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Bautista

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[54] HELICHRYSUM PLANT NAMED HARVEST SUN

[57] ABSTRACT

[75] Inventor: Rodolfo V. Bautista, Half Moon Bay, Calif.

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety of the Compositae family, named *Helichrysum bracteatum* cv. 'Harvest Sun', which originated as a seedling from the inventor's controlled crossing of a generic hybrid designated by the formula *Helichrysum splendidum* (Thunb.) \times *H. bracteatum* (Vent.) with the species *Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.).

[73] Assignee: Bay City Flower Company, Inc., Half Moon Bay, Calif.

The new variety is distinguished from *Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.) and all other members of the genera known to me by: the color of its flower and buds, in combination with its resistance to the root disease Pythium, its puberulent leaves, its compact growth habit, its ability to grow well in pots, and the ease with which it can be forced to flower outside for sale in the autumn without growth regulators. The new variety further possesses the commercially and aesthetically desirable characteristic of long-lasting flowers and attractive colors.

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[52] U.S. Cl. Plt./68.1

[58] Field of Search Plt./68.1

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1 Drawing Sheet

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety of the Compositae family. The new variety was named *Helichrysum bracteatum* cv. 'Harvest Sun' by the assignee, Bay City Flower Company, Inc. The inventor is Rodolfo Valdoz Bautista of Half Moon Bay, Calif., a citizen of the Philippines.

This new *Helichrysum* variety originated as a seedling from the crossing by the inventor of a generic hybrid designated by the formula *Helichrysum splendidum* (Thunb.) \times *H. bracteatum* (Vent.) and the species *Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.) *Helichrysum splendidum* (Thunb.) \times *H. bracteatum* (Vent.) is the seed parent. *Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.) is the pollen parent. The controlled hybridization was conducted in Half Moon Bay, County of San Mateo, Calif.

To produce the hybrid identified by the formula *Helichrysum splendidum* (Thunb.) \times *H. bracteatum* (Vent.), the inventor first crossed *Helichrysum splendidum* (Thunb.) with *Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.). In this cross, *Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.) was the pollen parent. From the seedlings of this cross, the inventor selected the individual known to the inventor as '1A93' for its flower color and compact growth habit. The inventor then crossed the individual known to the inventor as '1A93' and identified by the formula *Helichrysum splendidum* (Thunb.) \times *H. bracteatum* (Vent.) with *Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.). From the progeny of this cross the inventor selected the new variety to be asexually reproduced.

The new variety is particularly suitable for commercial plant culture because of its long-lasting flowers and attractive colors.

The characteristics of the new variety which in combination distinguish it from *Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.) and all other varieties known to me are: the color of its flowers and buds, its resistance to the root disease Pythium, its puberulent leaves, its compact growth habit, its ability to grow well in pots in which it can be sold, and the ease with which it can be forced to flower outside for sale in the autumn without growth regulators.

The flower color of the new variety changes as the involucre bracts age. The bud is uniformly orange (R.H.S. 26A). As the flower bud begins to open, the involucre bracts lighten to yellow-orange (R.H.S. 22A). At maturity the involucre bracts are yellow (R.H.S. 9A). The outer involucre bracts on the underside of the mature flower retain the yellow-orange color the bracts possessed when the flower head began opening. These bracts are highly reflexed.

The following table compares the new variety to the closest varieties known to the inventor, according to the new variety's distinguishing characteristics:

	<i>H. splendidum</i> (general characteristics)	<i>H. bracteatum</i> (general characteristics)	'1A93'	New Variety
mature involucre bracts	various colors	various colors	R.H.S. 4A	R.H.S. 9A
involucre bracts at opening	various colors	various colors	R.H.S. 3C	R.H.S. 22A
bud colors	various colors	various colors	R.H.S. 187B	R.H.S. 26A
disease resistance	Pythium	not resistant to Pythium	Pythium	same
hirsute leaves		no	yes	yes
suitability for pot culture	average	good	same	same
ease of forcing	difficult	generally good	good	same
growth habit	spreading	generally compact	compact	same
flowering habit	long-lasting	same	7 weeks	same

The distinguishing characteristics are retained by asexually reproduced, successive generations. Since the inventor's discovery of the new variety, the assignee, under the direction and control of the inventor at a commercial nursery in Half Moon Bay, Calif., has asexually reproduced the new variety through three successive generations by means of

cuttings and has found that the combination of characteristics as herein disclosed remain firmly fixed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings consist of color photographs that show the typical potted-plant form, including the inflorescence, foliage, and flower color development from the bud stage to the mature flower. The colors are represented as truly as possible using conventional photographic procedures.

