds: shape elliptic, colour pink (RHS 64D). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Jennifer Susan’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with pink, informal double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Eighty nine seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParOdette’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: pink flowers, informal double, many flowers per plant. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: erect-semi erect, flower colour: pink, flower form: informal double. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Jennifer Susan’ (seed parent) and ‘ParBev’ were selected as the most appropriate comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. Overseas sales nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Odette’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW..

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParBev’	‘ParOdette’	*‘Jennifer Susan’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect
PLANT: DENSITY	dense	sparse	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING	strong	weak	strong
PLANT: HEIGHT	short	tall	tall
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE	medium green (RHS 137A)	medium green (RHS 139A)	medium green (RHS 137A)
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE	light green (RHS 146A)	medium green (RHS 137C)	light green (RHS 146A)
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic to slightly obovate	elliptic-obovate	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse-acuminate	acuminate	acute
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm) (LSD at $P \leq 0.01 = 8.29$)	medium	medium	short-medium
mean	57 ^{ab}	66 ^b	50 ^a
std deviation	8.73	7.76	6.17
LEAF: WIDTH (mm) (LSD at $P \leq 0.01 = 4.49$)	narrow	narrow	narrow
mean	31 ^b	24 ^a	29 ^b
std deviation	4.19	2.39	4.53
FLOWER: FORM	incomplete informal double (occasionally semi-double)	semi-double to formal double with occasional stamens	incomplete informal double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm) (LSD at $P \leq 0.01 = 7.85$)	small	small	medium
mean	66 ^a	67 ^{ab}	74 ^b
std deviation	4.13	4.57	7.83
FLOWER: COLOUR	pink (RHS 64D) fading to lighter pink towards the midrib and petal base (RHS 63C)	pink (RHS 65A), fading with age to lighter pink (RHS 65B)	pink (RHS 68C)
FLOWER: LOWER PETAL COLOUR	pink (RHS 63C).	pink (RHS 65A)	pink (RHS 68C)
PETAL: NUMBER	average 11 (range: 9-14)	average 19 (range: 15-22)	average 13 (range: 10-15)
PETAL: SHAPE	obovate-broadly obcordate	obovate-obcordate	orbicular-obovate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse-emarginate	emarginate	obtuse-attenuate
PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE	attenuate-obtuse	cuneate-attenuate	obtuse

PETAL: TEXTURE	smooth, slightly undulate	smooth, slightly undulate	twisted
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 36mm	av. 34mm	av. 36mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 31mm	av. 31mm	av. 34mm
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	medium	absent-few	medium-many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	present	present	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	many	medium	few-many
FLOWERING: SEASON	autumn	autumn	autumn
FLOWERING: TIME OF FLOWERING	early	mid season	mid season
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	elliptic	elliptic	elliptic
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 57D)	pink (RHS 64D)	pink (RHS 60B)

Note: mean values followed by the same letters are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.01$.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety:	'PARDONNA'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	2000/082
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	06-Mar-2000
Accepted:	19-Apr-2000
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParDonna’

Application No: 2000/082 Accepted: 19 Apr 2000.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density medium, branching medium, height tall. Stem: internode length medium (average 34mm, range 28-38mm), colour of new stem red-brown (RHS 183A) Leaf: colour of new leaf greenish-brown (circa RHS 166A), colour of mature leaf upper side dark green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade narrow elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length medium (average 63mm, range 43-67mm), width narrow (average 26mm range 19-31mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form semi double-incomplete informal double, size medium (average diameter 95mm, range 85-110mm), shape in profile very cupped opening to flat, colour of upper petal mid pink (RHS 66C) fading to paler pink (RHS 62B) towards the midrib, colour of lower petal light pink (RHS 62C-D). Petal: average number 15 (range: 12-19), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex emarginate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length average 50mm (range 45-57), width average 37mm (range 21-43mm). Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of true stamens many. Petaloid Stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present (infrequent), number of petaloids few to absent (average 4 range 0-10), description of petaloids often very small with only the anther petaloid and rarely the filament, petaloid colour same as petals but occasionally flecked creamy-white. Flower buds: shape elliptic-ovate, colour pink (RHS 60CB). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Exquisite’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with light pink, single-semi-double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Thirty five seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParDonna’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: dark pink flowers, full informal double, many flowers per plant. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: erect-semi erect, plant height: tall, flower size: large, flower colour: mid-dark pink, flower form: semi double. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Paradise Belinda’ was selected as the most appropriate comparator. The seed parent ‘Exquisite’ was not used as it has pale pink flowers.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. Overseas sales nil. First Australian sale 9 Mar 2000 under the name ‘Paradise Donna’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParDonna’	*‘Paradise Belinda’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi erect	erect
PLANT: DENSITY	medium	dense
PLANT: BRANCHING	medium	strong
PLANT: HEIGHT	tall	medium-tall
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE	dark green, (RHS 137A)	dark green (RHS 137A)
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE	light green (RHS 146A)	light green (RHS 146A)
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	narrow-elliptic	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acute-acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	medium	medium
mean	63	57
std deviation	7.28	7.73
LSD/sig	5.47	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow
mean	26	31
std deviation	2.98	7.89
LSD/sig	3.95	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FORM	semi double to incomplete informal double	semi double to loose informal peony
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	medium	large
mean	95	107
std deviation	8.77	11.24
LSD/sig	8.12	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE	very cupped opening to flat	flat
FLOWER: COLOUR	upper petal mid pink (RHS 66C) fading to paler pink (RHS 62B) towards the midrib	mid pink (RHS 66C) fading to lighter towards midrib
PETAL: NUMBER	average 15 (range: 12-19)	average 12 (range: 11-14)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety: 'Parann'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2003/070
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 01-Apr-2003
Accepted: 15-May-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParAnn’

Application No: 2003/070 Accepted: 15 May 2003.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit spreading, density medium, branching medium, height medium. Stem: internode length average 60mm (range 53-68mm), colour of new stem red-brown (RHS 183A-177A). Leaf: colour of new leaf greenish-brown (circa RHS 175A), colour of mature leaf upper side dark green (RHS 147A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic to slightly ovate, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base obtuse, length medium (average 55mm, range 52-59mm), width narrow (average 31mm range 28-33mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form incomplete informal double with true petals arranged in 3-4 rows, size medium (average diameter 81mm, range 75-88mm), shape in profile flat to slightly cupped, colour mid pink (RHS 64C) fading to lighter pink towards the midrib and petal base (RHS 64D), lower petal colour pink (RHS 64D). Petal: average petal number 18 (range: 14-22), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex emarginate-retuse, shape of base attenuate-obtuse, texture smooth, length average 42mm (range 39-45mm), width average 38mm (range 33-47mm). Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens medium (average 6, range 0-20). Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids medium - many (average 19 - petaloids may range from small, fully formed petals to slightly petaloid stamens in any ratio, petaloids frequently folded or twisted, colour of petaloids same as petals but occasionally flecked creamy-white at the apex.) Flower buds: shape elliptic-ovate, colour dark pink (RHS 63A). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Paradise Belinda’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with light pink, informal double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1991, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1991. 160 seedlings were subsequently raised in 1992. ‘ParAnn’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1995. Selection criteria: pink flowers, informal double, many flowers per plant. A number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: erect-semi erect, flower colour: mid pink fading towards midrib, flower form: informal double. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the seed parent ‘Paradise Belinda’ and ‘Paradise Hilda’ were selected as the most appropriate comparators.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. Overseas sales nil. First Australian sale 6 Apr 2002 under the name ‘Paradise Ann’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParAnn’	*‘Paradise Belinda’	*‘Paradise Hilda’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT			
	spreading	erect	semi upright
PLANT: DENSITY			
	medium	dense	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING			
	medium	strong	medium
PLANT: HEIGHT			
	medium	medium-tall	tall
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE			
	dark green (RHS 147A)	dark green (RHS 137A)	dark green (RHS 147A)
LEAF COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE			
	light green (RHS 146A)	light green (RHS 146A)	light green (RHS 146A)
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE			
	elliptic to slightly ovate	elliptic	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX			
	acuminate	acute-acuminate	acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE			
	obtuse	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)			
	medium	medium	medium
mean	55	57	54
std deviation	2.84	7.73	4.68
LSD/sig	5.47	ns	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)			
	narrow	narrow	narrow
mean	31	31	23
std deviation	1.85	7.89	1.88
LSD/sig	3.95	ns	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FORM			
	incomplete informal double, true petals arranged in 3-4 rows	semi double – loose informal peony	incomplete informal double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)			
	medium	large	small
mean	81	107	68
std deviation	4.12	11.24	5.71
LSD/sig	8.12	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE			
	flat – slightly cupped	flat	rounded
FLOWER: COLOUR			
	mid pink (RHS 64C) fading, to lighter pink towards the midrib and petal base (RHS 64D)	mid pink (RHS 66C) fading to lighter towards midrib	mid pink (RHS 64A) fading to lighter towards midrib (RHS 64D)

PETAL: NUMBER

average 18 (range: 14-22)

average 12 (range: 11-14)

average 17 (range: 15-20)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety: 'PARDIANA'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/044
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 26-Feb-1999
Accepted: 12-Mar-1999
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParDiana’

Application No: 1999/044 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit erect, density sparse to medium, branching weak to medium, height very tall. Stem: internode length average 30mm (range 24-35mm), colour of new stem reddish-brown. Leaf: colour of new leaf reddish-brown, colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade broadly elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, length medium (average 58mm, range 45-65mm), width narrow (average 33mm range 25-47mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form single (occasionally semi-double) with true petals arranged in 1-2 rows, size large (average diameter 118mm, range 110-125mm), shape in profile flat, colour pink (RHS 65A) fading towards the petal centre (RHS 65C), lower petal colour light pink (RHS 65C). Petal: average petal number 9 (range: 8-12), shape obovate to obcordate, shape of apex emarginate to cuneate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, length average 60mm (range 55-68), width average 46mm (range 34-55mm), texture crimped/crinkled, undulation slight. Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens many. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens absent. Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering mid season. Flower buds: shape ovate, colour pink (RHS 57C-D). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Exquisite’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with light pink, single to semi-double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Thirty five seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParDiana’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: pink flowers, informal double, many flowers per plant. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice Of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: erect to semi-erect, flower colour: light pink, flower form: single to semi-double, flower size large. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Exquisite’ (seed parent) was identified as the most appropriate comparator.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. Overseas sales nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Diana’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParDiana’	*‘Exquisite’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	erect	semi-erect
PLANT: DENSITY	medium-sparse	sparse
PLANT: BRANCHING	weak-medium	weak
PLANT: HEIGHT	very tall	tall
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE	medium green (RHS 137A)	medium green (RHS 137A)
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE	light green (RHS 146A)	light green (RHS 146A)
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	broadly elliptic	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acute
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	medium	medium
mean	58	59
std deviation	4.90	6.14
LSD/sig	8.29	ns
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow
mean	33	29
std deviation	5.53	2.97
LSD/sig	4.49	ns
FLOWER: FORM	single (occasionally semi-double)	single to semi-double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	large	medium
mean	118	93
std deviation	4.89	11.98
LSD/sig	7.85	P≤0.01
FLOWER: COLOUR	pink (RHS 65A) fading towards the petal centre (RHS 65C)	pink (RHS 56B-C)
FLOWER: LOWER PETAL COLOUR	light pink (RHS 65C)	pink (RHS 56B-C)
PETAL: NUMBER	average 9 (range: 8-12)	average 7 (range: 5-10)
PETAL: SHAPE		

	obovate-obcordate	oblong-obcordate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	emarginate-cuneate	emarginate
PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
PETAL: TEXTURE	crimped/crinkled, slightly undulate	slightly crimped, very slightly undulate
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 60mm	av. 46mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 46mm	av. 39mm
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	many	many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	absent	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	absent	absent to very few
FLOWERING:SEASON	autumn	autumn
FLOWERING: TIME OF FLOWERING	mid season	mid season
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	ovate	elliptic
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 57C-D)	pink (RHS 56D)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety:	'Parillumination'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	2000/085
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	06-Mar-2000
Accepted:	20-Jun-2000
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParIllumination’

Application No. 2000/085 Accepted: 20 Jun 2000.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi erect, density dense, branching strong, height short-medium. Stem: internode length average 20mm, (range 18-28mm), colour of new stem reddish-brown. Leaf: colour of new leaf greenish-brown, colour of mature leaf upper side dark green (darker than RHS 147A), venation prominent, colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic to slightly ovate, shape of apex acute-acuminate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, length medium (average 75mm, range 57-105mm), width narrow (average 34mm range 24-48mm, margin serrulate. Flower: form semi-double to incomplete informal double, size medium (average diameter 96mm, range 80-110mm), shape in profile slightly cupped opening to rounded, colour pink (RHS 68A) fading with age, lower petal colour pink (RHS 68A). Petal: average petal number 17 (range: 15-21), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex emarginate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length average 41mm (range 35-50), width average 30mm (range 24-36), texture smooth, undulation slight. Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens medium to many. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids medium (average 22 - petaloids may range from small, fully formed petals to slightly petaloid stamens in any ratio. Flowering: season winter, timing early. Flower buds: shape elliptic to ovate, colour pink (RHS 67C). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Bob Hope’. The seed parent is characterised by dark green glossy foliage with red, informal double flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Twenty two seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParIllumination’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: pink flowers, informal double, many flowers per plant. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: erect to semi-erect, flower colour: pink/red, flower form: informal double. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the seed parent ‘Bob Hope’ was selected as the most appropriate comparator.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications & Sales

No prior applications. Overseas sales nil. First Australian sale 10 Mar 1999 under the name ‘Paradise Illumination’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParIllumination’	*‘Bob Hope’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	erect
PLANT: DENSITY	dense	medium
PLANT: BRANCHING	strong,	medium
PLANT: HEIGHT	short-medium	short-medium
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE	dark green, venation prominent (darker than RHS 147A)	dark green, venation prominent (darker than RHS 147A)
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE	light green (RHS 146A)	light green (RHS 146A)
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic-slightly ovate	elliptic-slightly ovate
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acute-acuminate	acute-acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	obtuse-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	medium 75	medium 84
std deviation	11.26	17.18
LSD/sig	8.29	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	narrow 34	narrow 40
std deviation	7.64	5.24
LSD/sig	4.49	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FORM	semi-double to incomplete informal double	semi-double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	medium 96	large 106
std deviation	8.25	5.50
LSD/sig	7.85	P≤0.01
FLOWER: COLOUR	pink (RHS 68A) fading with age	pink (RHS 46A)
FLOWER: LOWER PETAL COLOUR	pink (RHS 68A)	pink (RHS 46A)
PETAL: NUMBER	average 17 (range: 15-21)	average 7 (range: 15-20)
PETAL: SHAPE		

	obovate-obcordate	orbicular-obovate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	emarginate	obtuse
PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE	cuneate-attenuate	obtuse-attenuate
PETAL: TEXTURE	smooth, slightly undulate	smooth, very undulate
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 41mm	av. 55mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 30mm	av. 45mm
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	medium-many	many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	present	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	medium	few-medium
FLOWERING: SEASON	winter	winter
FLOWERING: TIME OF FLOWERING	early	early
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	elliptic-ovate	elliptic
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 67C)	pink (RHS 53A)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety:	'PARSYLVIA'
Synonym:	N/A
Application no:	2000/084
Current status:	ACCEPTED
Certificate no:	N/A
Received:	06-Mar-2000
Accepted:	19-Apr-2000
Granted:	N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParSylvia’

Application No: 2000/084 Accepted: 19 Apr 2000.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi erect, density very dense, branching strong, height short. Stem: internode length short (average 16mm, range 14-18mm), colour of new stem red-brown (RHS 183A-B) Leaf: colour of new leaf greenish-brown (circa RHS 166A), colour of mature leaf upper side dark green (RHS 131A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, length medium (average 55mm, range 52-57mm), width narrow (average 25mm range 22-27mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form single to semi double, size small (average diameter 62mm, range 53-70mm), shape in profile slightly cupped to flat, colour dark pink (RHS 63A). Petal: average petal number 7 (range: 6-9), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex obtuse-praemorse, shape of base attenuate, length average 32mm (range 31-33), width average 22mm (range 15-25mm). Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of true stamens many. Petaloid Stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids few to many (petaloids often very small with only the anther petaloid and rarely the filament, petaloid colour same as petals but occasionally flecked creamy-white.) Flower buds: shape elliptic, colour pink (RHS 63A). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Yuletide’. The seed parent is characterised by a compact plant with pink, single flowers. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Eighty seven seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParSylvia’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: dark pink flowers, compact habit. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Plant habit: semi erect, plant height: short, flower size: small, flower colour: dark pink, flower form: single. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the seed parent ‘Yuletide’ was selected as the most appropriate comparator.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. Overseas sale nil. First Australian sale 10 Mar 1999 under the name ‘Paradise Sylvia’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParSylvia’	*‘Yuletide’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi erect	semi erect
PLANT: DENSITY	very dense	very dense
PLANT: BRANCHING	strong	strong
PLANT: HEIGHT	short	short
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF UPPER SIDE	dark green (RHS 131A)	dark green (RHS 131A)
LEAF: COLOUR OF MATURE LEAF LOWER SIDE	light green (RHS 146A)	light green (RHS 146A)
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic	elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	medium	short-medium
mean	55	43
std deviation	1.55	3.56
LSD/sig	5.47	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow
mean	25	20
std deviation	1.88	1.33
LSD/sig	3.95	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FORM	single – semi double	single
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	small	small
mean	62	68
std deviation	6.34	9.70
LSD/sig	8.12	ns
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE	slightly cupped to flat	flat
FLOWER: COLOUR	dark pink (RHS 63A)	red-pink (RHS 60A-B)
PETAL: NUMBER	average 7 (range: 6-9)	average 6 (range: 5-7)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Camellia (Camellia sasanqua)

Variety: 'PARSUSAN'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/052
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 26-Feb-1999
Accepted: 12-Mar-1999
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: RJ Cherry
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0243761330
Fax: 0243761271

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Camellia

‘ParSusan’

Application No. 1999/052 Accepted: 12 Mar 1999.

