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(12) **United States Plant Patent**  
**Kobayashi**

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(54) **POINSETTIA PLANT NAMED ‘PER6502’**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **Plt./307**

(50) Latin Name: *Euphorbia pulcherrima*  
Varietal Denomination: **PER6502**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... Plt./307  
See application file for complete search history.

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(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named ‘PER6502’, characterized by its uniform, upright, outwardly spreading and mounded plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; dark green-colored leaves; early season flowering response; inflorescences with bright red-colored flower bracts; and excellent post-production longevity.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/637,853**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 12, 2006**

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A01H 5/00** (2006.01)

**1 Drawing Sheet**

**1**

**2**

Botanical designation: *Euphorbia pulcherrima*.  
Cultivar denomination: ‘Per6502’.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant, botanically known as *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd., and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘PER6502’.

The new Poinsettia a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Encinitas, Calif. The objective of the breeding program is to create new Poinsettia cultivars having flower bracts with desirable colors, uniform plant habit and excellent post-production longevity.

The new Poinsettia is a naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of the *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cultivar Eckalba, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 13,856. The cultivar PER6502 was discovered and selected by the Inventor from within a population of plants of ‘Eckalba’ in a controlled environment in Encinitas, Calif. on Jan. 7, 2002.

Asexual reproduction of the new Poinsettia by terminal vegetative cuttings in a controlled environment in Encinitas, Calif. since March, 2002, has shown that the unique features of this new Poinsettia are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The cultivar PER6502 has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature, daylength and light intensity, without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘PER6502’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘PER6502’ as a new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia:

- 1. Uniform, upright, outwardly spreading and mounded plant habit.

- 2. Vigorous growth habit.
- 3. Freely branching habit.
- 4. Dark green-colored leaves.
- 5. Early season flowering response; under natural season conditions, plants flower in about 8.5 weeks in Encinitas, Calif.
- 6. Inflorescences with bright red-colored flower bracts.
- 7. Excellent post-production longevity.

In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Encinitas, Calif., plants of the new Poinsettia differed from plants of the parent, the cultivar Eckalba, primarily in flowering response as plants of the new Poinsettia flowered about ten days earlier than plants of the cultivar Eckalba under natural season conditions.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can be compared to plants of the Poinsettia cultivar 490, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,825. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Encinitas, Calif., plants of the new Poinsettia differed from plants of the cultivar 490 in the following characteristics:

- 1. Plants of the new Poinsettia flowered earlier than plants of the cultivar 490 grown under natural season conditions.
- 2. Plants of the new Poinsettia had bright red-colored flower bracts whereas plants of the cultivar 490 had dark red-colored flower bracts.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS**

The accompanying photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Poinsettia. These photographs show the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type. Colors in the photographs may differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description which accurately describe the colors of the new Poinsettia.

The photograph at the bottom of sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of ‘PER6502’ grown in a container.

The photograph at the top of the sheet is a close-up view of a typical inflorescences of 'PER6502'.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. Plants used in the aforementioned photographs and the following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Encinitas, Calif. during the winter in a polyethylene-covered greenhouse and under conditions and practices which approximate those generally used in commercial Poinsettia production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 24° C., night averaged 19° C. and light levels were about 4,000 foot-candles. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for typical flowering plants. Single plants were grown in 16.5-cm pots and pinched one time. Plants were about 13 weeks old when the photographs and the detailed description were taken.

Botanical classification: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* cultivar PER6502.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of the *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cultivar Eckalba, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 13,856.

Propagation:

*Type*.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

*Time to initiate roots*.—About ten days at 20° C. to 22° C.

*Time to produce a rooted young plant*.—About four weeks at 20° C. to 22° C.

*Root description*.—Fibrous; white in color.

Plant description:

*Plant habit and form*.—Uniform, upright, outwardly spreading and mounded plant habit; inverted triangle. Inflorescences positioned above the foliar plane. Vigorous growth habit.

*Plant height*.—About 29 cm.

*Plant diameter or spread*.—About 45 cm.

*Lateral branch description*.—Quantity: Freely branching habit, about ten lateral branches develop after pinching. Length: About 26 cm to 28 cm. Diameter: About 4.5 mm. Internode length: About 1.8 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: 138A.

*Foliage description*.—Arrangement: Alternate, simple. Length: About 11.7 cm. Width: About 8 cm. Shape: Five-lobed with shallow lobing. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Acute. Margin: Entire. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous. Texture, lower surface: Minute pubescence. Surface: Rugose. Color: Developing foliage, upper surface: 139A. Developing foliage, lower surface: 147B. Fully expanded foliage, upper surface: 147A; venation, 147B. Fully expanded foliage, lower surface: 147B; venation, 147C. Petiole: Length: About 5.5 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 185A.

Inflorescence description:

*Inflorescence type and habit*.—Inflorescences are compound corymbs of cyathia with colored flower bracts subtending the cyathia. One inflorescence per lateral branch. Flowers are not fragrant. Flowers persistent. Inflorescences positioned above the foliage.

*Natural flowering season*.—Autumn/winter; inflorescence initiation and development is induced under long nyctoperiod conditions. Mid-season flowering; response time, about 8.5 weeks under natural season conditions in Encinitas, Calif.

*Post-production longevity*.—Excellent post-production longevity; plants of the new Poinsettia maintain good substance and bract color for about four to six weeks under interior conditions.

*Inflorescence size*.—Diameter: About 30 cm. Height (depth): About 5 cm to 5.5 cm.

*Flower bracts*.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 24. Length, largest bracts: About 12.5 cm. Width, largest bracts: About 9 cm. Shape: Elliptic; five-lobed. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Acute to attenuate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Aspect: Mostly horizontal. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color: Developing or transitional bracts, upper surface: 53B. Developing or transitional bracts, lower surface: 53C. Fully developed bracts, upper surface: 53B; color becoming slightly more grey than 53D. Fully developed bracts, lower surface: 53C to 53D. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: Similar to flower bract color. Bract petiole: Length: About 4.2 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 182A.

*Cyathia*.—Quantity per corymb: About 18. Diameter of cyathia cluster: About 4 cm by 4.5 cm. Length: About 1.2 cm. Width: About 6 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Color, immature: 145B. Color, mature: 146C. Nectaries: Quantity per cyathium: About one or two. Size: About 3 mm by 5 mm. Color: 14A.

*Peduncles*.—Length: About 4 mm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: Upright. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: 146D.

*Reproductive organs*.—Stamens: Quantity per cyathium: About five or six. Anther shape: Oval; bi-lobed. Anther length: Less than 1 mm. Anther color: 59A. Amount of pollen: Scarce. Pollen color: 12A. Pistils: Quantity per cyathium: About three to four. Pistil length: About 8 mm. Style length: About 2 mm. Style color: 59C. Stigma shape: Three-parted. Stigma color: 59A. Ovary color: 146B. Seed/fruit: Seed and fruit production has not been observed.

Disease/pest resistance: Plants of the new Poinsettia have not been shown to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to Poinsettias.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new Poinsettia have been observed to tolerate temperatures ranging from about 15° C. to about 30° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Poinsettia plant named 'PER6502' as illustrated and described.

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