FIG. 1 is a view of individual flowers of the new variety described herein to show the pigmentation pattern of the involucre bracts.

FIG. 2 is a view of the underside of the individual flowers of the new variety described herein to show the pigmentation pattern of the involucre bracts.

FIG. 3 is a front perspective view of a potted plant of the new variety as described herein, illustrating the overall form and appearance of the plant in full bloom.

FIG. 4 is a top perspective view of the potted plant of the new variety as described herein, illustrating the overall form and appearance of the plant in full bloom.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following is a detailed description of the new variety. The plants observed were 24–25 weeks old. The new variety has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. Color designation and other values stated may deviate slightly from the stated values from flowering to flowering, but the deviations will be within the range expected from varying environmental, seasonal and cultural conditions. The following description is based on observations of optimally fertilized plants grown outside in 15.2 cm pots under the prevailing daylengths and temperatures in Half Moon Bay, Calif., during the summer and autumn months. The average temperature during the day was 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The average temperature during the night was 51 degrees Fahrenheit. Color designations were made according to the R.H.S. Colour Chart published by The Royal Horticultural Society of London, England.

THE PLANT

Origin: Seedling.

Parentage:

Seed parent.—*Helichrysum splendidum* (Thunb.)×*H. bracteatum* (Vent.).

Pollen parent.—*Helichrysum bracteatum* (Vent.).

Classification:

Botanic.—*Helichrysum bracteatum* cv. 'Harvest Sun.'

Commercial.—Strawflower 'Harvest Sun.'

Form: Upright, compact, biennial shrub.

Height: 38 cm for plants grown in 15.2 cm pots.

Circumference: 127 cm for plants grown in 15.2 cm pots.

Growth: Upright, vigorous growth outdoors with excellent branching; easily forced to bloom without growth regulators.

Stems:

Texture.—Stems are sericeous giving a glaucous appearance; stems very pubescent below the flower with fine cottony hairs that cover the green stem and have a combed smooth appearance.

Size.—Stem width just below flower is 4 mm. Stem width at base of plant is 7 mm.

Foliage:

Quantity.—Abundant.

Shape.—Linear; narrowly acute; margins are repand.

Size.—As large as 18 cm long by 2.6 cm wide.

Texture.—Viscid; main vein dominates on the underside of leaf and is sunken on the leaf surface.

Pubescence.—Leaf surfaces are puberulent, and sparsely villous; main veins are hirsute.

Color.—Upper leaf surface is R.H.S. 137A (green group); lower leaf surface is R.H.S. 137C (green group).

Petiole.—Nonexistent, semi-amplexicaul.

20 Disease resistance: Resistant to the root disease Pythium.

THE BUD

Form: Conical, with imbricate involucre bracts.

Size when fully developed:

Diameter.—22 mm.

Circumference.—7.5 cm.

Texture: Smooth and glossy (waxy).

Rate of opening: Slowly, and in layers, closing at night; fully open in 2–3 weeks.

30 Involucre bracts:

Color.—Early pigmentation is R.H.S. 26A (orange group) which lightens to R.H.S. 22A (yellow-orange group) when bud begins to open.

Aspect.—Thin, dry, membranous.

THE INFLORESCENCE

Form: Flower head is discoid and solitary; usually 1 or 2 buds at the next leaf axis below.

40 Flower head size:

Diameter.—6.5 cm.

Circumference.—22 cm.

Shape: Circular; involucre bracts are numerous and imbricate.

45 Appearance: Showy.

Involucre bracts:

Color.—Mature involucre bracts are R.H.S. 9A (yellow group).

Blooming habit: The new variety, when planted in the summer for sale in the Autumn season, can be forced to salable product in 11 weeks under prevailing daylengths and outdoor conditions in Half Moon Bay, Calif.

