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(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Van Dijk

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- (54) **ANTHURIUM PLANT NAMED**
'ANTHGOTELI'
- (50) Latin Name: *Anthurium andraeanum* L.
Varietal Denomination: **ANTHGOTELI**
- (71) Applicant: **ANTHURA B.V.**, Bleiswijk (NL)
- (72) Inventor: **Jan Van Dijk**, Bleiswijk (NL)
- (73) Assignee: **Anthura B.V.**, Bleiswijk (NL)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.
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- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./365**
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
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CPC ... **A01H 5/02; A01H 5/00; A01H 5/12; A01H 6/10; A01H 6/00**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**
A new *Anthurium* plant named 'ANTHGOTELI' particularly distinguished by having shiny and blistered, red, orbicular-cordate, and durable spathes that retain the original color for a very long period of time, dark green and narrowly cordate, durable leaves, white spadices with yellow tips, early and rich flowering continuously throughout the year, and a plant height of 35.0 cm to 40.0 cm is disclosed.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Genus and species: *Anthurium andraeanum* L.
Variety denomination: 'ANTHGOTELI'.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention comprises a new and distinct variety of *Anthurium*, botanically known as *Anthurium andraeanum* L., and hereinafter referred to by the variety name 'ANTHGOTELI'. The new *Anthurium* plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the inventor in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands. The objective of this breeding program was to create a new plant with a height of 35.0 cm to 40.0 cm having shiny and blistered, red, orbicular-cordate, and durable spathes.

The new variety originated from a cross-pollination made in June 2012 in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands. The female parent was a red *Anthurium* pot plant designated 'ANTHERBI' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 28,241), and the male parent was a red *Anthurium* pot plant designated '24638-01' (unpatented).

A single plant was selected from the progeny of the stated cross in August 2014. Asexual reproduction of the new variety by meristem tissue culture in 2016 in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands, has demonstrated that the new variety reproduces true to type with all of the characteristics, as herein described, firmly fixed and retained through successive generations.

Community Plant Variety Rights for this variety have been applied for in the European Union on Nov. 1, 2018 (Application no. 2018/2888), by Applicant who obtained the subject matter disclosed directly from the inventor. 'ANTHGOTELI' has not been made publicly available or sold anywhere in the world prior to the effective filing date of this application with the exception of sales or disclosures made one year or less before the effective filing date of this

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claimed invention by Applicant who obtained 'ANTHGOTELI' directly from the inventor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following are the most outstanding and distinguishing characteristics of this new variety when grown under normal horticultural practices in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands:

- 1) Shiny and blistered, red, orbicular-cordate spathes;
- 2) White spadices with yellow tips;
- 3) Green, narrowly cordate leaves; and
- 4) Spathe shape in cross section of middle zone is straight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

This new *Anthurium* plant is illustrated by the accompanying photographs which show the overall plant habit including blooms and foliage of the plant; the colors shown are as true as can be reasonably obtained by conventional photographic procedures. The photographs are of a 30-week-old plant grown in a greenhouse in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands, in May 2020. Colors in the photographs may differ from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description, which accurately describe the actual colors of the new variety.

FIG. 1 shows the overall plant habit, including blooms and foliage.

FIG. 2 shows a close-up of the mature spathe.

FIG. 3 shows a close-up of the upper leaf blade surface.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following detailed description sets forth the distinctive characteristics of 'ANTHGOTELI'. The data which define these characteristics were collected from asexual reproductions carried out in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands. The plant history was taken on 30-week-old plants which were

planted from tissue culture in 14-centimeter (diameter) pots and grown in a glass greenhouse between 19° C. and 24° C. Observations were made in May 2020. Color readings were taken under 5000 lux natural light in the greenhouse. Color references are primarily to The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society of London (R.H.S.) (2015).

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Classification:

Family.—Araceae.

Botanical.—*Anthurium andraeanum* L.

Common name.—*Anthurium*.

Denomination.—‘ANTHGOTEL’.

Parentage:

Female parent.—*Anthurium* plant ‘ANTHERBI’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 28,241).

Male parent.—*Anthurium* plant ‘24638-01’ (unpatented).