Applicant: **R J Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, density medium, branching medium, height tall. Leaf: colour of mature leaf upper side medium green (RHS 137A), colour of mature leaf lower side light green (RHS 146A), glossiness of mature leaf upper side glossy, glossiness of mature leaf lower side dull, shape of blade elliptic, shape of apex acuminate, shape of base cuneate-attenuate, length medium (average 55mm, range 46-67mm), width narrow (average 32mm range 22-43mm), margin serrulate. Flower: form semi-double, size medium (average diameter 85mm, range 68-100mm), shape in profile flat (outer petals reflexing with age), main colour bicolour pink, colour distribution predominantly white with a distinct pink margin to petals. Petal: average petal number 8 (range 5-9), shape obovate-obcordate, shape of apex obtuse-emarginate, shape of base obtuse-attenuate, shape in cross section flat to slightly cupped, shape in longitudinal section flat to slightly reflexed, texture crinkled, length average 47mm (range 42-53), width average 43mm (range 32-54), arrangement true petals predominantly in 2 rows, the outer row usually with larger petals than the inner row, upper petal colour (row 1) pink margin (RHS 60D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155D), lower petal colour (row 1) darkest pink at margin (RHS 60D) often extending further towards the petal base than on the upper petal surface (occasionally covering the entire lower petal surface). Stamens: presence of true stamens present, number of stamens medium to many. Petaloid stamens: presence of petaloid stamens present, number of petaloids absent to few (occasional small petaloids). Flowering: season autumn, time of flowering mid season. Flower buds: shape ovate, colour pink (RHS 59C). (Note: Leaf length includes petiole. Floral Form is as described in the International Camellia Register.)

Origin and Breeding Open pollination followed by seedling selection: seed parent ‘Plantation Pink’. The seed parent is characterised by flower form single, flower colour single-tone pink. Open pollination occurred in May 1986, seed was collected and sown in Nov 1986. Fifty-one seedlings were subsequently raised in 1987. ‘ParSusan’ was selected from these seedlings for propagation trial in 1989. Selection criteria: compact habit, small leaves, attractive flowers. Propagation: a number of mature plants were produced from vegetative cuttings and were found to be uniform and stable. Plants propagated vegetatively from these stock plants have also shown to be uniform and stable. Breeder: R J Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Flower form: single to semi-double, flower colour: bi-coloured flowers with a distinct pink edge to the petal margin, flower shape in profile: flat. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, the variety ‘ParJennifer’ was selected as the most similar variety. The seed parent was not included as it does not have bi-coloured flowers or large sized flowers.

Comparative Trial Location: trials were conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura between Dec 1999 and May 2003. Conditions: plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 200mm pots in a soilless, commercial grade potting mix (pine bark base). All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertiliser as required. Trial design: randomised complete block. Measurements: taken from twelve plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

No prior applications. First overseas sale nil. First Australian sale 28 Feb 1998 under the name ‘Paradise Susan’.

Description: **John Robb**, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.

Table *Camellia* varieties

	‘ParSusan’	*‘ParJennifer’
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	semi-erect	erect
PLANT: DENSITY	medium	very dense
PLANT: BRANCHING	medium	very strong
PLANT: HEIGHT	tall	tall
LEAF: SHAPE OF BLADE	elliptic	elliptic-narrow elliptic
LEAF: SHAPE OF APEX	acuminate	acuminate
LEAF: SHAPE OF BASE	cuneate-attenuate	cuneate-attenuate
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)	medium	medium
mean	55	63
std deviation	5.70	7.48
LSD/sig	6.09	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)	narrow	narrow
mean	32	21
std deviation	5.40	2.31
LSD/sig	4.28	P≤0.01
FLOWER: FORM	semi-double	single - semi-double
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)	medium	medium
mean	85	72
std deviation	8.84	5.77
LSD/sig	8.37	P≤0.01
FLOWER: SHAPE IN PROFILE	flat (outer petals reflexing with age)	flat
FLOWER: MAIN COLOUR	bicolour pink	bicolour pink
FLOWER: COLOUR DISTRIBUTION	predominantly white with a distinct pink margin to petals	predominantly white with a distinct pink margin to petals
PETAL: NUMBER	average 8 (range: 5-9)	average10 (range: 8-11)
PETAL: SHAPE	obovate-obcordate	obovate-obcordate
PETAL: SHAPE OF APEX	obtuse-emarginate	obtuse-emarginate
PETAL: SHAPE OF BASE	obtuse-attenuate	obtuse-attenuate

PETAL: SHAPE IN CROSS SECTION	flat-slightly cupped	slightly cupped-flat
PETAL: SHAPE IN LONGITUDINAL SECTION	flat-slightly reflexed	flat-reflexed
PETAL: TEXTURE	crinkled	slightly undulate
PETAL: LENGTH	av. 47mm	av. 37mm
PETAL: WIDTH	av. 43mm	av. 31mm
PETAL: ARRANGEMENT	true petals predominantly in 2 rows, the outer row usually with larger petals than the inner row	true petals predominantly in 1-3 rows outer petals in 1-3 rows outer petals
PETAL: COLOUR - UPPER PETAL (ROW 1)	pink margin (RHS 60D) fading quickly to white (RHS 155D)	pink margin (RHS 60D) fading quickly though lighter pink (RHS 66D) to white (RHS 155D)
PETAL: COLOUR - LOWER PETAL (ROW 1)	darkest pink at margin (RHS 60D) often extending further towards the petal base than on the upper petal surface (occasionally covering the entire lower petal surface)	darkest pink at margin (RHS 60D) often extending further towards the petal base than on the upper petal surface (occasionally covering the entire lower petal surface)
STAMENS: PRESENCE OF TRUE STAMENS	present	present
STAMENS: NUMBER OF STAMENS	medium-many	medium-many
PETALOID STAMENS: PRESENCE	present	present
PETALOID STAMENS: NUMBER OF PETALOIDS	absent-few	absent-few
FLOWER BUDS: SHAPE	ovate	ovate-elliptic
FLOWER BUDS: COLOUR	pink (RHS 59C)	pink (RHS 66B)

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*)

Variety: 'Serafina'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2000/342
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 06-Dec-2000
Accepted: 19-Jun-2001
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Saatzucht Fritz Lange KG

Agent: Graham Liney

Telephone: 0248373319

Fax: 0248373343

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Solanum tuberosum

Potato

‘Serafina’

Application No: 2000/342 Accepted: 19 Jun 2001.

Applicant: **Saatzucht Fritz Lange KG**, Bad Schwartau, Germany.

Agent: **Graham Liney**, Laggan, NSW.

Characteristics Lightsprout: size small, shape ovoid, anthocyanin coloration of base red-violet, intensity of anthocyanin coloration of base strong, pubescence of base very weak, size of tip medium, habit of tip medium, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of tip medium, pubescence of tip weak, number of root tips medium, protrusion of lenticels weak, length of lateral shoots short. Plant: height very short, type intermediate, growth habit spreading, frequency of fruits absent or very few, time of maturity early. Stem: thickness of main stem medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Leaf: size medium, silhouette medium, intensity of green colour medium, extension of anthocyanin colouration of midrib absent or very weak. Leaflet: size medium, width medium, frequency of coalescence low, waviness of margin weak, depth of veins shallow, anthocyanin pigmentation of blade of young leaflets at apical rosette absent, glossiness of the upper side medium. Leaf midrib: frequency of secondary leaflets high. Terminal leaflet: frequency of secondary leaflets high. Lateral leaflet: frequency of secondary leaflets low. Inflorescence: size medium, anthocyanin colouration of peduncle absent or very weak, anthocyanin colouration of bud strong, frequency of flowers nil or very low to low. Flower corolla: size small to medium, colour of inner side white, anthocyanin colouration of outer side absent. Tuber: shape long-oval, depth of eyes medium, smoothness of skin medium, colour of skin yellow, colour of flesh light yellow.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Palma’ x pollen parent 382/78 at the Saatzeit Fritz Lange, Bad Schwartau, Germany headquarters. The seed parent is characterised by oval tuber shape and the pollen parent is characterised by violet flower colour. The seeds selected from the cross pollinated plant were grown for material for clonal propagation. After the initial seed planting all other propagation was clonal. Over a 5- year period selection field trials were completed on the Saatzeit Fritz Lange farms in Germany where selection process occurred. Selection criteria: disease resistance and cooking qualities. Propagation: during breeding was vegetative, with no off-types occurring. Breeder: Dr Frank and Dr Winfried, Saatzeit Fritz Lange, Germany.

Choice of Comparator Grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Tuber: shape long-oval, colour of skin yellow. On these bases, the seed parent ‘Palma’ was ruled out as it has an oval shaped tuber. ‘Nicola’, ‘Spunta’, ‘Novita’[Ⓛ], and ‘Mondial’[Ⓛ] were initially identified as potential comparators based upon the above grouping characteristics. ‘Novita’[Ⓛ] was ruled out because it had a blue-violet flower. ‘Mondial’[Ⓛ] was ruled out due to abundant flowering and fruit frequency. The blue-violet anthocyanin colouration of the light sprout base ruled ‘Spunta’ out leaving ‘Nicola’ as the closest comparator.

Comparative trial Location: Crookwell, NSW during the growing season 2002-03. The trial was established within a commercial certified seed production system. A selected area within the planting was utilised for a comparative of several PBR selected varieties. Conditions: completed under normal seed production management practises which included site selected pre-plant and side dressing fertiliser, chemical weed control with a registered herbicide, pest and disease management and irrigation with a travelling irrigator. Trial design: a randomised complete block design with 3 replicated plots using certified seed tubers. Each plots consisted of two rows 2 meters long. Measurements: observations were made from 4 randomly selected plants per plot for each replicate.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Ecuador	1996	Granted	‘Serafina’
Canada	2000	Applied	‘Serafina’
Germany	1993	Granted	‘Serafina’
Denmark	1995	Withdrawn	‘Serafina’

EU	1996	Granted	'Serafina'
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First sold in Germany in 15 Dec 1996. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **Paul Geurtsen**, JPG Prohort Consulting, Wellington, NSW.

Table *Solanum* varieties

	‘Serafina’	‘Nicola’
LIGHTSPROUT: SIZE	small	medium
LIGHTSPROUT: SHAPE	ovoid	conical
LIGHTSPROUT: PUBESCENCE OF BASE	very weak	medium
LIGHTSPROUT: HABIT OF TIP	medium	open
LIGHTSPROUT: PUBESCENCE OF TIP	weak	medium
LIGHTSPROUT: LENGTH OF LATERAL SHOOTS	short	medium
PLANT: HEIGHT	very short	medium
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	spreading	semi-erect
STEM: THICKNESS OF MAIN STEM	medium	thin
STEM: EXTENSION OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent to very weak	medium
LEAFLET: WIDTH	medium	broad
LEAFLET: WAVINESS OF MARGIN	weak	very weak
TERMINAL LEAFLET: FREQUENCY OF SECONDARY LEAFLETS	high	low
INFLORESCENCE: SIZE	medium	medium
INFLORESCENCE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF PEDUNCLE	absent or very weak	weak
INFLORESCENCE: FREQUENCY OF FLOWERS	nil or very low to low	medium
INFLORESCENCE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF BUD	strong	very weak
FLOWER COROLLA: SIZE	small to medium	small
TUBER: SHAPE		

	long-oval	oval
<hr/>		
TUBER: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	155	142
std deviation	14.4	32.4
LSD/sig	16.2	ns
<hr/>		
TUBER: SMOOTHNESS OF SKIN		
	medium	smooth
<hr/>		
TUBER: COLOUR OF FLESH		
	light yellow	yellow
<hr/>		

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*)

Variety: 'SuperCuf'
Synonym: SuperSequel
Application no: 2003/020
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 03-Feb-2003
Accepted: 12-Feb-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd

Agent: N/A

Telephone: 0262551461

Fax: 0262551461

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Medicago sativa

Lucerne

‘SuperCuf’ syn SuperSequel

Application No: 2003/ 020 Accepted: 12 Feb 2003.

Applicant: **Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd**, Hawker, ACT.

Characteristics Plant: habit erect, height medium, winter growth strong, winter activity high (rating 9), flowering early, maturity early. Stem: erect. Leaf: colour medium green. Flower: colour mostly medium blue with some lighter or dark blue. Pod: number high.

Origin and Breeding Recurrent mass selection: ‘SuperCuf’ was developed by three cycles of recurrent mass selection among selections from the variety ‘Cuf101’. In two cycles of selection there may have been cross-pollination from plants of the variety ‘Sequel’, which was derived from ‘Cuf 101’. Plants were selected from 1998 to 1999 on disease resistance, morphology, and particularly on ability to set large numbers of pods. Selected plants were transferred to polycross blocks for reselection on fodder production, disease and pest resistance, high numbers of pods set and high seed production. Progenies were reselected in a nursery in which undesirable plants were eliminated and survivors were allowed to cross-pollinate to produce seed in a seed production area in South Australia. ‘SuperCuf’ has been stable for two generations and is most readily distinguished from the parents ‘Cuf101’ and ‘Sequel’ by its rapid pod set and high forage and seed yield. The program was conducted at Canberra, ACT and Keith, South Australia. Selection criteria: high seed and fodder yield and disease resistance. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Ross Downes, Seed Genetics Australia.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Winter dormancy: high (rating 9). On this basis, two varieties were selected as comparators: ‘Cuf101’ and ‘Sequel’. ‘Cuf101’ is the maternal parent and the principal pollen parent. ‘Sequel’ is also derived from ‘Cuf101’ and may have made a pollen contribution to ‘SuperCuf’. Other varieties were excluded because they have more or less winter dormancy, or different levels of pest and disease resistance.

Comparative Trial Location: Keith, South Australia, (Latitude 35°South), winter-summer-autumn 2003/04. Conditions: trial conducted in a commercial field with flood irrigation, plants propagated from seed sown at 3kg/ha in plots 10m x 2m on 23 Jul 2003. Trial design: three replications in a randomised block. Measurements: observations during the season with measurements from sixty randomly selected plants on 26 Feb 2004 and in early Apr, four weeks after an autumn cut.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Dr Ross Downes**, Canberra, ACT.

Table *Medicago* varieties

	‘SuperCuf’	*‘Sequel’	*‘Cuf101’
HEIGHT TWO WEEKS AFTER EQUINOX (4 Apr 2004) (cm)			
mean	35.1	36.0	36.7
std deviation	3.1	2.9	3.6
LSD/sig	2.5	ns	ns
HEIGHT IN SPRING			
	tall	tall	tall
GROWTH HABIT			
	erect	erect	erect
GREEN COLOUR OF FOLIAGE			
	medium	medium	medium
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING			
	early	early	early
FREQUENCY OF DARK BLUE FLOWERS			
	medium	medium	medium
FREQUENCY OF VARIEGATED FLOWERS			
	absent	absent	absent
FREQUENCY OF CREAM, WHITE OR YELLOW FLOWERS			
	absent	absent	absent
HEIGHT AT FIRST FLOWERING (cm)			
mean	64.0	64.9	61.6
std deviation	9.8	9.1	8.6
LSD/sig	3.7	ns	ns
NUMBER OF RACEMES WITH PODS ON MAIN STEM			
mean	8.5	7.1	5.2
std deviation	3.0	2.8	2.6
LSD/sig	1.2	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF PODS ON FOURTH RACEME ON MAIN STEM			
mean	7.7	5.1	4.9
std deviation	3.4	3.3	3.6
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
WEIGHT OF GREEN PODS ON MAIN STEM (g)			
mean	22.8	12.9	9.9
std deviation	3.1	3.1	4.3
LSD/sig	7.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

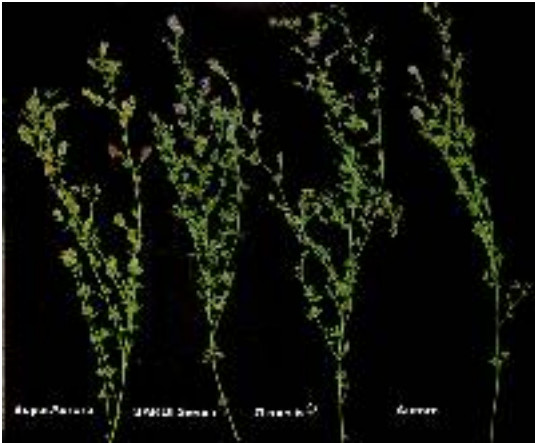
Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*)

Variety: 'SuperAurora'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/018
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 03-Feb-2003
Accepted: 12-Feb-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0262551461
Fax: 0262551461

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Lucerne

‘SuperAurora’

Application No: 2003/ 018 Accepted: 12 Feb 2003.

Applicant: **Seed Genetics Australia Pty Ltd**, Hawker, ACT.

Characteristics Plant: height medium, growth habit erect, winter growth moderate, winter activity medium (rating 6), flowering early, maturity early. Stem: erect. Leaf: colour medium green to dark green. Flower: colour mostly medium blue with some lighter or dark blue. Pod: number high.

Origin and Breeding Recurrent mass selection: ‘SuperAurora’ was developed by three cycles of recurrent mass selection among selections from the variety ‘Aurora’. Plants were selected from 1998 to 1999 on disease resistance, morphology, and particularly on ability to set large numbers of pods. Selected plants were transferred to polycross blocks for reselection on fodder production, disease and pest resistance, high numbers of pods set and high seed production. Progenies were reselected in a nursery in which undesirable plants were eliminated and survivors were allowed to cross pollinate to produce seed in a seed production area in South Australia. ‘SuperAurora’ has been stable for two generations. The breeding program was conducted at Canberra, ACT and Keith, South Australia. Selection criteria: high seed and fodder yield and disease resistance. Propagation: seed. Breeder: Dr Ross Downes, Seed Genetics Australia.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Winter dormancy: medium (rating 6). On this basis, three varieties were selected as comparators: ‘Aurora’, ‘SARDI Seven’ (formerly ‘Super 7’) and ‘Genesis’^(b). ‘Aurora’ is the parent of the candidate variety. Other varieties were excluded because they have more or less winter dormancy. ‘SuperAurora’ is most readily distinguished from its comparators by its rapid pod set and high seed yield.