Persistence: 7 weeks.

Fragrance: none.

55 Fruit: none.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct hybrid plant variety of the Compositae family substantially as herein shown and described.

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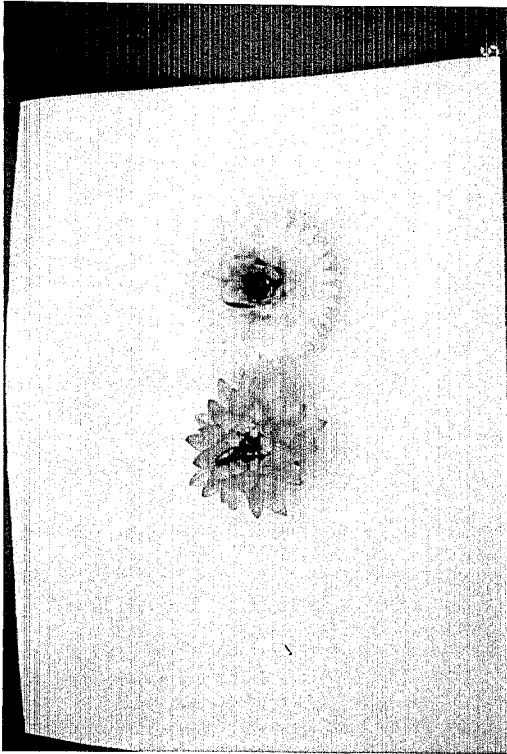


Figure 2

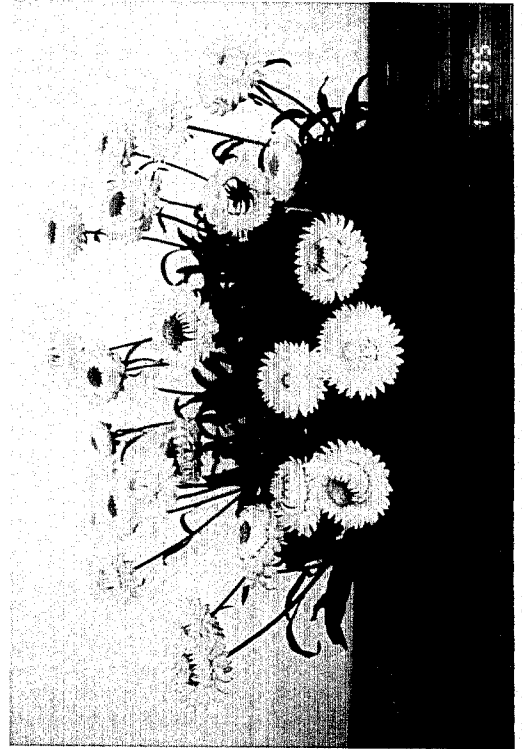


Figure 4

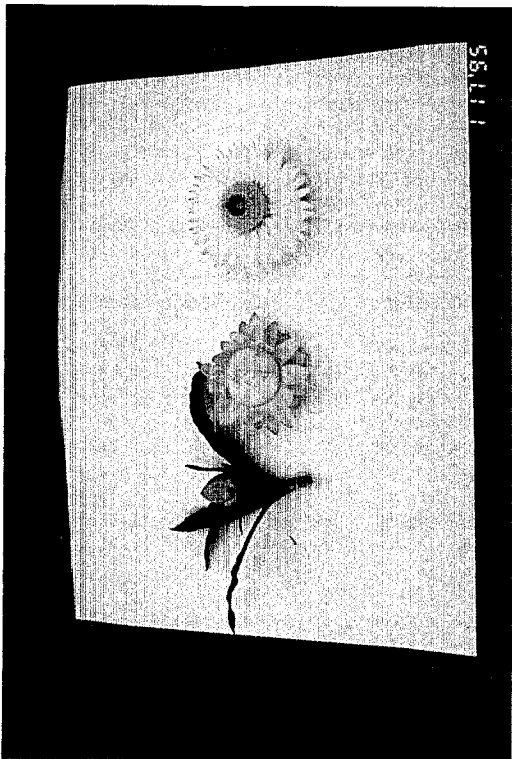


Figure 1



Figure 3