Plant:

Propagation.—Tissue culture.

Root description.—Fleshy, creamy (RHS 158C) with a hint of pink (RHS 38C) colored roots with small hairy lateral roots having greenish-yellow (RHS 5B) colored root tips.

Time to produce a finished flowering plant.—28 to 32 weeks after planting in a 14-cm (diameter) pot.

Growth habit.—Upright.

Height (measured from soil, including inflorescence).—35.0 cm to 40.0 cm.

Width (measured from leaf tips).—33.0 cm to 36.0 cm.

Leaves:

Immature leaves.—Length: 11.0 cm to 13.0 cm. Width: 7.0 cm to 8.0 cm. Color: Upper surface: RHS 146A with reddish-orange margin (RHS 176C). Lower surface: RHS 146B. Texture (both upper and lower surfaces): Leathery, thin, smooth, and glossy.

Mature leaves.—Length (fully expanded): 15.0 cm to 18.0 cm. Width: 9.0 cm to 10.0 cm. Shape: Narrowly cordate. Apex: Caudate. Base: Cordate. Leaf blade angle with the petiole: Between 80 degrees and 100 degrees. Leaf margin: Entire. Color: Upper surface: RHS 147A. Lower surface: RHS 146B. Leaf blistering: Weak. Texture: Upper surface: Leathery, thick, and smooth. Lower surface: Leathery, thick, smooth, and glossy. Venation: Pinnate veining; the mid-vein and primary veins (the veins that radiate out from the junction of petiole and leaf) protrude at the underside of the leaf blade. Venation color: Upper surface: RHS 144A. Lower surface: RHS 144B.

Lobes.—Present. Arrangement: Leaf blade has two lobes extending past the petiole. The lobes are non-touching. Length of lobes of mature leaf blades: 3.0 cm to 4.0 cm. Width of lobes of mature leaf blades: 3.5 cm to 4.5 cm. Distance from petiole/leaf junction to highest point on lobes of mature leaf: 3.5 cm to 4.5 cm.

Petiole.—Cross-section: Round. Diameter: 0.3 cm to 0.4 cm. Length: 17.0 cm to 19.0 cm for a mature leaf size. Color: Mature leaf: RHS 144A. Immature leaf: RHS 144B. Cataphyll color surrounding the petiole: Outside: RHS 180A at the base and RHS 180B with a touch of RHS 144B toward the tip. Inside: RHS 180C.

Geniculum.—Length: 1.5 cm to 2.5 cm. Width: 0.4 cm to 0.5 cm. Color: RHS 144A.

Inflorescence:

Arrangement.—Single.

Flowering habit (length of flowering season).—Continuous.

Number of inflorescences per plant.—7 to 9.

Fragrance.—Absent.

Longevity of inflorescence on plant.—Over a year.

Spathe:

Buds.—The spathe is tightly rolled around the spadix and extrudes from the peduncle sheath. After the spathe is fully opened, the peduncle elongates some extra centimeters.

Arrangement.—Spathe angle with the peduncle is between 90 degrees and 105 degrees; the spathe stands on a wiry peduncle about 5.0 cm to 8.0 cm above the foliage.

Shape.—Orbicular cordate.

Apex.—Mucronate.

Base.—Cordate.

Texture.—Glossy and blistered.

Intensity of spathe glossiness.—Medium.

Intensity of spathe blistering.—Strong.

Margin.—Undulated.

Size.—Length: 10.0 cm to 10.5 cm. Width: 9.5 cm to 10.0 cm.

Lobes.—Present. Arrangement: The spathe has two lobes extending past the peduncle. The lobes are non-touching. Length: 2.5 cm to 3.5 cm. Width: 4.0 cm to 5.0 cm.

Color.—Just fully open: Upper surface: RHS 45B. Lower surface: RHS 45C. This red color remains for a very long period, at least more than 30 weeks after opening. The spathe turns green after some weeks.

Peduncle:

Shape.—Erect. Cross-section: Round. Length: 18.0 cm to 21.0 cm. Diameter: 0.3 cm to 0.4 cm. Color: RHS 144B. Intensity of peduncle anthocyanin coloration: Very weak.