Comparative Trial Location: Keith, South Australia, (Latitude 35°South), winter-summer-autumn 2003/04. Conditions: trial conducted in a commercial field with flood irrigation, plants propagated from seed sown at 3kg/ha in plots 10m x 2m on 23 Jul 2003. Trial design: three replications in a randomised block. Measurements: observations during the season with measurements from sixty randomly selected plants on 26 Feb 2004 and in early Apr, four weeks after an autumn cut.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Dr Ross Downes**, Canberra, ACT.

Table *Medicago* varieties

	‘SuperAurora’	*‘SARDI Seven’	*‘Genesis’	*‘Aurora’
PLANT: NATURAL HEIGHT TWO WEEKS AFTER EQUINOX (4 Apr 2004) (cm)				
mean	26.3	28.5	32.2	28.7
std deviation	2.5	2.9	3.7	1.6
LSD/sig	2.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT: NATURAL HEIGHT AT SPRING TIME				
	medium	medium	medium	medium
PLANT: HEIGHT AT FIRST FLOWERING (cm)				
mean	60.5	59.1	64.5	64.2
std deviation	8.0	7.7	10.7	10.3
LSD/sig	3.9	ns	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT				
	erect	erect	erect	erect
PLANT: GREEN COLOUR OF FOLIAGE				
	medium	medium	medium	medium
TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING				
	early	early	medium	early
FLOWER: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH DARK BLUE FLOWERS				
	medium	medium	medium	medium
FLOWER: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH VARIEGATED FLOWERS				
	absent	absent	absent	absent
FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH CREAM, WHITE OR YELLOW FLOWERS				
	absent	absent	absent	absent
PODS: NUMBER OF RACEMES WITH PODS ON MAIN STEM				
mean	8.5	6.1	4.9	5.9
std deviation	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.9
LSD/sig	1.7	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PODS: NUMBER OF PODS ON FOURTH RACEME ON MAIN STEM				
mean	8.7	3.5	3.6	3.9
std deviation	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
LSD/sig	1.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PODS: WEIGHT OF GREEN PODS ON MAIN STEM (g)				
mean	28.9	8.4	4.2	6.6
std deviation	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
LSD/sig	3.2	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Pelargonium (*Pelargonium xhortorum*)

Variety: 'Baldegropi'
Synonym: Grape II
Application no: 2003/186
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 31-Jul-2003
Accepted: 19-Nov-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Silze GmbH & Company
Agent: Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0247541422
Fax: 0247544260

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Pelargonium Xhortorum

Pelargonium

‘Baldesgrapi’ syn Grape II

Application No: 2003/186 Accepted: 19 Nov 2003.

Applicant: **Silze GmbH & Company**, Weener, Germany.

Agent: **Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

Characteristics Plant: height short to medium (mean 90mm), width medium narrow (mean 166mm), number of inflorescences few (mean 3.4 per plant), colour of stem green. Leaf blade: length medium short (mean 46mm), width medium (mean 74mm), shape type 3, base open, variegation absent, zone on upper side present, conspicuousness of zone on upper side very weak, colour of zone on upper side green, type of incisions of margin bi-crenate. Inflorescence: length of peduncle medium short (mean 95mm), diameter of largest flower medium (mean 40mm), length of longest pedicel medium (mean 22mm). Pedicel: colour in middle third dark red, swelling absent. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type single, number of petals few (mean 5.8), margin entire. Upper petal: width medium (mean 17mm), colour of margin of upper side red-purple (darker than RHS N74A), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS N74A), colour of lower side red-purple (darker than RHS N74A), markings present, type of markings stripes, conspicuousness of markings medium to strong, white zone at the base present, size of white zone at the base small. Lower petal: colour of margin of upper side red-purple (darker than RHS N74A), colour of middle of upper side red-purple (RHS N77A), colour of lower side red-purple (darker than RHS N74A), markings present, type of markings stripes, conspicuousness of markings medium. (Note: all RHS colour chart numbers refer to 2001 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Klelesmo’^Φ x pollen parent ‘PAC Robe’ in a planned breeding program. ‘Klelesmo’^Φ is characterised by plant habit compact; flower colour red-purple (RHS 74B toward margin, 75B toward base). ‘PAC Robe’ is characterised by flower colour dark red (RHS 45A toward margin, 34A toward base). ‘Baldesgrapi’ was selected from the seedling progeny of this cross in 1998 in a controlled environment in Weener, Germany. Selection criteria: plant habit, uniform flowering, attractive flower and foliage colours. Propagation: vegetative tip cuttings. ‘Baldesgrapi’ has been found to be uniform and stable through many generations since selection. Breeder: Ilse Fischer-Tohl, Weener, Germany.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Leaf blade: shape type 3, base open; Petal: colour dark red-purple and type of markings stripes. On these bases, the seed parent ‘Klelesmo’^Φ and ‘Balgapipn’^Φ were selected as the most similar comparators. ‘PAC Robe’ the pollen parent of ‘Baldesgrapi’ is not included as it has flower colour dark red (RHS 45A toward margin, 34A toward base). No other similar varieties of common knowledge were identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Winmalee, NSW, Sep - Dec 2003. Conditions: trial conducted in heated/ventilated poly house, rooted cuttings (propagated from stock plants grown at Winmalee) potted in September into 150mm standard pots in commercial potting mix, nutrients supplied by slow release and liquid feed fertiliser applications, plant protection treatments applied as necessary. Trial design: 10 pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design (5 plants of the candidate and 5 plants of the comparator ‘Klelesmo’^Φ survived to flowering). Measurements taken from each plant in the trial.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2001	Applied	‘Baldesgrapi’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Baldesgrapi’

First sold in USA in Apr 2002. First Australian sale Jun 2003.

Description: **Tim Angus**, Tim Angus Horticulture, Wellington, NZ.

Table *Pelargonium* varieties

	‘Baldesgrapi’	*‘Balgalpipn’[♂]	*‘Klelesmo’[♂]
PLANT: HEIGHT OF FOLIAGE (mm)			
mean	90	104	99
std deviation	6.1	6.1	8.9
LSD/sig	9.1	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	166	190	168
std deviation	11.4	25.9	35.6
LSD/sig	24.7	ns	ns
PLANT: NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCES			
mean	3.4	2	3.2
std deviation	1.5	0	1.1
LSD/sig	0.9	P≤0.01	ns
PLANT: COLOUR OF STEM			
	green	red	green
LEAF BLADE: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	46	44	40
std deviation	3.9	2.7	4.1
LSD/sig	3.6	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE: WIDTH (mm)			
mean	74	70	68
std deviation	6.2	3.4	6.8
LSD/sig	6.2	ns	ns
LEAF BLADE: SHAPE			
	type 3	type 3	type 3
LEAF BLADE: BASE			
	open	open	open
LEAF BLADE: VARIEGATION			
	absent	absent	absent
LEAF BLADE: ZONE ON UPPER SIDE			
	present	present	present
LEAF BLADE: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE			
	very weak	weak	weak to medium
LEAF BLADE: COLOUR OF ZONE ON UPPER SIDE			
	green	red brown	green
LEAF BLADE: TYPE OF INCISIONS OF MARGIN			
	bi-crenate	crenate	bi-crenate
INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF PEDUNCLE (mm)			
mean	95	92	82
std deviation	12.7	7.4	16.1
LSD/sig	11.2	ns	P≤0.01

INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER OF LARGEST FLOWER (mm)

mean	40	48	43
std deviation	4.0	4.3	3.2
LSD/sig	4.2	P≤0.01	ns

INFLORESCENCE: LENGTH OF LONGEST PEDICEL (mm)

mean	22	29	28
std deviation	1.1	3.2	2.9
LSD/sig	2.8	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

PEDICEL: COLOUR IN MIDDLE THIRD

dark red	dark red	light red
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PEDICEL: SWELLING

absent	absent	absent
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FLOWER BUD: SHAPE

ovate	round to asymmetric	ovate
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FLOWER: TYPE

single	double	semi-double
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FLOWER: NUMBER OF PETALS

mean	5.8	7.6	16.5
std deviation	0.8	0.5	1.4
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

PETAL: MARGIN

entire	entire	entire
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UPPER PETAL: WIDTH (mm)

mean	17	20	17
std deviation	2.9	2.5	1.6
LSD/sig	2.6	P≤0.01	ns

UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN OF UPPER SIDE

darker than N74A	68A	N74A
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UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE

N74A	68A	N74B
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UPPER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE

darker than N74A	68C/D	N74C
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UPPER PETAL: MARKINGS

present	present	present
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UPPER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS

stripes	macule and stripes	macule and stripes
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UPPER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS

medium to strong	weak to medium	strong
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UPPER PETAL: WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE

present	absent	absent
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UPPER PETAL: SIZE OF WHITE ZONE AT THE BASE

small	n/a	n/a
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LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MARGIN UPPER SIDE		
darker than N74A	73A	N74A
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
N77A	73A	N74B
LOWER PETAL: COLOUR OF LOWER SIDE		
darker than N74A	68C-D	N74C
LOWER PETAL: MARKINGS		
present	present	present
LOWER PETAL: TYPE OF MARKINGS		
stripes	stripes	macule and stripes
LOWER PETAL: CONSPICUOUSNESS OF MARKINGS		
medium	weak	strong
INNER PETAL: COLOUR OF MIDDLE OF UPPER SIDE		
n/a	73A	N74B
INNER PETAL: MARKINGS		
n/a	present	present
(RHS chart 2001 edition)		

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Persian Clover (*Trifolium resupinatum*)

Variety: 'NITRO PLUS'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 1997/035
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 19-Feb-1997
Accepted: 14-Mar-1997
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0893683347
Fax: 0893683946

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Trifolium resupinatum

Persian Clover

‘Nitro Plus’

Application No: 1997/035 Accepted: 14 Mar 1997.

Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture, Perth, WA.**

Characteristics Plant: type herbaceous annual, growth habit prostrate to semi upright, height low to medium (average 15cm at start of flowering), maturity early (average 113 days between planting and appearance of first flower). Stem: thickness medium, hairiness absent (glabrous), colour green. Leaf: length medium, width medium, shape rhomboid, oval or obovate. Leaf markings: present (in a variety of shapes and colours), intensity medium. Inflorescence: position axillary, peduncle width very narrow. Floret: colour dark pink, orientation resupinate (florets twisting 180° during development). Mature inflorescence (seed head): shape spherical, calyx teeth present (protruding to give a star shaped appearance), colour red (94% of plants), light red (1% of plants) and white (4% of plants). Seed: size small (0.5 - 1.0mg), colour yellow, brown or green.

Origin and Breeding Introduction followed by recurrent phenotypic selection: two consecutive cycles of recurrent selection starting from within SA14430 originating from Syria. Selection was for upright growth habit and improved vigour in the first year (SA19448) and early flowering in the second year (SA20004). ‘Nitro Plus’ was selected from approximately 400 accessions of Persian clover grown and characterised by the Australian Trifolium Genetic Resource Centre during 1987 and 1988 at the Medina Research Station, Perth Western Australia. It was selected in a group of 26 accessions based on initial hard seededness and seed softening, seed yield, and winter and spring vigour for further field testing. These selections had a wide range in growth habit and flowering times. Selection took place in Adelaide, South Australia. Selection criteria: upright growth habit, vigour and early flowering time. ‘Nitro Plus’ was field tested at Goomalling and Harvey between 1989 and 1990 in small, replicated swards by Richard Snowball. Between 1992 and 1994, it was evaluated at a number of sites in the Katanning region by Pedro Evans. Finally, ‘Nitro Plus’ was selected from the tested selections on the basis of winter and spring production, seed production, and seedling emergence of regenerating, replicated swards. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Eric Crawford, Adelaide, South Australia.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were Plant: flowering time and use as a self-regenerating pasture plant. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator varieties were included in the trial: ‘Persian Prolific’ and ‘Red Gully’. The original source material from which the variety was selected was also included for the purpose of providing evidence of breeding. ‘Kyambro’ and ‘CIZ1RES-B’ were excluded because of their longer flowering times. ‘Morbulk’, ‘Laser’, ‘Leeton’ and ‘Lightning’ were excluded because they are soft seeded varieties grown as one year fodder plants as distinct from self regenerating pasture species.

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Persian Prolific’ and ‘Red Gully’. Location: Medina Research Station, Western Australia (Latitude 13°13.7' South, Longitude 115°48.3' East), autumn 2003-summer 2004. Conditions: individual seeds were sown into peat jiffy pots in the glasshouse, single seedlings were transplanted to the field into white plastic mulch film at 0.5m spacings, blocks and treatments were separated by 2m, nutrition maintained with super phosphate, potash and trace elements, rhizobium inoculant applied before transplanting seedlings, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: plants arranged in four randomised blocks of 28 plants. Total of 112 plants per variety. Measurements: from between 24 and 28 plants depending on plant survival. Poor seed viability of ‘Red Gully’ resulted in replanting at a later date and resulted in measurements on between 16 and 20 plants. One sample or measurement per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
South Africa	1997	Granted	‘Nitro Plus’

First sold in Australia in 1998.

Description: **Richard Snowball, Kris Gajda and Mario D’Antuono**, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia, Perth, WA.

Table *Trifolium* varieties

	‘Nitro Plus’	*‘Persian Prolific’	*‘Red Gully’	*‘SA14430’
FLOWERING TIME (days) - from sowing to the first visible corolla				
mean	113	105	113	127
std deviation	5.4	5.4	2.0	4.8
LSD/sig	6.5	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
STRENGTH/INTENSITY OF LEAF MARKS (1=weak, 2=weak to medium, 3=medium, 4=medium to strong, 5=strong)				
- measured on 9th September 2003 (124 days after sowing)				
mean	3.0	1.5		2.9
χ^2 ‘Nitro Plus’ vs. ‘Persian Prolific’ and ‘SA14430’		56.65		4.41
sig		P≤0.001		P=0.354
- measured on 9th September 2003 (96 days after sowing)				
mean (late sown)	3.6		2.2	
χ^2 ‘Nitro Plus’ vs. ‘Red Gully’			29.85	
sig			P≤0.001	
SEED HEAD COLOUR PERCENTAGE - measured near the completion of flowering in individual plants				
Red				
mean	94	4	7	n/a
Light red				
mean	1	13	32	n/a
White				
mean	5	83	61	n/a

Note: This is a revised description of ‘Nitro Plus’ published in Plant Varieties Journal Vol. 10, No. 4, p36.

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Grass Pea (*Lathyrus sativus*)

Variety: 'Ceora'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/324
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 18-Nov-2003
Accepted: 21-Apr-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture, University of Western Australia, CSIRO, Murdoch University
Agent: University of Western Australia
Telephone: 0893807012
Fax: 0893807354

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Lathyrus sativus

Grass Pea

‘Ceora’

Application No: 2003/324 Accepted: 21 Apr 2004.

Applicant: **State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture, University of Western Australia, CSIRO, and Murdoch University.**

Agent: **University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA.**

Characteristics Plant: growth habit semi-erect, height short, anthocyanin colouration absent. Stem: fasciation present, length short (mean 519.2mm), number of nodes up to and including first fertile node many (mean 11.5), flowers per node one, anthocyanin colouration of axil absent. Leaf: leaflets present, number of pairs per petiole two, leaflet shape linear, length of first pair long (mean 66.5mm), length of second pair medium (mean 36.9mm). Stipule: type of development well developed, ‘rabbit eared’ shape present, presence of flecking absent. Petiol: fasciation present, length medium (mean 32.2mm to first pair of leaflets), tendrils present, number of tendrils two. Time to flowering: early to medium. Flower: colour of standard white (RHS 155B), centre flecking of standard present, colour violet-blue (RHS 96A), shape of base of standard raised to level, colour of wing white (RHS 155B), flecking absent. Peduncle: length long (mean 61.8mm) Pod: length short (mean 35.6), width medium (mean 10.6mm), parchment absent, spots of anthocyanin colouration on outer wall present, intensity weak, curvature of pod absent, shape of distal part blunt, number of ovules 4 (mean 3.8). Seed: shape angular, colour of cotyledon yellow, colour of testa greyed-orange (RHS 197D), speckling present, intensity absent to weak, level of 3-(-N-oxalyl)-L-2,3-diamino propionic acid (ODAP) very low. Disease resistance: susceptible to Bean Yellow Mosaic Virus (BYMV), immune to *Ascochyta pinoides*.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: The cross was made in 1994 at Northam WA, seed parent K33 x pollen parent ATC 80723 (originally 8604). The seed and pollen parent are included in the DUS trial. The F₁ was grown during the summer 1994/95 at South Perth. An F₂ bulk was grown in isolation during 1995 and individual plants selections were made for vigour and F₄ seed collected at Muresk, WA in 1996. In 1997 separate rows derived from F₃ individuals were sown and selections were made for good vigour and earlier flowering. F₅ seed from selected rows was analysed for low ODAP levels. In 1998 F₄ derived lines were sown at Shenton Park, WA and F₆ seed tested for low ODAP levels. In 1999 F₆ seed sown in screen house at Northam, WA and F₇ seed collected from uniform plants. In 2000 F₇ seed sown in screen house at Medina, WA and F₈ seed collected from uniform plants. Selection criteria: plant vigour, flower colour and seed colour. In 2001 F₈ selections sown in isolation at Carnarvon, WA and F₉ seed bulked. In 2002 F₉ seed sown at Manjimup, WA in isolation and F₁₀ seed harvested. Selection criteria: low ODAP levels, plant vigour, plant uniformity and earlier maturity. Propagation: seed. Breeders: Drs Hanbury C. D., Sarker. A., Siddique. K. H. M, (CLIMA) Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth, WA

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristic used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge was – Seed: level of ODAP low. On this basis, the seed parent K33 and pollen parent ATC 80723 were considered as the comparators. ‘AC Greenfix’ a Canadian variety of common knowledge was initially considered but discounted as a comparator because it has mixed flower colour from white to dark blue ‘Ceora’ has white flowers with centre dark blue flecking. No other similar varieties have been identified.

