

Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees **TWO/51/5 Add.**

Fifty-First Session
Christchurch, New Zealand, February 18 to 22, 2019

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**ADDENDUM TO
EXPERIENCES WITH TAXONOMIC DATABASES**

Document prepared by an expert from Australia

Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

The annex to this document contains a copy of a presentation on the “Experience with Taxonomic Databases in Australia” made by an expert from Australia, at the fifty-first session of the Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees (TWO).

[Annex follows]



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Experience with Taxonomic Databases in Australia

Nik Hulse, Chief of PBR

TWO 51 Christchurch, New Zealand


February 2019



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Why are they used?

- valid botanical names
- taxon identification
- selection of VCK 's for trial
- preparation of national descriptors





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Valid botanical names:

Check the correct botanical name (genus and/or species) has been used by searching the **Genie** database on the UPOV website.

If the botanical name is not available in the Genie database, then additional searches are required in **GRIN**, **APNI** or **IPNI** databases.



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IPNI

The International Plant Names Index (IPNI) is a database of the names and associated basic bibliographical details of seed plants, ferns and lycophytes

The International Plant Names Index

Plant Name Query

[Reset search terms](#)

Quick search - enter a plant name (without authors)

Full Name: [What's this?](#) Output Format: [What's this?](#)

Full search

Name
Family Genus Species
Intrafamilial Infrageneric Intraspecific

Author
Standard form taxon name authors basionym authors

Publication
Abbreviation [show additional search terms ...](#)

Extended Options

Include records from: APNI GCI IK Show Ranks Output Format [What's this?](#)
Only hybrids Sort by family





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APNI – Australian Plant Name Index

- Accepted botanical names for Australian native taxa (APC check)
- Cultivars included
- Photos - sometimes
- Links to other information – eg descriptions




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Scientific names for all Australian plants – APNI and APC


The Australian Plant Name Index (APNI) provides detailed information on scientific names but DOES NOT recommend any particular taxonomy or nomenclature.

The Australian Plant Census (APC) is a list of current scientific names endorsed by the Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria (CHAH). Not all plant groups have yet been treated for the APC.






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Home > CANBR > Databases > Plant names



Plant Names

Scientific names for all Australian plants – APNI and APC

The Australian National Herbarium, as part of the Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research, maintains comprehensive databases for plant names in Australia.


- The **Australian Plant Name Index (APNI)** provides detailed information on scientific names but DOES NOT recommend any particular taxonomy or nomenclature.
- The **Australian Plant Census (APC)** is a work in progress, providing a nationally agreed list of current scientific names endorsed by the Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria (CHAH). Not all plant groups have yet been treated for the APC.

Scientific names for selected plant groups

- Names for eucalypts - from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
- Catalogue of Australian Mosses - the name and publication references for mosses.
- Checklist of Australian Lichens - the names and publication references for lichens.
- Census of Freshwater Algae in Australia - maintained by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
- Australian Marine Algae Name Index (AMANI)
- Census of Plants in Australian Botanic Gardens - 1992 listings for major botanic gardens.

Scientific names for selected regions

- Census of the Vascular Plants, Hornworts, Liverworts and Slime Moulds of the ACT.




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Australian Cultivar Registration Authority

Home > CANBR | Gardens > ACRA > List Of Cultivars

List of Registered Cultivars derived from Australian native flora


(Registered by ACRA)

Genus index - [A](#) | [B](#) | [C](#) | [D](#) | [E](#) | [F](#) | [G](#) | [H](#) | [I](#) | [J](#) | [K](#) | [L](#) | [M](#) | [N](#) | [O](#) | [P](#) | [Q](#) | [R](#) | [S](#) | [T](#) | [U](#) | [V](#) | [W](#) | [X](#) | [Y](#) | [Z](#)

[you can also [search the Plant Breeders Rights database](#) operated by [PBR](#)]

You can [SEARCH](#) the Australian Plant Name Index (APNI) for cultivar names

See notes on the use of [alternative styles of cultivar names](#) at the end of this list.