Flowering time:

General.—One small, rooted, untreated tissue culture plant of 8.0 cm tall will flower, depending on the season, after 28 to 32 weeks and 7 to 8 blossoms appear. More blossoms appear after some additional weeks so that a full flowering and commercial plant will have 8 to 9 red spathes. Smaller blossoms may occur on immature plants.

Spadix:

Size.—Length: 3.5 cm to 4.0 cm (depending on flower size). Width (at apex): 0.5 cm to 0.6 cm. Width (at base): 0.6 cm to 0.7 cm.

Shape.—Columnar.

Angle of spadix tip with peduncle.—140 degrees to 160 degrees.

Texture.—When the spathe is unfurling the spadix is smooth. When the spadix matures, small stigmata protrude. The stigmata are evenly distributed around the spadix. The spadix matures from base to top, slowly giving the spadix a somewhat rough appearance.

Color.—Immature: RHS 14A. Mature: RHS 155B. Ages to: RHS 153A.

Flowers:

Quantity per spadix.—100 to 150.
Spadix flower arrangement.—Bisexual, rounded in cross-section.
Shape.—Rounded.
Size.—Length: 0.05 cm to 0.10 cm. Diameter (maximum): 0.10 cm.
Color.—RHS 156D.

Reproductive organs:

Stamens.—Not visible.
Pollen amount.—Absent.
Pistil.—Quantity: Many. Length: Less than 0.01 cm. Color: RHS 156D.
Style.—Not observed to date.
Stigma.—Shape: Ovoid. Diameter: Less than 0.01 cm. Color: RHS 156D.
Ovary.—Rarely visible.
Ovary color.—Not measured.

Fruit and seed set: None observed to date.
 Disease and pest resistance: No specific resistance or susceptibility observed to pathogens or pests common to *Anthurium* under commercial conditions to date.

COMPARISON WITH PARENTAL AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

‘ANTHGOTELI’ differs from the female parent plant ‘ANTHERBI’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 28,241) in that ‘ANTHGOTELI’ has an angle of the spadix tip with the peduncle of 140 to 160 degrees, whereas ‘ANTHERBI’ has an angle of

the spadix tip with the peduncle of 165 to 180 degrees. Additionally, ‘ANTHGOTELI’ has longer spadices than ‘ANTHERBI’.

‘ANTHGOTELI’ differs from the male parent plant ‘24638-01’ (unpatented) in that ‘ANTHGOTELI’ has orbicular-cordate spathes with mucronate apexes, whereas ‘24638-01’ has cordate spathes with acuminate apexes. Additionally, ‘ANTHGOTELI’ has shorter spadices than ‘24638-01’.

‘ANTHGOTELI’ differs from similar commercial variety ‘ANTHABUDON’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 20,282) in that ‘ANTHGOTELI’ has narrowly cordate leaves and a cataphyll color of RHS 180A at the base and RHS 180B with a touch of RHS 144B toward the tip, whereas ‘ANTHABUDON’ has elliptical-cordate leaves and a cataphyll color of RHS 184A. Additionally, ‘ANTHGOTELI’ has shorter leaves than ‘ANTHABUDON’.

‘ANTHGOTELI’ differs from similar commercial variety ‘ANTHOLYL’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 20,283) in that ‘ANTHGOTELI’ has narrowly cordate leaves and a cataphyll color of RHS 180A at the base and RHS 180B with a touch of RHS 144B toward the tip, whereas ‘ANTHOLYL’ has elliptical-cordate leaves and a cataphyll color of RHS 146B with a small reddish tip of RHS 181D. Additionally, ‘ANTHGOTELI’ has shorter leaves than ‘ANTHOLYL’.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Anthurium* plant named ‘ANTHGOTELI’, substantially as illustrated and described herein.