Comparative Trial Location: Wongamine, Avon Valley Western Australia. Sown on 16 Jun 2003 at 65 kg/ha seed rate. Conditions: plants were in red/brown sandy loam pH 5.2, CaCl₂ in open plots. The plots were treated with glyphosate at 1 l/ha on 10 May 2003 and cultivated on the 15 May 2003. DAP at 100 kg/ha was applied at seeding and seed was inoculated with group E inoculum before sowing. Trial design: plants sown in randomised complete blocks 10 meters long by 0.71m wide (4 rows) by 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replicate selected at random from approximately 1000 plants. One sample taken per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **David Allen Collins**, David Collins Consulting, Northam, WA.

Table *Lathyrus* varieties

	‘Ceora’	*‘K33’	*‘ATC 80723’
LEAFLET LENGTH (first pair of leaflets taken from first fertile node) (mm)			
mean	60.50	66.10	51.20
std deviation	8.56	12.97	9.85
LSD/sig	12.30	ns	ns
LEAFLET WIDTH (first pair of leaflets taken from first fertile node) (mm)			
mean	7.02	6.25	6.60
std deviation	1.44	2.03	2.23
LSD/sig	2.31	ns	ns
LEAFLET LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO			
mean	13.07	13.39	14.86
std deviation	1.27	1.52	1.86
LSD/sig	1.30	ns	P≤0.01
DAYS TO FLOWERING			
mean	99.6	99.6	95.7
std deviation	1.44	1.60	0.86
LSD/sig	1.15	ns	P≤0.01
STIPULE LENGTH (taken from first fertile node) (mm)			
mean	30.98	30.06	22.58
std deviation	3.26	4.13	2.65
LSD/sig	9.93	ns	ns
STIPULE WIDTH (taken from first fertile node) (mm)			
mean	6.37	6.11	5.80
std deviation	1.30	1.32	1.03
LSD/sig	0.25	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (taken from first fertile node) (mm)			
mean	32.19	31.96	22.39
std deviation	4.35	4.27	5.19
LSD/sig	14.92	ns	ns
MATURE PLANT LENGTH (mm)			
mean	519.20	479.60	466.10
std deviation	70.18	72.23	70.20
LSD/sig	199.03	ns	ns
PEDUNCLE LENGTH (taken from first fertile node) (mm)			
mean	61.83	46.31	42.31
std deviation	9.82	5.67	9.35
LSD/sig	22.96	ns	ns
MATURE POD LENGTH (taken from first fertile node) (mm)			
mean	35.61	36.54	34.05
std deviation	2.98	2.39	2.55
LSD/sig	8.35	ns	ns
MATURE POD WIDTH (taken from first fertile node) (mm)			
mean	10.60	10.66	10.49
std deviation	0.81	0.72	0.97
LSD/sig	1.59	ns	ns

FLOWER:			
colour of wing RHS	white 155B	violet-blue 96A	violet-blue 98B
colour of standard RHS	white 155B	violet-blue 96A	violet-blue 97B
centre flecking RHS	violet blue 96A	absent	absent
SEED COAT:			
speckling	absent to weak	strong	weak to medium
*background colour RHS	greyed orange 197 D	greyed orange 197D	greyed brown 199D
100 SEED WEIGHT (taken from harvest sample) (g)			
mean	12.52	12.66	9.53
std deviation	0.09	0.12	0.08
LSD/sig	0.49	ns	P≤0.01
ODAP CONTENT (%)			
	0.04	0.43	0.07

*seeds from later ripening pods may have a greener background colour, typically RHS greyed green 197D

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Nemesia (*Nemesia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Pengoon'
Synonym: Blue Lagoon
Application no: 2003/185
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 30-Jul-2003
Accepted: 25-Aug-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: Sydney James Jones
Agent: Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0397221444
Fax: 0397221018

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Nemesia hybrid

Nemesia

‘Pengoon’ syn Blue Lagoon

Application No: 2003/185 Accepted: 25 Aug 2003.

Applicant: **Sydney James Jones**, Netherwent Major, Newport, UK

Agent: **Plant Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC

Characteristics Plant: growth habit upright, density medium, life cycle perennial. Stem: length of internode mean 29.4mm, colour yellow-green (RHS 144A). Leaf: shape of blade ovate, shape of apex acute, shape of base cuneate, shape of margin serrate, colour of upper side yellow-green (RHS 147A), colour of lower side yellow-green (RHS 147C). Inflorescence: type terminal raceme. Corolla: colour when newly opened violet (RHS 87B+C), colour at anthesis (RHS 85B). Upper lip of corolla: width mean 18mm, shape lobed, overlapping of lobes weak, reflexing of lobes absent or very weak, undulation of margin absent or very weak. Lower lip of corolla: width mean 12.8mm, shape lobed, overlapping of lobes absent or very weak, depth of emargination shallow, undulation of margin medium, colour of palate white. (Note: all RHS numbers refer to 1995 edition.)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent *Nemesia denticulata* ‘Innocence’ x Pollen parent *Nemesia caerulea* a non-commercialised breeding stock plant. The seed parent is characterised by white flowers. The pollen parent is characterised by a very broad leaf width. Hybridisation took place in Newport, UK in 1995. From this cross a seedling was raised and chosen on the basis of flower colour. Selection criteria: plant habit upright and flower colour white. Propagation: the seedling was isolated and propagated via cuttings from late 1996 to 1997. Several generations of trial plants have been found to be uniform and stable. ‘Pengoon’ will continue to be commercially propagated by cuttings. Breeder: Sydney James Jones, Netherwent Major, Newport, UK.

Choice of Comparators Grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were Flower: colour violet. On the basis of these grouping characteristics the following comparator variety was included in the trial: ‘Confetti Blue’. Parental varieties were not included for reasons stated above.

Comparative Trial Location: Wonga Park, VIC. Conditions: trial conducted in the open, plants propagated from cuttings, transferred from plugs to 140mm pots on 26 September 2003. Pots filled with soilless, pine bark based mix and maintained with controlled release fertilisers. Appropriate pest and disease treatments were applied as required. Trial design: twelve pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants randomly selected. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Canada	2000	Granted	‘Pengoon’
Japan	2000	Applied	‘Pengoon’
EU	2001	Granted	‘Pengoon’
USA	2001	Applied	‘Pengoon’

First sold in EU in Mar 2002. First sold in Australia in Aug 2002.

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

Table *Nemesia* varieties

	'Pengoon'	*'Confetti Blue'
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT		
	upright	spreading
STEM: LENGTH OF INTERNODE (mm)		
mean	29.4	16.9
std deviation	9.5	3.4
LSD/sig	9.3	P≤0.01
STEM: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	3.8	2.4
std deviation	0.5	0.6
LSD/sig	0.7	P≤0.01
COROLLA: WIDTH OF UPPER LIP (mm)		
mean	18	15.3
std deviation	1.5	1.6
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01
COROLLA: WIDTH OF LOWER LIP (mm)		
mean	12.8	10
std deviation	1.0	1.1
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01
COROLLA: COLOUR OF LOWER LIP WHEN NEWLY OPENED		
	87B+C	77B
COROLLA: COLOUR AT ANTHESIS		
	85B	84A
COROLLA: COLOUR OF PALATE		
	white	yellow

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*)

Variety: 'Motueka'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/122
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 30-May-2003
Accepted: 10-Jul-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

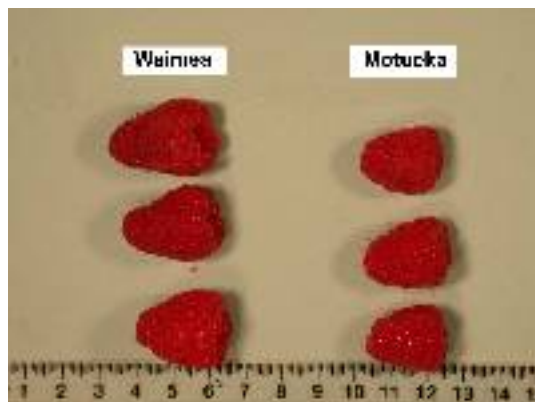
Title Holder: The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited

Agent: A J Park

Telephone: N/A

Fax: N/A

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Rubus idaeus

Raspberry

‘Motueka’

Application No: 2003/122 Accepted: 10 Jul 2003.

Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**, Auckland, New Zealand.

Agent: **AJ Park**, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics Plant young shoots: number medium to many, anthocyanin colouration weak, intensity of anthocyanin colouration weak. Current seasons shoots: anthocyanin colouration middle third strong, length of internodes short, spines absent. Dormant cane: length medium, dormant cane colour brown, time of budburst medium, time of flowering on previous years cane early, time of fruit ripening on previous years cane medium. Leaf: green colour of upper side dark, number of leaflets predominantly three, shape of upper side of leaflets in cross section flat, pubescence of upper side weak, relief between the veins medium to weak. Lateral leaflet: length of stalklet (lower pair) short. Flower: size medium small, pedicel anthocyanin colouration present, pedicel intensity of anthocyanin colouration weak. Fruit: length of fruiting lateral (summer fruiting) short to medium, colour medium red, size medium to large, length / width ratio longer than broad, firmness medium firm, adherence to the plug weak to very weak.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent B257 x pollen parent F29. Both parent varieties are no longer in existence. The seed parent was characterised by having spineless canes, medium sized very firm fruit that were easily removed from the plug. The pollen parent was characterised by very heavy yield and medium sized soft fruit. Hybridisation took place at HortResearch, Nelson region, Old Mill Road Motueka, Nelson, New Zealand in 1988. Selection criteria: ‘Motueka’, known by the breeder code HR57, was chosen because of its spine-free canes and it’s large fruit that is attractive and firm, and is easily removed from the plug. ‘Motueka’ was also chosen for it’s high yields. Propagation: plants observed in the trial that were propagated through root cuttings have been found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Harvey Hall, HortResearch Nelson Region, Motueka, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Young shoots: absence of spines, dormant cane: colour brown. On the basis of this grouping ‘Waimea’ was considered to be the closest variety in common knowledge.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report (Ref No RAS004, dated 30 May 2003). The comparative trial was established in the spring of 2001. Ten plants each of ‘Motueka’ and ‘Waimea’ were planted out in two, 2m plots of 5 plants. Samples were collected from each plant as required during the 2003-04 season.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1999	Granted	‘Motueka’
USA	2001	Granted	‘Motueka’
Canada	2003	Applied	‘Motueka’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Motueka’
South Africa	2003	Applied	‘Motueka’

First sold in New Zealand in Dec 1999 as ‘Motueka’.

Description: **Lester Brewer**, The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited, Nelson Region, Motueka, Nelson, New Zealand.

Table *Rubus* varieties

‘Motueka’	*‘Waimea’
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	
present	present
YOUNG SHOOT: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	
weak	medium
YOUNG SHOOT: NUMBER	
medium to many	few
DORMANT CANE: LENGTH	
medium	medium
DORMANT CANE: COLOUR	
brown	greyish-brown
CURRENT SEASONS SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION MIDDLE THIRD	
strong	strong
CURRENT SEASONS SHOOT: LENGTH OF INTERNODES	
short	medium
CURRENT SEASONS SHOOT: SPINES	
absent	absent
LEAF: GREEN OF UPPER SIDE	
dark	medium to dark
LEAF: NUMBER OF LEAFLETS	
predominantly three	three or five
LEAF: SHAPE OF UPPER SIDE OF LEAFLETS IN CROSS SECTION	
flat	concave
LEAF: PUBESCENCE OF UPPER SIDE	
weak	medium
LEAF: RELIEF BETWEEN THE VEINS	
medium to weak	medium to strong
LATERAL LEAFLET: LENGTH OF STALKLET (LOWER PAIR)	
short	short
FLOWER PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	
present	present
FLOWER PEDICEL: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	
weak	strong
FRUITING LATERAL: LENGTH	
short to medium	medium to long
FRUIT: COLOUR	
medium red	medium red
FRUIT: SIZE	
medium to large	large
FRUIT: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO	

	longer than broad	much longer than broad
FRUIT: FIRMNESS	medium to firm	medium
FRUIT: ADHERENCE TO PLUG	weak to very weak	weak
PLANT: TIME OF BUDBURST	medium	medium
PREVIOUS YEARS CANE: TIME OF FLOWERING	early	early
PREVIOUS YEARS CANE: TIME OF RIPENING	medium	medium

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*)

Variety: "Tadmor"
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2003/121
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 30-May-2003
Accepted: 10-Jul-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited
Agent: A J Park
Telephone: N/A
Fax: N/A

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Rubus idaeus

Raspberry

‘Tadmor’

Application No: 2003/121 Accepted: 10 Jul 2003.

Applicant: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited**, Auckland, New Zealand.

Agent: **AJ Park**, Canberra, ACT.

Characteristics Plant: number of young shoots many, anthocyanin colouration of very young shoots medium, dormant cane length long to very long, dormant cane colour brown, time of budburst very late, time of flowering on previous years cane medium to late, time of fruit ripening on previous years cane very late. Young shoots: spines present, density of spines in central third sparse. Current seasons cane: bloom very weak, anthocyanin colouration in the middle third strong, internode length medium, density of spines sparse, spine length short, size of spine base medium, colour of pines purple. Leaf: relief between the veins medium, number of leaflets three or five, green colour of upper side medium to dark. Lateral leaflet: length of stalklet (lower pair) long. Flower: size medium to large, pedicel anthocyanin colouration present, intensity of pedicel anthocyanin colouration weak to very weak, spininess of peduncle absent to weak. Fruit: length of fruiting lateral (summer fruiting) medium, colour light red, size very large, length /width ratio much longer than broad, firmness firm, adherence to plug medium.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent ‘Lewis’ x pollen parent ‘Waimea’. The seed parent is characterised by having firm fruit and heavy yield. The pollen parent is characterised by having low numbers of spineless new shoots and large firm fruit. Hybridisation took place at HortResearch, Nelson region, Old Mill Road, Motueka, Nelson, New Zealand in 1990. ‘Tadmor’ is distinguished from its maternal parent ‘Lewis’ by having long to very long dormant cane length compared to medium short canes, fruit that is much longer than broad compared to fruit as long as broad, fruit bloom absent compared to fruit bloom very strong and very late budburst verses late. ‘Tadmor’ is distinguished from its pollen parent ‘Waimea’ by the presence of spines on canes verses none and many new shoot numbers compared to few. Selection criteria: ‘Tadmor’, known by the breeder code HR59, was chosen because of its vigorous canes, late ripening season, large attractive fruit, good flavour and high yields. Propagation: plants observed in the trial, propagated from root cuttings have been found to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Harvey Hall, HortResearch, Nelson Region, Motueka, New Zealand.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were - Young shoot: presence of spines, young shoot: density of spines in the middle third of cane sparse and time of budburst very late. On the basis of this grouping ‘Tulameen’ and ‘Chilcotin’ were considered to be the closest varieties in common knowledge.

Comparative Trial The detailed description is based on overseas data sourced from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office DUS Test Report (Ref No RAS005, dated 30 May 2003). The comparative trial consisted of nine plants of ‘Tadmor’ that were planted in one 5 plant 2 m plot in 2001 and two 2 plant 2m plots established in 2000. One 2m, 5 plant plot of ‘Tulameen’ and one 2m, 5 plant plot of ‘Chilcotin’, was established in 2001 for comparative purposes. Samples were collected from each plant as required during the 2003-04 season.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1999	Granted	‘Tadmor’
USA	2001	Granted	‘Tadmor’
Canada	2003	Applied	‘Tadmor’
EU	2003	Applied	‘Tadmor’
Japan	2003	Applied	‘Tadmor’
South Africa	2003	Applied	‘Tadmor’

First sold in New Zealand in Dec 1999 as ‘Tadmor’.

Description: **Lester Brewer**, The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited, Nelson Region, Motueka, Nelson, New Zealand.

Table *Rubus* varieties

‘Tadmor’	*‘Tulameen’	*‘Chilcotin’
YOUNG SHOOTS: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION present	present	present
YOUNG SHOOTS: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION medium	medium	weak
YOUNG SHOOTS: NUMBER many	medium	medium
YOUNG SHOOTS: SPINES present	present	present
DORMANT CANE: LENGTH long to very long	medium long	medium
DORMANT CANE: COLOUR brown	brown	greyish brown
LEAF: RELIEF BETWEEN THE VEINS medium	weak	medium
LEAF: NUMBER OF LEAFLETS sometimes three, sometimes five	usually three	usually three
LEAF: GREEN OF UPPER SIDE medium dark	light	light
FLOWER PEDICEL: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION present	present	present
FLOWER: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION weak to very weak	weak	medium
FRUITING LATERAL: LENGTH medium	medium	medium to short
FRUIT: COLOUR light red	medium red	medium red
FRUIT: SIZE very large	very large	medium
FRUIT: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO much longer than broad	much longer than broad	longer than broad
FRUIT: FIRMNESS firm	firm	medium
FRUIT: ADHERENCE TO PLUG medium	weak	medium to strong
PREVIOUS YEARS CANE: TIME OF BUDBURST very late	late	very late

PREVIOUS YEARS CANE: TIME OF FLOWERING		
medium to late	medium to late	medium to late
PREVIOUS YEARS CANE: TIME OF RIPENING		
late to very late	late	late

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

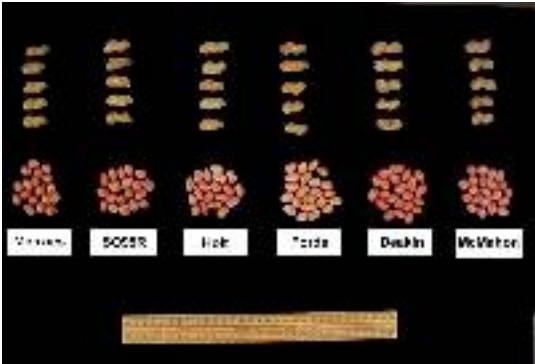
Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Variety: 'GA942001'
Synonym: McMahon
Application no: 2003/316
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 12-Nov-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: The University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.
Agent: Peanut Company of Australia Limited
Telephone: 0741626311
Fax: 0741624402

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Arachis hypogaea

Peanut

‘GA942001’ syn McMahon

Application No: 2003/316 Accepted: 05 May 2004.

Applicant: **University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.**, Athens, Georgia, USA.