Cultivar Name	Extended Cultivar Name	Description	Photo	Reg.No.
Acacia 'Cascade'	<i>Acacia cultriformis</i> 'Cascade'	description		ACC154
Acacia 'Gold Lace'	<i>Acacia cardiophylla</i> 'Gold Lace'	description		ACC465
Acacia 'Golden Carpet'	<i>Acacia pravissima</i> 'Golden Carpet'	description		ACC137
Acacia 'Kambah Karpet'	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> 'Kambah Karpet'	description		ACC379
Acacia 'Parsons Cascade'	<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i> 'Parsons Cascade'	description		ACC327





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<i>Alyogyne</i> 'West Coast Gem'	<i>Alyogyne huegelii</i> 'West Coast Gem'	description		ACKA1b09
<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Autumn Mystery'		description		ACC303
<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Autumn Sunrise'		description		ACC319
<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Baby Roo'		description		ACC471
<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Big Red'		description		ACC220
<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Bush Emerald'		description		ACC396
<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Bush Glow'		description		ACC447
<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Bush Ranger'		description		ACC395

Still to come: high quality images of the ACRA pressed specimen collection, new database



Australian Cultivar Registration Authority

ACRA

Descriptions of Registered Cultivars

Anigozanthos 'Bush Ranger'

ORIGIN: *Anigozanthos* 'Bush Ranger' is the result of a cross between *A. humilis* and *A. flavidus*. The cross was done by the late M. Turner of Monbulk, Victoria. The cultivar was first registered in 1987. Registration applied for by Biotech Plants Pty Ltd of Somersby, NSW.

DESCRIPTION: This cultivar grows to 55cm tall by 25cm wide. The leaves are a bright green and up to 20cm long. They tend towards being sickle shaped and the leaf margins have a wavy appearance. Many *Anigozanthos* appear to be multicoloured and the colours change as the flowers age. The younger flowers are a green-yellow, but the perianth is covered in plumose-red anthers that make it appear orange. The older flowers are a dull red, some with a purplish tinge. The perianth is tubular and up to 4cm long. The flowers are in simple terminal racemes, and they are branched. The flowering season is during the spring and summer months. There are numerous ovules per locule.

DIAGNOSIS:

***Anigozanthos humilis*:** 10-50cm tall x 10cm wide, leaves 15-20cm long x 1cm wide, leaf margins hairy, leaves hairy to glabrous. Flower stem up to 50cm tall and covered in woolly hairs. Flowers tubular to 5cm long and covered in short hairs. The perianth lobes are slightly curved back and the flower colour can be from cream/yellow/orange/pink/red.

***Anigozanthos* 'Bush Ranger':** 45-55cm tall x 20cm wide, leaves less than 20cm long, margins with scattered hairs, glabrous. Flower stems up to 55cm, coated in light hairs which are occasionally branched. Flowers are tubular and up to 4cm long, covered with dense hairs. The perianth lobes are not turned back and the flower colour can be from orange-red to red.

***Anigozanthos flavidus*:** from 50-200+cm tall x 100cm wide. Leaves to 100cm long x 2-4cm wide, glabrous. Flower stem to 200+cm tall, glabrous to where branching starts. Flowers covered in dense hairs, lobes not turned back. Flower colour can be from red/orange/pink/yellow/ and green.

CULTIVATION NOTES: This cultivar was first introduced in 1986. Initial trials showed a superior resistance to fungal leaf spot when compared to both the parents. It has showed a high capacity. It is drought hardy and shows moderate frost resistance. The cultivar must be grown by vegetative means to preserve the cultivar form. It is a very useful container plant.

PREVIOUS PUBLICATION: *Anigozanthos* 'Bush Ranger' has been part of an extensive advertising campaign and the name has been published in many journals and magazines.



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Summary

- In most cases it is sufficient to verify the botanical name in GENIE
- If not in GENIE then botanical name is researched to ensure it is valid
- Try to ensure that the most current acceptable botanical name is used
- UPOV advised when updating PLUTO database so GENIE can be updated
- Also useful for identifying VCK's and preparing National Descriptors



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Further information:

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<https://www.ipaustralia.gov.au/>

Australian plants databases

<http://www.cpbr.gov.au/cpbr/databases/names.html>

Thank You