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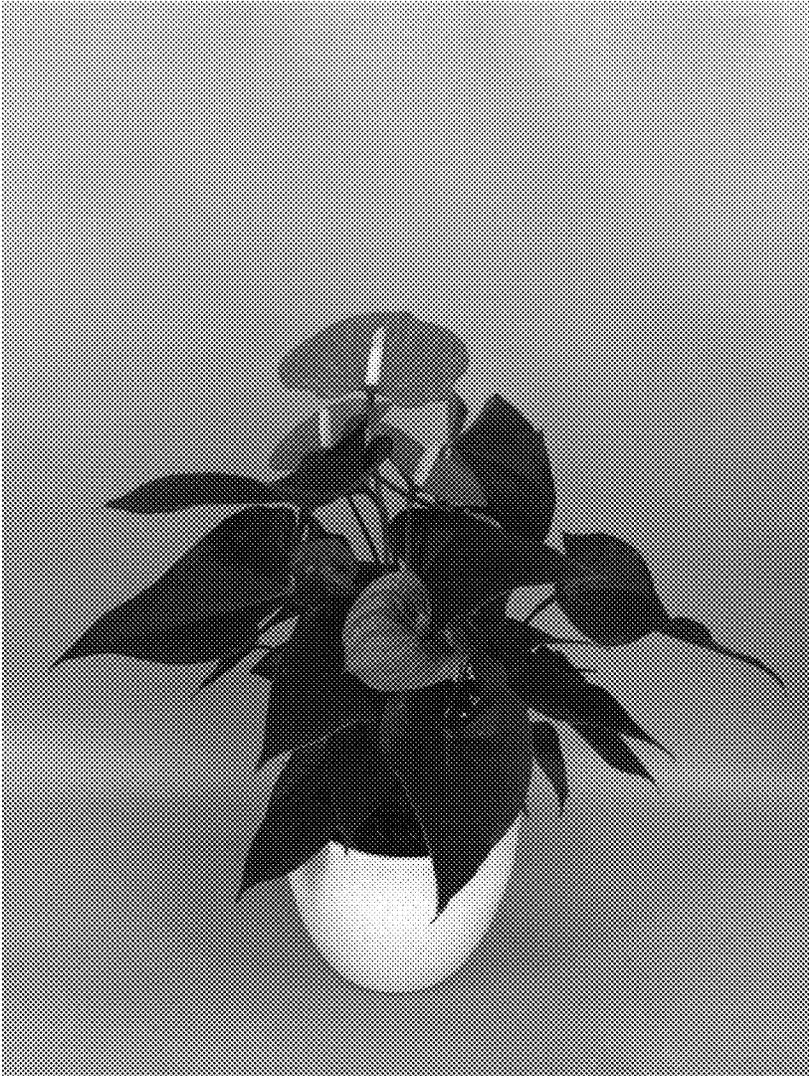