Agent: **Peanut Company of Australia**, Kingaroy, QLD.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit prostrate, main stem growth habit erect, branching profuse, height short. Time of maturity: medium. Leaflet: size medium, colour medium green. Flowering: general pattern sequential, pattern of main stem none. Pod: constrictions deep, texture of surface medium, number of kernels few, prominence of beak medium. Kernel: colour of uncured mature testa monochrome pink, shape spheroidal, size medium, weight per 1000 kernels (7% moisture) 677.1g, dormancy period medium, percentage of shell low. Resistance to rust absent, resistance to leafspot present. Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high. Commercial grouping: Runner.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: ‘GA942001’ syn McMahon originated from a cross between Georgia Browne and UF435 OL, in 1990 at Tifton, Georgia (USA). Selection criteria: Pedigree selection for runner type, early maturity and high oleic to linoleic acid ratio was followed in the F2 – F4 system populations. Performance testing began in the F4:6 generations of the advanced pure breeding line ‘GA942001’. Since then, field observations and data indicate that characteristics are both uniform and stable, with no off types identified. Selection and yield testing was conducted at the University of Georgia, Coastal Plain Experimental Station, Tifton, Georgia, USA and multiple locations in major peanut producing states within the USA. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Professor W.D. Branch, University of Georgia Coastal Plain Experimental Station, Tifton, Georgia, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high. Commercial grouping: runner. Grouping by oleic to linoleic acid ratio and commercial classes, excludes Georgia Browne which has a low oleic to linoleic acid ratio. UF435 OL is also excluded as it is commercially unrelated having a different growth habit and producing very small pods. Based on these characters the following comparators were selected: ‘SO95R’, ‘Menzies’ and other candidate varieties ‘Deakin’, ‘Holt’ and ‘Forde’.

Comparative Trial Location: Two trials were conducted in Qld during the 2003/2004 season, one at Bundaberg planted in Nov 2003 and harvested in Apr 2004, the other at Kairi DPI Research Station, Atherton Tableland which was planted Dec 2003 and harvested Apr 2004. Conditions: The trial at Bundaberg was conducted under standard management practices, the other at Kairi was a foliar disease trial. Trial design: Three replicates were planted at Bundaberg and four at Kairi, size of each replicate planted was 2 rows x 5 metres. Measurements: At Bundaberg physical characteristics yield and grade were measured and analysed. Yield, grade and resistance to foliar disease pathogens were also measured and analysed at Kairi DPI Research Station, Atherton Tableland.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Grant A. Baker**, Peanut Company of Australia Ltd, Kingaroy, QLD.

Table *Arachis* varieties

	‘GA942001’	*‘UF98214’	*‘UF98509’	*‘GP-1’	*‘Menzies’	*‘SO95R’
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)						
mean	27.83	32.17	45.17	45.83	43.5	44.67
std deviation	3.15	2.51	2.32	2.12	2.35	3.2
LSD/sig	4.134	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01
TIME OF MATURITY						
	medium	late	late	medium	late	late
LEAFLET: COLOUR						
	medium green	medium green	medium green	light green	medium green	medium green
FLOWERING: GENERAL PATTERN						
	sequential	alternate	sequential	alternate	alternate	alternate
POD: CONSTRICTIONS						
	deep	medium	medium	medium to deep	medium	medium
POD: PROMINENCE OF BEAK						
	medium	inconspicuous	absent or very inconspicuous	inconspicuous	absent or very inconspicuous	absent or very inconspicuous
KERNEL: COLOUR OF UNCURED MATURE TESTA						
	pink	flesh	pink	pink	pink	pink
KERNEL: WEIGHT PER 1000 KERNELS (7% moisture) (g)						
mean	677.1	744.4	807.6	737.77	707.6	730
std deviation	14.86	11.49	6.62	16.77	5.04	5.94
LSD/sig	22.97	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01
KERNEL: DORMANCY PERIOD						
	medium	medium to late	medium	medium	medium	medium
RESISTANCE TO LEAFSPOT (rating on degree of spore production by lesions)						
mean	1.6	1.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
std deviation	0.71	0.81	0.6	0.6	1	0.64
LSD/sig	1.3	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

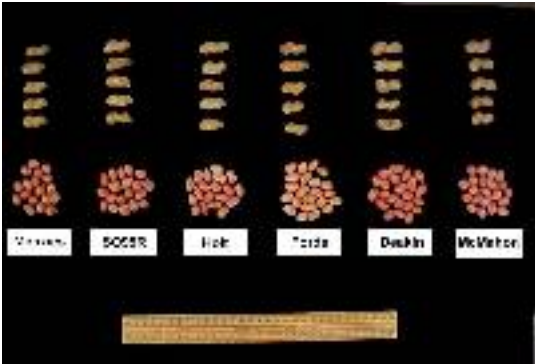
Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Variety: 'UF98214'
Synonym: Forde
Application no: 2003/315
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 12-Nov-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
Agent: Peanut Company of Australia Limited
Telephone: 0741626311
Fax: 0741624402

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Arachis hypogaea

Peanut

‘UF98214’ syn Forde

Application No: 2003/315 Accepted 5 May 2004.

Applicant: **University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station**, Mariana, Florida, USA.

Agent: **Peanut Company of Australia**, Kingaroy, QLD.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit prostrate, main stem growth habit erect, branching profuse, height short. Time of maturity: late. Leaflet: size medium, colour medium green. Flowering: general pattern alternate, pattern of main stem none. Pod: constrictions medium, texture of surface medium, number of kernels few, prominence of beak inconspicuous. Kernel: colour of uncured mature testa monochrome flesh, shape spheroidal, size medium, weight per 1000 kernels (7% moisture) 744.4g, dormancy period medium to long, percentage of shell low. Resistance to rust absent, resistance to leafspot present. Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high. Commercial grouping: Runner.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: ‘UF98214’ syn Forde originated from a cross in 1989 at Marianna, Florida (USA). The female parent was a F₂ plant from the cross of ‘Southern Runner’ with F435-HO, originating from a ‘high oleic’ (80%) oil chemistry seed. The pollen male parent was UF81206, which is a normal chemistry multiple disease resistant University of Florida breeding line. Selection criteria: Pedigree selection was followed in the F₂-F₆ generations under unsprayed (no fungicide applied for Leafspot / Rust control) conditions, selecting for foliar and TSWV disease resistance and agronomic trials. The oil chemistry analysis was on the initial F₂ seed and for the F₇ bulk. Selection was conducted at Marianna NFREC and yield tests were undertaken at both Marianna and Gainesville, Florida. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Professor D.W. Gorbet, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high. Commercial grouping: runner. Grouping by oleic to linoleic acid ratio and commercial classes, excludes Southern Runner and UF81206 which has a low oleic to linoleic acid ratio. F435 is also excluded as it is commercially unrelated having a different growth habit and producing very small pods. Based on these characters the following comparators were selected: ‘SO95R’, ‘Menzies’ and other candidate varieties ‘Deakin’, ‘Holt’ and ‘McMahon’.

Comparative Trial Location: Two trials were conducted in Qld during the 2003/2004 season, one at Bundaberg planted in November 2003 and harvested in April 2004. The other at Kairi DPI Research Station, Atherton Tableland which was planted December 2003 and harvested April 2004. Conditions: The trial at Bundaberg was conducted under standard management practices, the other at Kairi was a foliar disease trial. Trial design: Three replicates were planted at Bundaberg and four at Kairi, size of each replicate planted was 2 rows x 5 metres. Measurements: At Bundaberg physical characteristics yield and grade were measured and analysed. Yield, grade and resistance to foliar disease pathogens were also measured and analysed at Kairi DPI Research Station, Atherton Tableland.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Grant A. Baker**, Peanut Company of Australia Ltd, Kingaroy, QLD.

Table *Arachis* varieties

	‘UF98214’	*‘GA942001’	*‘UF98509’	*‘GP-1’	*‘Menzies’	*‘SO95R’
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)						
mean	32.17	27.83	45.17	45.83	43.5	44.67
std deviation	2.51	3.15	2.32	2.12	2.35	3.2
LSD/sig	4.134	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01
TIME OF MATURITY						
	late	medium	late	medium	late	late
LEAFLET: COLOUR						
	medium green	medium green	medium green	light green	medium green	medium green
FLOWERING: GENERAL PATTERN						
	alternate	sequential	sequential	alternate	alternate	alternate
POD: CONSTRICTIONS						
	medium	deep	medium	medium to deep	medium	medium
POD: PROMINENCE OF BEAK						
	inconspicuous	medium	absent or very inconspicuous	inconspicuous	absent or very inconspicuous	absent or very inconspicuous
KERNEL: COLOUR OF UNCURED MATURE TESTA						
	flesh	pink	pink	pink	pink	pink
KERNEL: WEIGHT PER 1000 KERNELS (7% moisture) (g)						
mean	744.4	677.1	807.6	737.77	707.6	730
std deviation	11.49	14.86	6.62	16.77	5.04	5.94
LSD/sig	22.97	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	ns	P ≤ 0.01	ns
KERNEL: DORMANCY PERIOD						
	medium to long	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
RESISTANCE TO LEAFSPOT (rating on degree of spore production by lesions)						
mean	1.0	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
std deviation	0.81	0.71	0.6	0.6	1	0.64
LSD/sig	1.3	ns	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

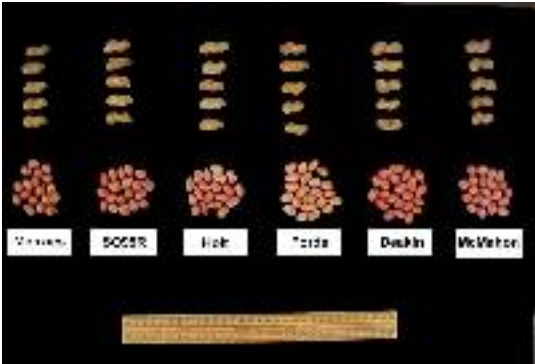
Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Variety: 'GP-1'
Synonym: Deakin
Application no: 2003/318
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 12-Nov-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
Agent: Peanut Company of Australia Limited
Telephone: 0741626311
Fax: 0741624402

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Arachis hypogaea

Peanut

‘GP-1’ syn Deakin

Application No: 2003/318 Accepted 5 May 2004.

Applicant: **University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station**, Marianna, Florida, USA.

Agent: **Peanut Company of Australia**, Kingaroy, QLD.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit prostrate, main stem growth habit erect, branching profuse, height: medium. Time of maturity: medium. Leaflet: size medium, colour light green. Flowering: general pattern alternate, pattern of main stem none. Pod: constrictions medium to deep, texture of surface medium, number of kernels few, prominence of beak inconspicuous. Kernel: colour of uncured mature testa monochrome pink, shape spheroidal, size medium, weight per 1000 kernels (7% moisture) 737.77g, dormancy period medium, percentage of shell low. Resistance to rust absent, resistance to leafspot absent. Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high. Commercial grouping: Runner.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: ‘GP-1’ syn Deakin originated from a controlled greenhouse cross in 1989 at Marianna, Florida (USA). The female parent was a F1 plant from the cross of ‘Marc 1’ with F435-HO, originating from a ‘high oleic’ (80%) oil chemistry seed. The pollen male parent was Marc 1. Selection criteria: Pedigree selection was followed in the F1-F6 generations under good management conditions, selecting for good pod yields and grades, early maturity, improved oil chemistry and TSWV disease resistance. Seed were bulked from two F6 plants to initiate field yield test at Marianna in 1995 and continued at Marianna and Gainesville, Florida. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Professor D.W. Gorbet, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high. Commercial grouping: runner. Grouping by oleic to linoleic acid ratio and commercial classes, excludes Marc 1 which has a low oleic to linoleic acid ratio. F435 is also excluded as it is commercially unrelated having a different growth habit and producing very small pods. Based on these characters the following comparators were selected: ‘SO95R’, ‘Menzie’s’ and other candidate varieties ‘Forde’, ‘Holt’ and ‘McMahon’.

Comparative Trial Location: Two trials were conducted in Qld during the 2003/2004 season, one at Bundaberg planted in Nov 2003 and harvested in Apr 2004, the other at Kairi DPI Research Station, Atherton Tableland which was planted Dec 2003 and harvested Apr 2004. Conditions: The trial at Bundaberg was conducted under standard management practices, the other at Kairi was a foliar disease trial. Trial design: Three replicates were planted at Bundaberg and four at Kairi, size of each replicate planted was 2 rows x 5 metres. Measurements: At Bundaberg physical characteristics yield and grade were measured and analysed. Yield, grade and resistance to foliar disease pathogens were also measured and analysed at Kairi DPI Research Station, Atherton Tableland.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
USA	2003	Applied	‘GP-1’

First overseas sale USA under the name ‘GP-1’. First Australian sale nil.

Description: **Grant A. Baker**, Peanut Company of Australia Ltd, Kingaroy, QLD.

Table *Arachis* varieties

	‘GP-1’	*‘UF98214’	*‘GA942001’	*‘UF98509’	*‘Menzies’	*‘SO95R’
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)						
mean	45.83	32.17	27.83	45.17	43.5	44.67
std deviation	2.12	2.51	3.15	2.32	2.35	3.2
LSD/sig	4.134	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	ns	ns	ns
TIME OF MATURITY						
	medium	late	medium	late	late	late
LEAFLET: COLOUR						
	light green	medium green	medium green	medium green	medium green	medium green
FLOWERING: GENERAL PATTERN						
	alternate	alternate	sequential	sequential	alternate	alternate
POD: CONSTRICTIONS						
	medium to deep	medium	deep	medium	medium	medium
POD: PROMINENCE OF BEAK						
	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	medium	absent or very inconspicuous	absent or very inconspicuous	absent or very inconspicuous
KERNEL: COLOUR OF UNCURED MATURE TESTA						
	pink	flesh	pink	pink	pink	pink
KERNEL: WEIGHT PER 1000 KERNELS (7% moisture) (g)						
mean	737.77	744.4	677.1	807.6	707.6	730
std deviation	16.77	11.49	14.86	6.62	5.04	5.94
LSD/sig	22.97	NS	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	ns
KERNEL: DORMANCY PERIOD						
	medium	medium to late	medium	medium	medium	medium
RESISTANCE TO LEAFSPOT (rating on degree of spore production by lesions)						
mean	2.5	1.0	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
std deviation	0.6	0.81	0.71	0.6	1	0.64
LSD/sig	1.3	P ≤ 0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

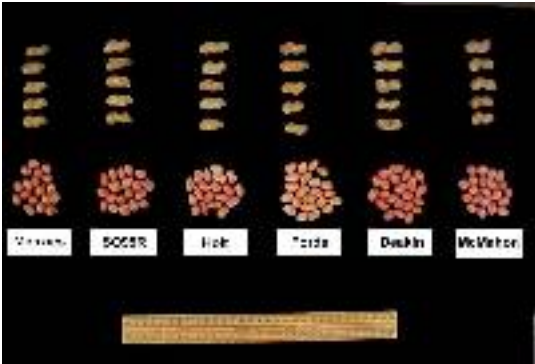
Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Variety: 'UF98509'
Synonym: Holt
Application no: 2003/317
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 12-Nov-2003
Accepted: 05-May-2004
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

Title Holder: University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station
Agent: Peanut Company of Australia Limited
Telephone: 0741626311
Fax: 0741624402

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



Arachis hypogaea

Peanut

‘UF98509’ syn Holt

Application No: 2003/317 Accepted: 5 May 2004.

Applicant: **University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station**, Mariana, Florida, USA.

Agent: **Peanut Company of Australia Limited**, Kingaroy, QLD.

Characteristics Plant: growth habit prostrate to semi-erect, growth habit of main stem erect, branching profuse, height: medium. Time of maturity: late. Leaflet: size medium, colour medium green. Flowering: general pattern sequential, pattern of main stem none. Pod: constrictions medium, texture of surface medium, number of kernels few, prominence of beak absent or very inconspicuous. Kernel: colour of uncured mature testa monochrome pink, shape spheroidal, size medium, weight per 1000 kernels (7% moisture) 807.6g, dormancy period medium, percentage of shell low. Resistance to rust absent, resistance to leafspot absent. Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high. Commercial grouping: Runner.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: ‘UF98509’ syn Holt originates from a BC₂F₂ selection of cross between F435-HO and a component line of ‘Sunrunner’ (519-9). ‘Sunrunner’ (519-9) was used as a backcross female parent for seed which tested as high oleic acid (80%) from the BC₁F₁. Selection criteria: Pedigree selection was followed through single plant selections made in the BC₂F₂-F₈. Selection being based on high oleic acid content, yield, grade, reduced pod splitting and improved resistance to Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV). Seed of F₈ plants were bulked to yield tests in Florida. Selection and yield tests were undertaken at University of Florida, Agricultural Experiment Station, Marianna, Florida. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Professor D.W. Gorbet, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Oleic to linoleic acid ratio: high. Commercial grouping: runner. Grouping by oleic to linoleic acid ratio and commercial classes, excludes ‘Sunrunner’ (F519-9) which has a low oleic to linoleic acid ratio. F435 is also excluded as it is commercially unrelated having a different growth habit and producing very small pods. Based on these characters the following comparators were selected: ‘SO95R’, ‘Menzies’ and other candidate varieties ‘Deakin’, ‘Forde’ and ‘McMahon’.

Comparative Trial Location: Two trials were conducted in Qld during the 2003/2004 season, one at Bundaberg planted in Nov 2003 and harvested in Apr 2004. The other at Kairi DPI Research Station, Atherton Tableland which was planted Dec 2003 and harvested Apr 2004. Conditions: The trial at Bundaberg was conducted under standard management practices, the other at Kairi was a foliar disease trial. Trial design: Three replicates were planted at Bundaberg and four at Kairi, size of each replicate planted was 2 rows x 5 metres. Measurements: At Bundaberg physical characteristics yield and grade were measured and analysed. Yield, grade and resistance to foliar disease pathogens were also measured and analysed at Kairi DPI Research Station, Atherton Tableland.

Prior Applications and Sales nil.

Description: **Grant A. Baker**, Peanut Company of Australia Ltd, Kingaroy, QLD.

