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Graff

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(54) **POINSETTIA PLANT NAMED ‘Q101’**

(50) Latin Name: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd.
Varietal Denomination: **Q101**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named ‘Q101’, characterized by its compact, upright and uniformly mounding plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; dark green-colored leaves; large and full inflorescences with numerous red-colored flower bracts; and excellent post-production longevity.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd.
Cultivar denomination: ‘Q101’.

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 ‘Q101’.

The new Poinsettia plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Sabro, Denmark. The objective of the breeding program is to create uniform and freely-branching Poinsettia plants with attractive inflorescences and good postproduction longevity.

The new Poinsettia plant originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in August, 2014 in Sabro, Denmark of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ‘NPCW02022’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 14,669, as the female, or seed, parent with *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ‘Majestic Red’, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new Poinsettia plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in Sabro, Denmark in May, 2015.

Asexual reproduction of the new Poinsettia plant by terminal vegetative cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in Sabro, Denmark since September, 2015 has shown that the unique features of this new Poinsettia plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new Poinsettia have not been observed under all possible combinations of environmental conditions and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environmental conditions such as temperature, daylength and light intensity, without, however, any variance in genotype.

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The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Q101’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Q101’ as a new and distinct Poinsettia plant:

- 5 1. Compact, upright and uniformly mounding plant habit.
2. Moderately vigorous growth habit.
3. Freely branching habit.
4. Dark green-colored leaves.
- 10 5. Large and full inflorescences with numerous red-colored flower bracts.
6. Excellent post-production longevity.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can be compared to plants of the female parent, ‘NPCW02022’. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new Poinsettia differ primarily from plants of ‘NPCW02022’ in flower bract size as flower bracts of plants of the new Poinsettia are longer than flower bracts of plants of ‘NPCW02022’.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can be compared to plants of the male parent, ‘Majestic Red’. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new Poinsettia differ primarily from plants of ‘Majestic Red’ in the following characteristics:

- 15 1. Leaves of plants of the new Poinsettia are darker green in color than leaves of plants of ‘Majestic Red’.
- 20 2. Flower bracts of plants of the new Poinsettia are red in color whereas flower bracts of plants of ‘Majestic Red’ are orange red in color.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can also be compared to plants of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ‘NPCW10164’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 22,597. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new Poinsettia differ primarily from plants of ‘NPCW10164’ in the following characteristics:

- 25 1. Plants of the new Poinsettia are more freely branching than plants of ‘NPCW10164’.
- 30 2. Flower bracts of plants of the new Poinsettia are slightly shorter than flower bracts of plants of ‘NPCW10164’.

3. Flower bracts of plants of the new Poinsettia are slightly lighter red in color than flower bracts of plants of 'NPCW10164'.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS 5

The accompanying photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Poinsettia plant showing 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 plant. 10

The photograph on the first sheet is a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Q101' grown in a container. 15

The photograph at the top of second sheet is a close-up view of a typical dissected inflorescence of 'Q101'.

The photograph at the bottom of second sheet is a close-up view of the upper and lower surfaces of typical leaves of 'Q101'. 20

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the winter in 13-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in Sabro, Denmark and under cultural practices typical of commercial Poinsettia production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 20° C. to 25° C., night temperatures ranged from 19° C. to 21° C. and light levels ranged from 40 to 50 klux. Plants were pinched one time eight weeks after planting and plants were 20 weeks old when the photographs and the description were taken. In the description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. 25

Botanical classification: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. 'Q101'. 30

Parentage: 35

Female, or seed, parent.—*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. 'NPCW02022', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 14,669. 40

Male, or pollen, parent.—*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. 'Majestic Red', not patented. 45

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About three weeks at temperatures about 24° C. 50

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About four weeks at temperatures about 24° C. 55

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About eight weeks at temperatures about 24° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About ten weeks at temperatures about 24° C. 60

Root description.—Medium in thickness, fleshy; color, close to 161D, actual color of the roots is dependent on substrate composition, water quality, fertilizer type and formulation, substrate temperature and physiological age of roots. 65

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; dense.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Compact, upright and uniformly mounded plant habit; inverted triangle with rounded crown; large full inflorescences positioned 70

above the foliar plane; moderately vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate.