FIG. 1

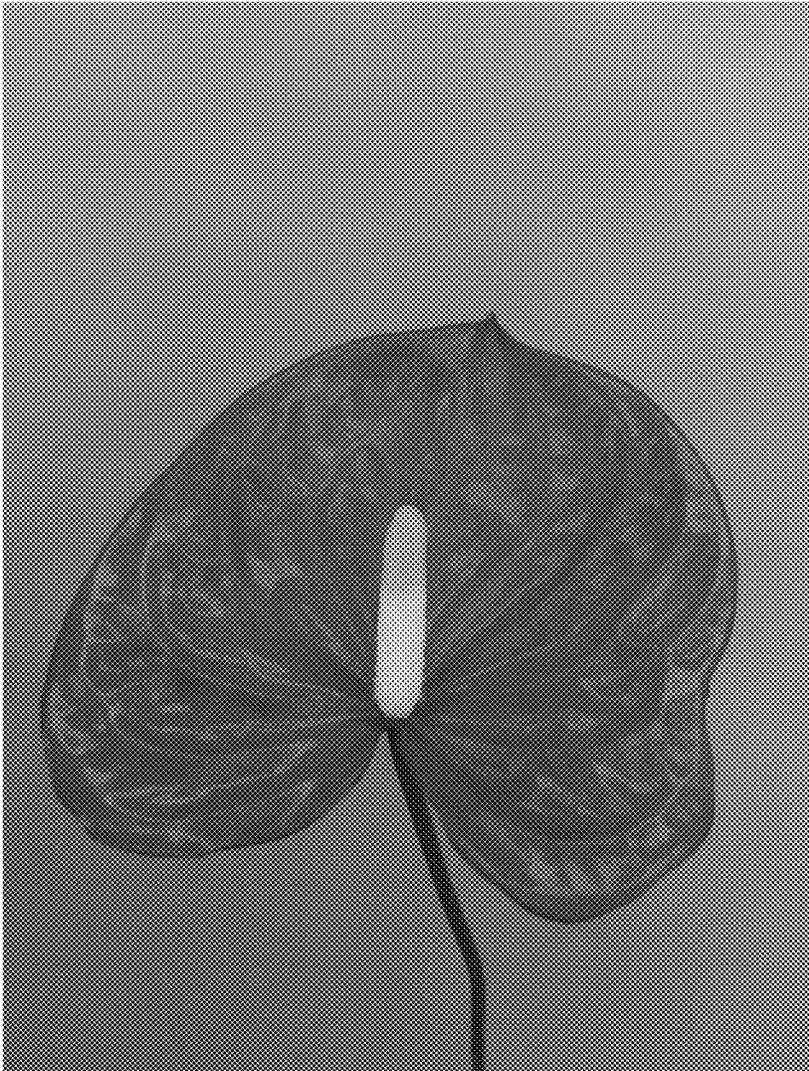


FIG. 2

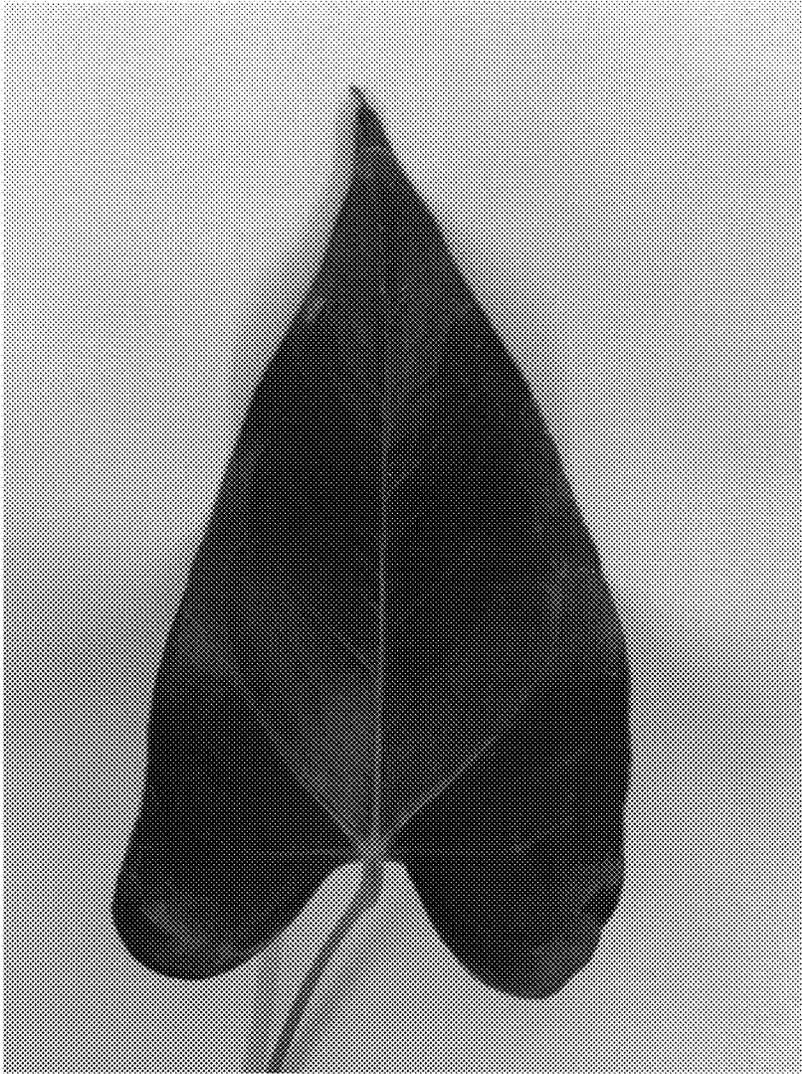


FIG. 3