Table *Arachis* varieties

	‘UF98509’	*‘UF98214’	*‘GA942001’	*‘GP-1’	*‘Menzies’	*‘SO95R’
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)						
mean	45.17	32.17	27.83	45.83	43.5	44.67
std deviation	2.32	2.51	3.15	2.12	2.35	3.2
LSD/sig	4.134	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	ns	ns	ns
TIME OF MATURITY						
	late	late	medium	medium	late	late
LEAFLET: COLOUR						
	medium green	medium green	medium green	light green	medium green	medium green
FLOWERING: GENERAL PATTERN						
	sequential	alternate	sequential	alternate	alternate	alternate
POD: CONSTRICTIONS						
	medium	medium	deep	medium to deep	medium	medium
POD: PROMINENCE OF BEAK						
	absent or very inconspicuous	inconspicuous	medium	inconspicuous	absent or very inconspicuous	absent or very inconspicuous
KERNEL: COLOUR OF UNCURED MATURE TESTA						
	pink	flesh	pink	pink	pink	pink
KERNEL: WEIGHT PER 1000 KERNELS (7% moisture) (g)						
mean	807.6	744.4	677.1	737.77	707.6	730
std deviation	6.62	11.49	14.86	16.77	5.04	5.94
LSD/sig	22.97	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01	P ≤ 0.01
KERNEL: DORMANCY PERIOD						
	medium	medium to late	medium	medium	medium	medium
RESISTANCE TO LEAFSPOT (rating on degree of spore production by lesions)						
mean	2.7	1.0	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
std deviation	0.6	0.81	0.71	0.6	1	0.64
LSD/sig	1.3	P ≤ 0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Triticale (*xTriticosecale*)

Variety: 'Kosciuszko'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2002/318
Current status: ACCEPTED
Certificate no: N/A
Received: 28-Oct-2002
Accepted: 21-Jul-2003
Granted: N/A

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 17, Issue 2

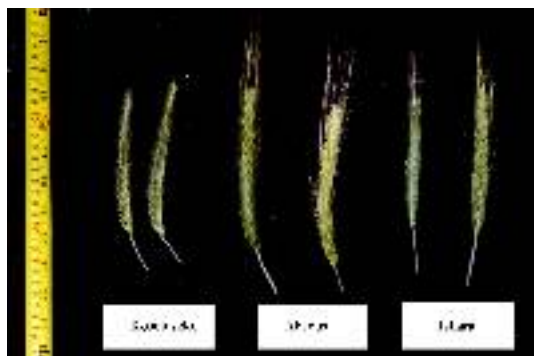
Title Holder: University of New England and QAF Feeds Pty Ltd

Agent: Robin Jessop

Telephone: 0267732502

Fax: 0267733238

[View the detailed description of this variety.](#)



x *Triticosecale*

Triticale

‘Kosciuszko’

Application No: 2002/318 Accepted: 21 Jul 2003.

Applicant: **University of New England**, Armidale, NSW, and **QAF Feeds Pty Ltd**, Corowa, NSW.

Agent: **Robin Jessop**, University of New England, Armidale, NSW.

Characteristics Ploidy: hexaploid. Coleoptile: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Plant: growth habit semi-erect, height medium (1150.2mm), frequency of plants with recurved leaves medium to high. Flag leaf: anthocyanin colouration of auricles absent or very weak, glaucosity of sheath medium to strong, length of blade 194mm, width of blade 16.72mm. Ear: time of emergence 88 days, glaucosity weak to medium, distribution of awns fully awned, colour at maturity slightly coloured, density medium, length 146.6mm, width in profile view medium to broad. Awn: anthocyanin colouration weak to medium, length above the tip of ear medium. Anthers: anthocyanin colouration absent or very weak. Stem: density of hairiness of neck strong to very strong. Lower glume: length of first beak medium, size of second beak absent or very small, hairiness of external surface absent. Straw: pith in cross section medium. Grain: colouration with phenol light to medium. Seasonal type: spring.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: seed parent CMH77A.1024 x pollen parent 2*Yogui/Lamb 4. Both parents are experimental breeding lines within the breeding program. Fixed line material was observed at El Batán (Mexico) after crossing and selection at a number of sites in Mexico by CIMMYT. A number of nurseries were made available for selection of material at El Batán in July 1993. The breeding system was conventional crossing with single plant and bulk selections through to F₆. Small quantities of seed from selected varieties were supplied for quarantine at Sydney University in 1994; following quarantine, sufficient seed for multiplication from single plant selections was made in 1994 and early 1995. Small plots were established at Warialda in 1995/1996 for comparative yield assessment, followed by screening for disease tolerance (mainly stem and stripe rust) and acid soil (low pH) tolerance were completed in 1996-1997. Large-scale yield testing was commenced in 1997 through to 2001. Since 1996, annual seed increases have been made with the removal of off-types in the seed build-up plots. Breeder: CIMMYT, El Batán, Texcoco, Mexico.

Choice of Comparators The grouping characteristics used in identifying the most similar varieties of common knowledge were – Time of ear emergence: medium, Lower glume: hairiness of external surface absent. On the basis of these grouping characteristics, ‘Tahara’ and ‘Abacus’ were included in the trial.

Comparative Trial Location: The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute, Narrabri, NSW, May-Dec 2001. Conditions: sown into long fallowed self-mulching black soil 100kg/ha Anhydrous Ammonia and 50kg/ha Sulphur pre-planting. Trial design: plots arranged in randomised complete blocks, 12m long and 2m wide (7 rows) in 3 replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 random plants per replicate from approximately 2,500 plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

x *Triticosecale* varieties

	‘Kosciuszko’	*‘Abacus’	*‘Tahara’
COLEOPTILE: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION			
	absent or very weak	n/a	weak to medium
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT			
	semi-erect	intermediate	n/a
PLANT: HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	1150.2	1108.1	1162.38
std deviation	50.34	47.29	51.76
LSD/sig	63.08	ns	ns
PLANT: FREQUENCY OF PLANTS WITH RECURVED LEAVES			
	medium to high	very high	high to very high
FLAG LEAF: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF AURICLES			
	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	weak to medium
FLAG LEAF: GLAUCOSITY OF SHEATH			
	medium to strong	strong to very strong	medium to strong
FLAG LEAF: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	194	267.5	237
std deviation	2.52	3.39	2.63
LSD/sig	3.35	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLAG LEAF: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm)			
mean	16.72	17	18.89
std deviation	1.72	1.61	1.53
LSD/sig	2.32	ns	ns
EAR: TIME OF EMERGENCE			
	88 days	93 days	91 days
EAR: GLAUCOSITY			
	weak to medium	very weak	n/a
EAR: DISTRIBUTION OF AWNS			
	fully awned	fully awned	fully awned
EAR: COLOUR AT MATURITY			
	slightly coloured	strongly coloured	n/a
EAR: DENSITY			
	medium	medium	medium
EAR: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	146.6	151.25	128.75
std deviation	17.94	13.46	10.37
LSD/sig	17.63	ns	P≤0.01

EAR: WIDTH IN PROFILE VIEW	medium to broad	medium	medium
AWN: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	weak to medium	medium	weak
AWN: LENGTH ABOVE THE TIP OF EAR	medium	medium	medium
ANTHERS: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	absent or very weak	absent or very weak	absent or very weak
STEM: DENSITY OF HAIRINESS OF NECK	strong to very strong	very strong	very strong
LOWER GLUME: LENGTH OF FIRST BEAK	medium	long	medium
LOWER GLUME: SIZE OF SECOND BEAK	absent or very small	absent	absent
LOWER GLUME: HAIRINESS OF EXTERNAL SURFACE	absent	absent	absent
STRAW: PITH IN CROSS SECTION	medium	thin	thin
GRAIN: COLOURATION WITH PHENOL	light to medium	medium to dark	dark
SEASONAL TYPE	spring	spring	spring

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Results

Grants

Click on the column headings to re-sort the matches in alphanumeric order by that particular column.

Common (Genus Species)	Variety	Title Holder
Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	HUAGUAN	Professor Wang Yu-Lin
Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	MC 38	Allan McLean
Azalea (<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>)	Charlie's Angel	Ornatec Pty Ltd
Boronia (<i>Boronia heterophylla</i>)	Stella	State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture
Bougainvillea (<i>Bougainvillea hybrid</i>)	Maudi	Jan and Peter Iredell
Bougainvillea (<i>Bougainvillea hybrid</i>)	Beesnees	Jan and Peter Iredell
Bougainvillea (<i>Bougainvillea hybrid</i>)	Wabag	Jan and Peter Iredell
Bougainvillea (<i>Bougainvillea hybrid</i>)	Ningili	Jan and Peter Iredell
Calibrachoa (<i>Calibrachoa hybrid</i>)	Sunbelkist	Suntory Flowers Limited
Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i> var. <i>oleifera</i>)	NS04397	Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i> var. <i>oleifera</i>)	45C05	Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i> var. <i>oleifera</i>)	46C04	Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	Sicala 43	CSIRO
Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	Sicot 71	CSIRO
Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	Siokra V-18	CSIRO
Field Pea (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	Boreen	Gie Unisigma
Freesia (<i>Freesia hybrid</i>)	Varafoc	Van Zanten Plants B.V.
Leucadendron (<i>Leucadendron salicifolium</i> x <i>Lecadendron procernum</i>)	Pixy Red	Amarillo Proteas
Lily (<i>Lilium hybrid</i>)	Zantrishai	Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.
Lily (<i>Lilium hybrid</i>)	Aktiva	Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.
Lily (<i>Lilium hybrid</i>)	Laguna	Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.
Lily (<i>Lilium hybrid</i>)	Canberra	Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.
Lily (<i>Lilium hybrid</i>)	Zantricob	Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.
Rose (<i>Rosa hybrid</i>)	POULEZY	Poulsen Roser A/S
Rose (<i>Rosa hybrid</i>)	POULODY	Poulsen Roser A/S
Rose (<i>Rosa hybrid</i>)	POULOB	Poulsen Roser A/S
Rose (<i>Rosa hybrid</i>)	POULESTA	Poulsen Roser A/S
Rose (<i>Rosa hybrid</i>)	POULFIO	Poulsen Roser A/S
Rose (<i>Rosa hybrid</i>)	POULYN	Poulsen Roser A/S
Rose (<i>Rosa hybrid</i>)	POULPOLLO	Poulsen Roser A/S
Rose (<i>Rosa hybrid</i>)	Precious Hearts	Heart Kids WA Inc.
Spiny Headed Mat Rush (<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>)	LM300	Ozbreed Pty Ltd
Tea Tree (<i>Leptospermum hybrid</i>)	Tickled Pink	Peter James Ollerenshaw
Triticale (<i>xTriticosecale</i>)	Crackerjack	New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited

Verbena (<i>Verbena xhybrida</i>)	Lobena	Syngenta Seeds B.V.
Verbena (<i>Verbena xhybrida</i>)	Salmena	Syngenta Seeds B.V.
Verbena (<i>Verbena xhybrida</i>)	Spikena	Syngenta Seeds B.V.
Verbena (<i>Verbena xhybrida</i>)	Wynena	Syngenta Seeds B.V.
Verbena (<i>Verbena xhybrida</i>)	Oxena	Syngenta Seeds B.V.
Waxflower (<i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>)	Dancing Queen	Western Flora
Waxflower (<i>Chamelaucium megalopetalum x Chamelaucium uncinatum</i>)	Bridal Pearl	State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture

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Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Apple (*Malus domestica*)

Variety: 'MC 38'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/197
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2457
Received: 12-Jul-1999
Accepted: 05-May-2000
Granted: 18-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Allan McLean
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0354742628
Fax: 0354743097

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Leucadendron (*Leucadendron salicifolium* x *Lecadendron procernum*)

Variety: 'Pixy Red'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/024
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2476
Received: 29-Jan-2001
Accepted: 27-Feb-2001
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Amarillo Proteas
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0893815192
Fax: 0893880854

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

Variety: 'Sicala 43'
Synonym: N/A
Application no: 2002/227
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2471
Received: 07-Aug-2002
Accepted: 23-Aug-2002
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 3

Title Holder: CSIRO
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0262464911
Fax: 0262465000

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

Variety: 'Sicot 71'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2002/226
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2470
Received: 07-Aug-2002
Accepted: 23-Aug-2002
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 3

Title Holder: CSIRO
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0262464911
Fax: 0262465000

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

Variety: 'Siokra V-18'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2003/026
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2472
Received: 10-Feb-2003
Accepted: 02-Mar-2003
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 3

Title Holder: CSIRO
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0262464911
Fax: 0262465000

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Field Pea (*Pisum sativum*)

Variety: 'Boreen'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2002/213
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2483
Received: 31-Jul-2002
Accepted: 17-Feb-2003
Granted: 25-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Gie Unisigma
Agent: New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited
Telephone: 0260203221
Fax: 0260413939

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'Precious Hearts'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2002/086
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2480
Received: 28-Mar-2002
Accepted: 27-May-2002
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Heart Kids WA Inc.

Agent: N/A

Telephone: 0893889238

Fax: 0893889239

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea hybrid*)

Variety: 'Wabag'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2000/347
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2462
Received: 19-Dec-2000
Accepted: 20-Dec-2000
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 15, Issue 2

Title Holder: Jan and Peter Iredell
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0732026351
Fax: 0732026351

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea hybrid*)

Variety: 'Maudi'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2000/344
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2461
Received: 11-Dec-2000
Accepted: 20-Dec-2000
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 15, Issue 2

Title Holder: Jan and Peter Iredell
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0732026351
Fax: 0732026351

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea hybrid*)

Variety: 'Beesnees'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/198
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2464
Received: 07-Aug-2001
Accepted: 26-Mar-2002
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 15, Issue 2

Title Holder: Jan and Peter Iredell
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0732026351
Fax: 0732026351

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea hybrid*)

Variety: 'Ningili'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2000/349
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2463
Received: 19-Dec-2000
Accepted: 20-Dec-2000
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 15, Issue 2

Title Holder: Jan and Peter Iredell
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0732026351
Fax: 0732026351

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Triticale (*xTriticosecale*)

Variety: 'Crackerjack'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/230
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2479
Received: 03-Sep-2001
Accepted: 06-Nov-2001
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Limited
Agent: Heritage Seeds Pty. Ltd.
Telephone: 0395619272
Fax: 0395619333

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Azalea (*Rhododendron simsii*)

Variety: 'Charlie's Angel'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2003/012
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2484
Received: 28-Jan-2003
Accepted: 17-Feb-2003
Granted: 25-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 1

Title Holder: Ornatec Pty Ltd
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0732072533
Fax: 0732075998

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Spiny Headed Mat Rush (*Lomandra longifolia*)

Variety: 'LM300'

Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/092

Current status: GRANTED

Certificate no: 2488

Received: 03-Apr-2001

Accepted: 21-May-2001

Granted: 25-Jun-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 15, Issue 3

Title Holder: Ozbreed Pty Ltd

Agent: N/A

Telephone: 0245780866

Fax: 0245780855

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Tea Tree (*Leptospermum hybrid*)

Variety: 'Tickled Pink'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/107
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2459
Received: 09-Apr-2001
Accepted: 01-May-2001
Granted: 19-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 15, Issue 4

Title Holder: Peter James Ollerenshaw
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0262369280
Fax: 0262369429

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Canola (*Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*)

Variety: '46C04'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2002/089
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2474
Received: 05-Apr-2002
Accepted: 27-May-2002
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
Agent: Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0746372966
Fax: 0746372977

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Canola (*Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*)

Variety: '45C05'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2002/088
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2475
Received: 05-Apr-2002
Accepted: 27-May-2002
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
Agent: Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0746372966
Fax: 0746372977

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Canola (*Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*)

Variety: 'NS04397'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2002/087
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2473
Received: 05-Apr-2002
Accepted: 27-May-2002
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.
Agent: Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0746372966
Fax: 0746372977

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'POULPOLLO'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/249
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2451
Received: 07-Sep-1999
Accepted: 23-Sep-1999
Granted: 12-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Poulsen Roser A/S
Agent: Griffith Hack
Telephone: 0892213779
Fax: 0892214196

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'POULFIO'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/248
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2450
Received: 07-Sep-1999
Accepted: 23-Sep-1999
Granted: 12-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Poulsen Roser A/S
Agent: Griffith Hack
Telephone: 0892213779
Fax: 0892214196

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'POULYN'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/252
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2454
Received: 07-Sep-1999
Accepted: 23-Sep-1999
Granted: 12-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Poulsen Roser A/S
Agent: Griffith Hack
Telephone: 0892213779
Fax: 0892214196

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'POULEZY'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/247
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2449
Received: 07-Sep-1999
Accepted: 23-Sep-1999
Granted: 12-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Poulsen Roser A/S
Agent: Griffith Hack
Telephone: 0892213779
Fax: 0892214196

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'POULODY'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/251
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2453
Received: 07-Sep-1999
Accepted: 23-Sep-1999
Granted: 12-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Poulsen Roser A/S
Agent: Griffith Hack
Telephone: 0892213779
Fax: 0892214196

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'POULOBÉ'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/250
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2452
Received: 07-Sep-1999
Accepted: 23-Sep-1999
Granted: 12-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Poulsen Roser A/S
Agent: Griffith Hack
Telephone: 0892213779
Fax: 0892214196

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Rose (*Rosa hybrid*)

Variety: 'POULESTA'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1999/246
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2448
Received: 07-Sep-1999
Accepted: 23-Sep-1999
Granted: 12-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Poulsen Roser A/S
Agent: Griffith Hack
Telephone: 0892213779
Fax: 0892214196

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Apple (*Malus domestica*)

Variety: 'HUAGUAN'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1996/272
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2456
Received: 02-Dec-1996
Accepted: 24-Jun-1997
Granted: 17-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Professor Wang Yu-Lin
Agent: Spruson & Ferguson
Telephone: 0292070777
Fax: 0292615486

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Waxflower (*Chamelaucium megalopetalum* x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*)

Variety: 'Bridal Pearl'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/028
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2460
Received: 12-Feb-2001
Accepted: 16-Mar-2001
Granted: 19-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 15, Issue 1

Title Holder: State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0893683354
Fax: 0893683946

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Boronia (*Boronia heterophylla*)

Variety: 'Stella'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/170
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2458
Received: 05-Jul-2001
Accepted: 10-Aug-2001
Granted: 19-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture

Agent: N/A

Telephone: 0893683354

Fax: 0893683946

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Calibrachoa (*Calibrachoa hybrid*)

Variety: 'Sunbelkist'
Synonym: Terracotta Chimes

Application no: 2001/184
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2477
Received: 19-Jul-2001
Accepted: 08-Nov-2001
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 15, Issue 1

Title Holder: Suntory Flowers Limited
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Oxena'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/247
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2466
Received: 13-Sep-2001
Accepted: 24-Sep-2001
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 1

Title Holder: Syngenta Seeds B.V.
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Salmena'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/249
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2468
Received: 13-Sep-2001
Accepted: 24-Sep-2001
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 1

Title Holder: Syngenta Seeds B.V.
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Spikena'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/248
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2467
Received: 13-Sep-2001
Accepted: 24-Sep-2001
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 1

Title Holder: Syngenta Seeds B.V.
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Wynena'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/250
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2469
Received: 13-Sep-2001
Accepted: 24-Sep-2001
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 1

Title Holder: Syngenta Seeds B.V.
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Verbena (*Verbena xhybrida*)

Variety: 'Lobena'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/246
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2465
Received: 13-Sep-2001
Accepted: 24-Sep-2001
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 1

Title Holder: Syngenta Seeds B.V.
Agent: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd
Telephone: 0243512099
Fax: 0243531875

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Lily (*Lilium hybrid*)

Variety: 'Laguna'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/283
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2487
Received: 10-Oct-2001
Accepted: 06-Dec-2001
Granted: 28-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 3

Title Holder: Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.