Plant height, soil level to top of foliar plane.—About 15 cm to 30 cm.

Plant height, soil level to top of floral plane.—About 15 cm to 35 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 30 cm to 50 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Branching habit: Freely branching habit, about three to six lateral branches develop after pinching. Length: About 15 cm to 30 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm to 6 mm. Internode length: About 1 cm to 5 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; semi-glossy. Angle: Mostly upright. Color, developing: Close to 138B. Color, developed: Close to 139A; at the internodes, close to 137C.

Leaf description.—Arrangement and appearance: Alternate, simple. Length: About 7 cm to 12 cm. Width: About 7 cm to 10 cm. Shape: Broadly ovate. Apex: Acuminate, caudate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire, shallowly lobed. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Aspect: Mostly flat. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Rugose, glabrous; leathery; matte. Color: Developing leaves, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 137B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N189A; venation, close to N138B. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137A; venation, close to 138B. Petioles: Length: About 4 cm to 6 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm to 5 mm. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; semi-glossy. Color, upper surface: Close to 185A. Color, lower surface: Close to 178A.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type and habit.—Large full inflorescences are compound corymbs of cyathia with red-colored flower bracts subtending the cyathia; one inflorescence per lateral branch with inflorescences positioned above and beyond the foliar plane.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Plants flower naturally during the autumn and winter under long nyctoperiod conditions; inflorescence initiation and development can be induced under artificial long nyctoperiod conditions; early flowering habit, response time is about eight to nine weeks after start of long nyctoperiod conditions.

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

Inflorescence diameter.—About 15 cm to 25 cm.

Inflorescence height.—About 5 cm to 7 cm.

Flower bracts.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 15 to 20. Length: About 9 cm to 12 cm. Width: About 7 cm to 9 cm. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Acuminate, caudate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire, shallowly lobed. Venation: Pinnate. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Rugose, glabrous; velvety; matte. Aspect: Mostly horizontal to slightly downward. Color: Developing (transitional) bracts, upper surface: Variable sectors, close to 51A and 133A. Developing (transitional) bracts, lower surface: Variable sectors, close to 51B and N144A. Fully expanded bracts, upper surface: Close to 45A; color 75

does not change with development. Fully expanded bracts, lower surface: Close to 47B; color does not change with development. Flower bract petioles: Length: About 2 cm to 3 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm to 5 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 185A.

Cyathia.—Quantity per corymb: About 8 to 15. Length: About 5 mm to 10 mm. Width: About 4 mm to 6 mm. Shape: Rounded. Color, developing, inner surface: Close to 144B. Color, developing, outer surface: Close to 144A. Color, fully developed, inner surface: Close to 144B. Color, fully developed, outer surface: Close to 138A. Nectaries: Quantity per cyathium: Typically one. Length: About 3 mm to 4 mm. Diameter: About 2 mm to 5 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Texture, inner and outer surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, developing, inner surface: Close to 151B. Color, developing, outer surface: Close to 144B. Color, fully developed, inner surface: Close to 151B. Color, fully developed, outer surface: Close to 2A.

Peduncles.—Length: About 3 mm to 5 mm. Diameter: About 2 mm to 5 mm. Strength: Strong. Texture and

luster: Smooth, glabrous; semi-glossy. Angle: Mostly upright. Color: Close to 138A.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per cyathium: About 50. Filament length: About 1 mm to 5 mm. Filament color: Close to 46B and N200A. Anther shape: Reniform. Anther length: About 1 mm. Anther color: Close to 6C. Amount of pollen: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 14B. Pistils: Quantity per cyathium: Typically one. Pistil length: About 2 mm to 4 mm. Style length: About 1 mm to 3 mm. Style color: Close to N34A. Stigma diameter: About 3 mm. Stigma shape: Five-parted. Stigma color: Close to N34A. Ovary color: Close to 143A. Seeds and fruits: Seed and fruit production has not been observed on plants of the new Poinsettia to date.

Disease & pest resistance: To date, plants of the new Poinsettia have not been shown to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to Poinsettia plants.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new Poinsettia have been observed to tolerate temperatures ranging from about 12° C. to about 35° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Poinsettia plant named 'Q101' as illustrated and described.

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