Agent: F B Rice & Co

Telephone: 0396554400

Fax: 0396633099

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Lily (*Lilium hybrid*)

Variety: 'Canberra'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/282
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2486
Received: 10-Oct-2001
Accepted: 06-Dec-2001
Granted: 28-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 3

Title Holder: Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.

Agent: F B Rice & Co

Telephone: 0396554400

Fax: 0396633099

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Lily (*Lilium hybrid*)

Variety: 'Aktiva'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2001/281
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2485
Received: 10-Oct-2001
Accepted: 06-Dec-2001
Granted: 28-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 3

Title Holder: Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.

Agent: F B Rice & Co

Telephone: 0396554400

Fax: 0396633099

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Lily (*Lilium hybrid*)

Variety: 'Zantrischei'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2002/134
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2482
Received: 28-May-2002
Accepted: 15-Jul-2002
Granted: 25-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 3

Title Holder: Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.

Agent: F B Rice & Co

Telephone: 0396554400

Fax: 0396633099

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Lily (*Lilium hybrid*)

Variety: 'Zantricotob'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 2002/136
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2481
Received: 28-May-2002
Accepted: 15-Jul-2002
Granted: 25-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 3

Title Holder: Van Zanten Flowerbulbs B.V.

Agent: F B Rice & Co

Telephone: 0396554400

Fax: 0396633099

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Freesia (*Freesia hybrid*)

Variety: 'Varafoc'
Synonym: Focus

Application no: 2002/006
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2478
Received: 07-Jan-2002
Accepted: 26-Mar-2002
Granted: 24-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 16, Issue 2

Title Holder: Van Zanten Plants B.V.

Agent: F B Rice & Co

Telephone: 0396554400

Fax: 0396633099

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Plant Varieties Journal - Search Result Details

Waxflower (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*)

Variety: 'Dancing Queen'
Synonym: N/A

Application no: 1998/249
Current status: GRANTED
Certificate no: 2455
Received: 30-Nov-1998
Accepted: 02-Dec-1998
Granted: 17-May-2004

Description published in Plant Varieties Journal: Volume 15, Issue 3

Title Holder: Western Flora
Agent: N/A
Telephone: 0899525040
Fax: 0899525053

Date of effect: 22-Jul-2004

Denomination Changed

Chamelaucium axillare* x *Chamelaucium axillare uncinatum

Waxflower

‘White Surprise’

Application No: 1999/152 Changed from **GW1**

Oryza sativa

Rice

‘Opus’

Application No: 1999/022 Changed from: **YRK4**

Synonym Added/Changed

***Calibrachoa* hybrid**

Calibrachoa

‘Sunbel-apu’ syn Peach Chimes

Application No: 2002/110

Synonym Peach Chimes has been added

‘Sunbelkufepi’ syn Trailing Plum

Application No: 2002/217

Synonym Trailing Plum has been added

Malus domestica

Apple

‘SJ 303’ syn Miss Ruby

Application No: 2003/165

Synonym Miss Ruby has been added

Medicago sativa

Lucerne

‘SuperCuf’ syn SuperSequel

Application No: 2003/020

Synonym Sequence has been changed to SuperSequel

***Verbena* hybrid**

Verbena

‘Sunmaref TP-SAP’ syn Salmon Pink

Application No: 2001/186

Synonym Salmon Pink has been added

Agent Amended

► From: Sastek Pty Limited

► To: David Ryan & Byron Anglopulo

for the following variety:

Trifolium repens

White Clover

‘Grasslands Kopu’

Application No: 1989/024 Certificate Number: 116

► From: Wesfarmers Dalgety Seed Tech

► To: PlantTech Pty Ltd

for the following variety:

Brassica napus var. oleifera

Canola

‘Purler’

Application No: 1999/160 Certificate Number: 1592

► From: The University of Sydney

► To: Sunprime Seeds Ltd

for the following variety:

Pisum sativum

Field Pea

‘Yarrum’

Application No: 2002/212 Certificate Number: 2503

► From: F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers

► To: Ramm Botanicals Pty Ltd

for the following varieties:

***Alstroemeria* hybrid**

Peruvian Lily

‘Ballet’

Application No: 1996/149 Certificate Number: 1400

‘First Love’

Application No: 1994/228 Certificate Number: 1063

‘Jive’

Application No: 1999/294 Certificate Number: 1731

‘Stabec’ syn Rebecca

Application No: 1994/083 Certificate Number: 685

‘Stabecor’ syn Sunny Rebecca

Application No: 1999/207 Certificate Number: 1728

‘Stabelin’ syn Belinda

Application No: 1997/243 Certificate Number: 1348

‘Stalauli’ syn Laura

Application No: 1997/253 Certificate Number: 1584

‘Stalog’ syn Olga

Application No: 1999/206 Certificate Number: 1727

‘Stalona’ syn Ilona

Application No: 1997/033 Certificate Number: 1132

‘Stamond’

Application No: 1995/216 Certificate Number: 836

‘Stapricamil’ syn Camilla

Application No: 2002/361

‘Staprilan’ syn Angela

Application No: 1997/251 Certificate Number: 1616

‘Staprimon’ syn Monica

Application No: 1997/249 Certificate Number: 1353

‘Staprioxa’

Application No: 2001/138 Certificate Number: 2031

‘Stapripal’ syn Paola

Application No: 1998/150 Certificate Number: 1618

‘Staprirange’ syn Ella

Application No: 2003/082

‘Staprisara’ syn Sara

Application No: 2002/362

‘Staprisis’ syn Sissi

Application No: 1997/248 Certificate Number: 1352

‘Stapristef’ syn Stefanie

Application No: 1998/149 Certificate Number: 1617

‘Staprivane’ syn Ivana

Application No: 2000/053 Certificate Number: 2028

‘Staprizsa’ syn Zsa Zsa

Application No: 1997/250 Certificate Number: 1350

‘Staqueen’

Application No: 2002/179

‘Stasach’ syn Sacha

Application No: 1995/214 Certificate Number: 834

‘Statiren’ syn Irena

Application No: 1995/215 Certificate Number: 835

‘Toscana’

Application No: 1994/041 Certificate Number: 461

‘Victoria’

Application No: 1992/148 Certificate Number: 473

‘Virginia’

Application No: 1996/148 Certificate Number: 1399

‘Zalsamay’ syn Mayfair

Application No: 2003/166

‘Zalsasenan’ syn Senna

Application No: 2003/167

‘Zanvedere’

Application No: 2002/180

‘Zanvelvet’ syn Red Velvet

Application No: 2002/177 Certificate Number: 2404

‘Zanysia’ syn Alysia

Application No: 2002/063 Certificate Number: 2249

➤ From: Grandiflora Nurseries Pty Ltd

➤ To: Roskam Young Plants Pty Ltd

for the following varieties:

***Rosa* hybrid**

Rose

‘Prebian’ syn Bianca

Application No: 1995/117 Certificate Number: 1003

‘Prebian Candy’

Application No: 2000/157 Certificate Number: 2084

‘Predepass’

Application No: 2001/109 Certificate Number: 2206

‘Prerarol’

Application No: 2002/324

‘Pretaner’

Application No: 1997/216 Certificate Number: 1452

Nomination of Agent

▶ State of Western Australia through its Department of Agriculture has been nominated agent for the following variety:

Trifolium vesiculosum

Arrowleaf Clover

‘Cefalu’

Application No: 1997/149 Certificate Number: 1418

▶ SunPrime Seeds Ltd has been nominated agent for the following variety:

Pisum sativum

Field Pea

‘Kiley’

Application No: 2001/007 Certificate Number: 2126

Applications Withdrawn

The following varieties are no longer under provisional protection:

Avena sativa

Oats

‘Dibbler’

Application No: 2003/233

Ceratopetalum gummiferum

New South Wales Christmas Bush

‘Albery's Millennium Red’

Application No: 1999/351

‘Promises’

Application No: 2000/265

Gardenia radicans

Gardenia

‘CATT 2’

Application No: 2001/201

Leucadendron salignum

Leucadendron

‘Cheeky’

Application No: 2003/156

Malus domestica

Apple

‘Margarets Wild One’

Application No: 2000/162

Paspalum nicorae

Brunswick Grass

‘Blue Dawn’

Application No: 1998/052

Pittosporum tenuifolium

Pittosporum, Kohuhu

‘SilSta’

Application No: 2003/079

Rosa hybrid

Rose

‘Nirpredhol’

Application No: 2003/117

Syngonium podophyllum

Syngonium

‘Mystique’

Application No: 2000/030

Trifolium vesiculosum

Arrowleaf Clover

‘Zulu II’

Application No: 2001/239

Triticum turgidum ssp. turgidum conv. durum

Durum Wheat

‘Andente’

Application No: 2001/355

xTriticosecale

Triticale

‘Eleanor’

Application No: 2001/030

Prunus armeniaca

Apricot

‘Earli-Autumn’

Application No: 2003/376

Triticum aestivum

Wheat

‘SUN404L’

Application No: 2003/321

‘SUN404N’

Application No: 2003/322

Grants Surrendered

The following varieties are no longer under PBR protection:

***Alstroemeria* hybrid**

Peruvian Lily

‘Jamaica’

Application No: 1999/365 Certificate Number: 2045

‘Mini Bell’ syn Inca Blaze

Application No: 1998/192 Certificate Number: 2239

***Anigozanthos* hybrid**

Kangaroo Paw

‘Bush Splendour’

Application No: 1994/061 Certificate Number: 583

Brassica napus* var. *oleifera

Canola

‘Purler’

Application No: 1999/160 Certificate Number: 1592

Cicer arietinum

Chickpea

‘Norwin’

Application No: 1992/103 Certificate Number: 253

Convolvulus sabatius

Moroccan Glory Bind, Moroccan Glory Vine

‘White Gladys’

Application No: 1998/117 Certificate Number: 1479

Cuphea hyssopifolia

False Heather

‘Karissa’

Application No: 1999/003 Certificate Number: 1683

‘Lois’

Application No: 2000/112 Certificate Number: 1681

‘Louisa’

Application No: 1997/058 Certificate Number: 1243

‘Shona’

Application No: 1999/004 Certificate Number: 1684

Euphorbia pulcherrima

Poinsettia

‘268 Pink’ syn Eckespoint Celebrate 2 Pink

Application No: 1995/168 Certificate Number: 868

Festuca arundinacea

Tall Fescue

‘Midwin’

Application No: 1994/099 Certificate Number: 790

Genista fragrans

Broom

‘Golden Pillar’

Application No: 2001/181 Certificate Number: 1989

Nasturtium hybrid

Watercress

‘Vicred’

Application No: 1997/171 Certificate Number: 1266

Pelargonium peltatum

Ivy Pelargonium

‘Evka’

Application No: 1997/010 Certificate Number: 1197

Pelargonium tricolor

Pelargonium

‘PEL001’

Application No: 1999/292 Certificate Number: 1739

Pelargonium zonale

Zonal Pelargonium

‘Pendaco’ syn Signal

Application No: 1997/012 Certificate Number: 1198

Poa annua

Creeping Bluegrass

‘MN 234’

Application No: 1997/222 Certificate Number: 2135

Rosa hybrid

Rose

‘Benmagic’ syn Pirouette

Application No: 1995/209 Certificate Number: 794

‘Meinochot’ syn Crimson Minijet

Application No: 1991/130 Certificate Number: 344

Trifolium repens

White Clover

‘Grasslands Kopu’

Application No: 1989/024 Certificate Number: 116

Verbena hybrid

Verbena

‘Sanmaripi’ syn Pink Profusion

Application No: 1995/270 Certificate Number: 1093

‘Sanmarisu’ syn Scarlet Fire

Application No: 1995/271 Certificate Number: 1095

xTriticosecale

Triticale

‘Hillary’

Application No: 2000/062 Certificate Number: 2000

***Rosa* hybrid**

Rose

‘POULmanti’

Application No: 1999/184

Choice of Comparators section of the description PVJ 15.3 p 45 should read as follows:

The grouping characteristics used to identify the most similar varieties of common knowledge were: Flower: colour medium pink to deep pink and plant growth type 1. Based on these grouping characteristics ‘Meiroudek’^A syn Rosalina ^A was selected by the qualified Person as the comparator most similar to ‘Poulmanti’ in the medium to deep pink colour range among miniature growth types.

Part 3 Appendices

The appendices to *Plant Varieties Journal* (Vol. 17 Issue 2) are listed below:

[Appendix 1 - Fees](#)

[Appendix 2 - Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee](#)

[Appendix 3 - Index of Accredited Consultant 'Qualified Persons'](#)

[Appendix 4 - Index of Accredited Non-Consultant 'Qualified Persons'](#)

[Appendix 5 - Addresses of UPOV and Member States](#)

[Appendix 6 - Centralised Testing Centres](#)

[Appendix 7 - List of Plant Classes for Denomination Purposes](#)

[Appendix 8 - Register of Plant Varieties](#)

Appendix 1 - Fees

Fees

Two fee structures exist as a result of the transition from Plant Variety Rights to Plant Breeders Rights.

For new applications (those lodged on or after 11 November 1994) the PBR fees apply. For older applications lodged before 11 November 1994 and not finally disposed of (Granted, Withdrawn, Refused etc.) the PVR fees in force at the time apply.

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

Payment of Fees

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

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

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

Consequences of not paying fees when due

Application fee

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

Examination fee

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

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

Certificate fee

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

Annual fee

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

Inactive applications

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

labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 75 of the Act.



Fees

Basic Fees

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

Schedule

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

Other Fees

Variation to application(s) - per hour or part thereof	75
Change of Assignment - per application	100
Copy of an application (Part1 and/or Part2) , an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Administration - Other work relevant to PBR - per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for	
(a) revocation of a PBR 500	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access - varieties with no direct use as a consumer product.	100



Appendix 2 - Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee

Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

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

The minutes of the [33rd](#) and [34th](#) meetings are now available form PBR website.

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



Committee Members

Member Representing Plant Breeders Dr Paul Brennan Rock Valley Post Office via Lismore 1201 Cawongla Rd LARNOOK NSW 2480 Ph 02 6688 0245 Email paul.brennan@bigpond.com	Member Representing Plant Breeders Dr Ross Downes PO Box 256 HAWKER ACT 2614
Member Representing Users Mr Jeff Arney C/- Post Office BORDERTOWN SA 5268	Member Representing Consumers Mr Kim Syrus PO Box 4 MYPONGA SA 5202
Member Representing Conservation Interests Mr Bruce Lloyd Fairley Downs 5250 Barmah-Shepparton Rd TALLYGAROPNA VIC 3634	Member Representing Indigenous Interests Professor Roger Leakey GPO Box 6811 CAIRNS QLD 4870
Member with Appropriate Qualifications Dr Ben Robinson PO Box 560 FULLARTON SA 5063	Member with Appropriate Qualifications Ms Anna Sharpe GPO Box 55 BRISBANE QLD 4001
Registrar (Chair) Mr Doug Waterhouse Plant Breeder's Rights Office GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601 Ph 02 6272 3888 Email doug.waterhouse@daff.gov.au	

33rd Meeting of the Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee

33rd MEETING OF THE PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PBRAC)

The 33rd meeting of the Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC) was held in Canberra on 7 May 2002.

The key matter discussed was the possible impact of full cost recovery on the PBR program.

The Committee was critical of, and dissatisfied with, the briefing provided by AFFA Management Services (MS) in advance of the Committee meeting with MS representatives to discuss the issues.

The discussion helped to inform the Committee of how MS had gone about the process of estimating how costs would be apportioned to the PBR program. However, at the end of the meeting the Committee concluded that the model: did not link the level of consumption with costs; included questionable logic; did not treat regulatory activities equally; and lacked the required transparency. Accordingly the Committee was not in a position to agree that the proposed corporate costs were related to the cost of providing PBR services. Neither did the Committee have a clear understanding of what the actual incremental full costs to the PBR program were or how those costs compared with previous years.

The Committee believed that the current model was not sufficiently transparent nor was it safe to use the ratio suggested to apportion costs from the 'business area' to the PBR scheme level. The Committee was concerned that the current method of recovering costs from the PBR scheme would substantially inflate costs to users of PBR services. Equal distribution of corporate costs across all Department 'business areas' was seen as significant factor inflating costs. The Committee questioned the consistency of AFFA's approach to PBR cost recovery with 7.10 of Senator Minchin's press release (December 2002) and associated documents.

The Committee looked forward to a full and transparent explanation of costs so that an analysis of the impact of full cost recovery on the PBR program could eventually be made, and industry consulted on options.

34th Meeting of the Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee

34th MEETING OF THE PLANT BREEDER'S RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PBRAC)

The 34th meeting of the Plant Breeder's Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC) was held in Canberra on 17 November 2003.

The key matter discussed was the possible impact of full cost recovery on the PBR program.

The Committee believed that the methodology used to arrive at full cost recovery figures for the PBR program did not reflect completely the actual costs of services consumed and had the potential to deliver unanticipated costs to the program in the future. Nevertheless, the Committee noted the Department's assurance that the discrepancy between modelled results and actual costing were not significant and that the final result was materially correct. The Committee reiterated its belief that full cost recovery should be linked as closely as possible to the costs of activities or products consumed and looked forward to reviewing options to deal with the increased costs through expenditure cuts and increases in revenue.

The Committee congratulated the Registrar of the PBR Office on his election to the position of Vice President of the International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) noting that this would benefit the organization and assist Australia to build upon its respected position within the international plant breeding/trading world.

The Committee considered that the recently concluded training of a Chinese plant variety examiner in the PBR Office, jointly funded by China and Australia, was a useful initiative to promote harmonisation of their respective PBR programs.

The Committee briefly discussed a number of possible further amendments to the [Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994](#) foreshadowing more in depth discussion at future meetings.

Appendix 4 - Index of Accredited Non-Consultant 'Qualified Persons'

Index of Accredited Non-Consultant "Qualified Persons"

Name

Ali, S	Loi, Angelo
Allen, Antony	Lowe, Russell
Baelde, Arie	Luckett, David
Baker, Grant	Mack, Ian
Barr, Andrew	Mann, Dorham
Bell, David	Mason, Lloyd
Bernuetz, Andrew	Matthews, Michael
Birmingham, Erika	McCallum, Lesley
Brennan, Paul	McDonald, David
Brewer, Lester	McMaugh, Peter
Brindley, Tony	Mendham, Neville
Buchanan, Peter	Menzies, Kim
Bunker, John	Miller, Kylie
Bunker, Kerry	Moody, David
Burne, Peter	Mullins, Kathleen
Burton, Wayne	Neilson, Peter
Cameron, Nick	Newman, Allen
Cant, Russell	Norriss, Michael
Chivers, Ian	Oakes, John
Clayton-Greene, Kevin	Offord, Cathy
Constable, Greg	Paull, Jeff
Cook, Esther	Pearce, Bob
Craig, Andrew	Perrott, Neil

Craigie, Gail	Perry, Rebecca
Culvenor, Richard	Potter, Trent
Dale, Gary	Pressler, Craig
Dawson, Iain	Reeve, Christopher
De Betue, Remco	Reid, Peter
Dear, Brian	Reinke, Russell
Delaporte, Kate	Roberts, Sean
Done, Anthony	Rose, Ian
Donnelly, Peter	Sanders, Milton
Downe, Graeme	Sandral, Graeme
Draganovic, Oliver	Sanewski, Garth
Dryden, Susan	Schreuders, Harry
Eastwood, Russell	Scott, Ralph
Eglinton, Jason	Siemon, Fran
Eisemann, Robert	Smith, Raymond
Elliott, Philip	Smith, Malcolm
Gibbons, Philip	Smith, Susan
Granger, Andrew	Snelling, Cath
Guerin, Jenny	Snowball, Richard
Harden, Patrick	Song, Leonard
Hollamby, Gil	Stiller, Warwick
Hoppo, Suzanne	Stuart, Peter
Howie, Jake	Sutton, John
Hunt, Melissa	Tonks, John
Hurst, Andrea	Trimboli, Daniel

Irwin, John	Trigg, Pamela
Jackson, Brett	Van der Spek, Folke
Jaeger, Milton	Vaughan, Peter
Jupp, Noel	Venn, Neil
Kaehne, Ian	Weatherly, Lilia
Katellaris, Andrew	Wei, Xianming
Kebblewhite, Tony	Whalley, RDB
Kempff, Stefan	Williams, Rex
Kennedy, Chris	Williams, Thomas
Knox, Graham	Wilson, Stephen
Kobelt, Eric	Wilson, Rob
Lacey, Kevin	Winter, Bruce
Leighton, A	Wirthensohn, Michelle
Leonforte, Antonio	Wright, Gary
Lewin, Laurence	Yan, Guijun
Lewis, Hartley	Zeppa, Aldo



TOP

Appendix 6 - Centralised Testing Centres

CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRES

Under Plant Breeder's Rights Regulations introduced in 1996, establishments may be officially authorised by the PBR office to conduct test growings. An authorised establishment will be known as Centralised Test Centre (CTC).

Usually, the implementation of PBR in Australia relies on a 'breeder testing' system in which the applicant, in conjunction with a nominated Qualified Person (QP), establishes, conducts and reports a comparative trial. More often than not, trials by several breeders are being conducted concurrently at different sites. This makes valid comparisons difficult and often results in costly duplication.

While the current system is and will remain satisfactory, other optional testing methods are now available which will add flexibility to the PBR process.

Centralised Testing is one such optional system. It is based upon the authorisation of private or public establishments to test one or more genera of plants. Applicants can choose to submit their varieties for testing by a CTC or continue to do the test themselves. Remember, using a CTC to test your variety is voluntary.

The use of CTCs recognises the advantages of testing a larger number of candidate varieties (with a larger number of comparators) in a single comprehensive trial. Not only is there an increase in scientific rigour but also there are substantial economies of scale and commensurate cost savings. A CTC will establish, conduct and report each trial on behalf of the applicant.

The PBR office has amended its fees so that cost savings can be passed to applicants who choose to test their varieties in a CTC. Accordingly, when 5 or more candidate varieties of the same genus are tested simultaneously, each will qualify for the CTC examination fee of \$800. This is a saving of nearly 40% over the normal fee of \$1400.

Trials containing less than 5 candidate varieties capable of being examined simultaneously will not be considered as Centralised test trials regardless of the authorisation of the facility. Candidate varieties in non-qualifying small trials will not qualify for CTC reduction of examination fees.

Establishments wishing to be authorised as a CTC may apply in writing to the PBR office outlining their claims against the selection criteria. Initially, only one CTC will be authorised for each genus. Exemptions to this rule can be claimed due to special circumstances, industry needs and quarantine regulations. Authorisations will be reviewed periodically.

Authorisation of CTCs is not aimed solely at large research institutions. Smaller establishments with appropriate facilities and experience can also apply for CTC status. There is no cost for authorisation as a CTC.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION AS A 'CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRE'

Establishments interested in gaining authorisation as a Centralised Testing Centre should apply in writing addressing each of the Conditions and Selection Criteria outlined below.

Conditions and Selection Criteria

To be authorised as a CTC, the following conditions and criteria will need to be met:

Appropriate facilities

While in part determined by the genera being tested, all establishments must have facilities that allow the conduct and completion of moderate to large-scale scientific experiments without undue environmental influences. Again dependent on genera, a range of complementary testing and propagation facilities (e.g. outdoor, glasshouse, shadehouse, tissue culture stations) is desirable.

Experienced staff

Adequately trained staff, and access to appropriately accredited Qualified Persons, with a history of successful PVR/PBR applications will need to be available for all stages of the trial from planting to the presentation of the analysed data. These staff will require the authority to ensure timely maintenance of the trial. Where provided by the PBR office, the protocol and technical guidelines for the conduct of the trial must be followed.

Substantial industry support

Normally the establishment will be recognised by a state or national industry society or association. This may include/be replaced by a written commitment from major nurseries or other applicants, who have a history of regularly making applications for PBR in Australia, to use the facility.

Capability for long-term storage of genetic material

Depending upon the genus, a CTC must be in a position to make a long-term commitment to collect and maintain, at minimal cost, genetic resources of vegetatively propagated species as a source of comparative varieties. Applicants indicating a willingness to act as a national genetic resource centre in perpetuity will be favoured.

Contract testing for 3rd Parties

Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office operators of a CTC must be prepared to test varieties submitted by a third party.

Relationship between CTC and 3rd Parties

A formal arrangement between the CTC and any third party including fees for service will need to be prepared and signed before the commencement of the trial. It will include among other things: how the plant material will be delivered (e.g. date, stage of development plant, condition etc); allow the applicant and/or their agent and QP access to the site during normal working hours; and release the use of all trial data to the owners of the varieties included in the trial.

One trial at a time

Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office, all candidates and comparators should be tested in a single trial.

One CTC per genus

Normally only one CTC will be authorised to test a genus. Special circumstances may exist (environmental factors, quarantine etc) to allow more than one CTC per genus, though a special case will need to be made to the PBR office. More than one CTC maybe allowed for roses.

One CTC may be authorised to test more than one genus.

Authorisations for each genus will be reviewed periodically.

Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)

Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of accreditation
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	Saccharum	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	G Piperidis	30/6/97

Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	P Rudolph	30/6/97
Agriculture Western Australia	Northam WA	Wheat	Field, laboratory	D Collins	30/6/97
University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute	Camden, NSW	Argyranthemum, Diascia, Mandevilla	Outdoor, field, irrigation, greenhouses with controlled micro-climates, controlled environment rooms, tissue culture, molecular genetics and cytology lab.	J Oates	30/6/97
Boulters Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd	Monbulk, VIC	Clematis	Outdoor, shadehouse, greenhouse	M Lunghusen	30/9/97
Geranium Cottage Nursery	Galston, NSW	Pelargonium	Field, controlled environment house	I Paananen	30/11/97
Agriculture Victoria	Hamilton, VIC	Perennial ryegrass, tall fescue, tall wheat grass, white clover, Persian clover	Field, shadehouse, glasshouse, growth chambers. Irrigation. Pathology and tissue culture. Access to DNA and molecular marker technology. Cold storage.	M Anderson	30/6/98
Koala Blooms	Monbulk, VIC	Bracteantha	Outdoor, irrigation	M Lunghusen	30/6/98
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	Aglaonema	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	30/6/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including Impatiens hawkeri and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/9/98
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Some tropical pastures	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	To be advised	30/9/98
Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	Bougainvillea	Outdoor, shadehouse	J Iredell	30/9/98
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	Verbena	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/12/98
Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	Agapanthus	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I Paananen	31/12/98
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	Camellia, Lavandula, Osmanthus, Ceratopetalum	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	31/12/98
Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	Rosa	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C Prescott	31/12/98
F & I Baguley	Clayton South,	Euphorbia	Controlled glasshouses, quarantine facilities, tissue culture	G Guy	31/3/99
Flower and Plant Growers	VIC				
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	Limonium, Raphiolepis, Eriostemon, Lonicera Jasminum	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J Robb	30/6/00
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	Angelonia	Glasshouse	I Paananen	30/6/00
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	Cuphea, Anthurium	Field beds, wide range of comparative varieties	C Milne D Singh	30/6/00
Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Redlands Research Station	Cleveland, QLD	Cynodon, Zoysia and other selected warm season-season turf and amenity species	Field, glasshouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	D Loch	30/9/00
Luff Partnership	Kulnura, NSW	Bracteantha	Field beds, irrigation, shade house, propagation house, cool rooms,	I Dawson	31/12/00

Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	<i>Petunia, Calibrachoa</i>	Glasshouse	I Paananen J Oates	31/12/00
NSW Agriculture	Temora	<i>Triticum, Hordeum, Avena</i>	field, irrigation, glasshouse, climate controlled areas	P Breust	31/3/01
Bywong Nursery	Bungendore NSW	<i>Leptospermum</i>	Field, shadehouse, greenhouse	P Ollerenshaw	31/3/01
S J Saperstein	Mullumbimby NSW	<i>Rhododendron (vireya types)</i>	Field and propagation facilities	S Saperstein	31/12/01
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	<i>Osteospermum, Rhododendron</i>	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K Bunker	31/3/02
Ramm Pty Ltd	Macquarie Fields, NSW	<i>Euphorbia</i>	Glasshouse	I Paananen	31/3/02
Oasis Horticulture Pty Ltd	Springwood	<i>Impatiens, Euphorbia</i>	AQIS accredited quarantine facilities; glasshouse, shadehouse, field, tissue culture	B Sidebottom A Bernuetz M Hunt N Derera T Angus	30/9/02
Carol's Propagation	Alexandra Hills, QLD	<i>Dahlia</i>	Field beds, wide range of comparative varieties	C Milne D Singh	31/12/03
Carol's Propagation	Brookfield, QLD	<i>Anubias</i>	Glasshouse specifically designed for aquatic plants	C Milne D Singh	31/3/04
Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Maroochy Research Station	Nambour, QLD	<i>Ananas</i>	Field, plots, pots, shadehouse, temperature controlled glasshouse and tissue culture lab	G. Sanewski	31/3/04
Abulk Pty Ltd	Clarendon, NSW	<i>Dianella</i>	Normal nursery facilities with access to micro propagation.	I Paananen	31/3/04
Proteaflora Nursery Pty Ltd	Monbulk, VIC	<i>Plectranthus</i>	Fogged propagation house, greenhouses and irrigated outdoor facilities	Paul Armitage	30/6/04

The following applications are pending:

Name	Location	Genera applied for	Facilities	Name of QP
Berrimah Agricultural Research Centre	Darwin	<i>Zingiber</i>	Irrigated shadehouse, outdoor facilities, cool storage, high level post entry quarantine facility, tissue culture lab, pathology and entomology diagnostic services.	D Marcsik
Ball Australia ¹	Keysborough, VIC	<i>Impatiens, Verbena</i>	Controlled climate glasshouse and environment rooms, germination chamber, quarantine house, cool storage, irrigation and outdoor facilities.	D. Nichols
Yates Botanical Pty Ltd	Somersby and Tuggerah, NSW	<i>Rosa</i>	Tissue culture lab, glasshouse, quarantine and nursery facilities	I Paananen

¹ On 20 May 2004, Ball Australia supplied additional information in support of their application for accreditation as an additional CTC for *Impatiens* and *Verbena*. In summary, they indicate that a CTC in Victoria is warranted because of (i) the significant risk of transfer of pests such as the Western Flower Thrip when transporting material between States (ii) the lack of isolation facilities for such transported material; (iii) difficulties in transportation arising from differences in State quarantine requirements; and (iv) an additional CTC will provide access to sophisticated and highly secure facilities which for example have controlled microclimates and are triple screen against insect vectors.

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar

Plant Breeder's Rights Office

PO Box 858

CANBERRA ACT 2601

Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comment: September 24, 2004.

Appendix 7 - List of Plant Classes for Denomination Purposes

[Recommendation 9

For the purposes of the fourth sentence of Article 13(2) of the Convention, all taxonomic units are considered closely related that belong to the same botanical genus or are contained in the same class in the list in Annex I to these Recommendations.]

Note: Classes which contain subdivisions of a genus may lead to the existence of a complementary class containing the other subdivisions of the genus concerned (example: Class 9 (*Vicia faba*) leads to the existence of another class containing the other species of the genus *Vicia*).*

Class 1: Avena, Hordeum, Secale, xTriticosecale, Triticum

Class 2: Panicum, Setaria

Class 3: Sorghum, Zea

Class 4: Agrostis, Alopecurus, Arrhenatherum, Bromus, Cynosurus, Dactylis, Festuca, Lolium, Phalaris, Phleum, Poa, Trisetum

Class 5: Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis

Class 6: Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class 7: Lotus, Medicago, Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Trifolium

Class 8: Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class 9: Vicia faba L.

Class 10: Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima

Class 11: Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 12: Lactuca, Valerianella, Cichorium

Class 13: Cucumis sativus

Class 14: Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 15: Anthriscus, Petroselinum

Class 16: Daucus, Pastinaca

Class 17: Anethum, Carum, Foeniculum

Class 18: Bromeliaceae

Class 19: Picea, Abies, Pseudotsuga, Pinus, Larix

Class 20: Calluna, Erica

Class 21: Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 22: Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 23: Helianthus tuberosus

Class 24: Helianthus annuus

Class 25: Orchidaceae

Class 26: Epiphyllum, Rhipsalidopsis, Schlumbergera, Zygocactus

Class 27: Proteaceae

Complementary Classes

Class 28: Species of **Brassica** other than

(in Class 5 + 6) Brassica oleracea, Brassica chinensis, Brassica pekinensis + Brassica napus, B. campestris, B. rapa, B. juncea, B. nigra, Sinapis

Class29: Species of **Lupinus** other than

(in Class 8) Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.

Class30: Species of **Vicia** other than

(in Class 9) Vicia faba L.

Class 31: Species of **Beta** + subdivisions of the species **Beta vulgaris** other than

(in Class 10 +11) Beta vulgaris L. var. alba DC., Beta vulgaris L. var. altissima + Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris var. conditiva Alef. (syn.: Beta vulgaris L. var. rubra L.), Beta vulgaris L. var. cicla L., Beta vulgaris L. ssp. vulgaris var. vulgaris

Class 32: Species of **Cucumis** other than

(in Class 13 + 14) Cucumis sativus + Citrullus, Cucumis melo, Cucurbita

Class 33: Species of **Solanum** other than

(in Class 21) Solanum tuberosum L.

Class 34: Species of **Nicotiana** other than

(in Class 22) Nicotiana rustica L., N. tabacum L.

Class 35: Species of **Helianthus** other than

(in Class 23 + 24) Helianthus tuberosus + Helianthus annuus

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

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

Appendix 8 - Register of Plant Varieties

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. A person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for Registers (1988-2000) kept in each state and territories*

South Australia

Ms Lisa Halskov
AQIS
8 Butler Street
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000

Phone 08 8305 9706

New South Wales

Mr. Alex Jabs
General Services
AQIS
2 Hayes Road
ROSEBERY NSW 2018

Phone 02 9364 7293

Victoria and Tasmania

Mr. Colin Hall
AQIS
Building D, 2nd Floor
World Trade Centre
Flinders Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3005

Phone 03 9246 6810

Queensland

Mr. Ian Haseler
AQIS
2nd Floor
433 Boundary Street
SPRING HILL QLD 4000

Phone 07 3246 8755

Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory and Western Australia

These Registers are kept in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra

Phone 02 6272 4228

* In accordance with an amendment to section 61 of Plant Breeder's Rights Act, from 2002 the Register of Plant Varieties will be available from the Library of PBR Office in Canberra. The Register is also electronically available from the PBR website at http://www.daff.gov.au/content/pbr_database/search.cfm



Doug Waterhouse
Registrar



Nik Hulse
Deputy Registrar



Bob Blazey
Policy Development



Katte Prakash
Examiner



Tanvir Hossain
Examiner



Helen Costa
Examiner



Kathryn Dawes-Read
Administration Officer



Jurgen Parsons
Administration Officer



Dale Thomas
Finance Co-ordinator



Tony Whalan
Resource Co-ordinator

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