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van Dijk

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(54) **ANTHURIUM PLANT NAMED 'ANTHOLYL'**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./369**

(50) Latin Name: *Anthurium andreanum L.*
Varietal Denomination: **Antholyl**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./369,**
Plt./365

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.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(21) Appl. No.: **12/157,558**

A new *Anthurium* plant particularly distinguished by having bright-red, durable spathes that slowly turn brown-red with age, dark-green, durable leaves, a long erect peduncle, rich shoot formation, flowers early and continuously throughout the year, an erect and full plant habit and a plant height of 45 cm to 55 cm, is disclosed.

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

2 Drawing Sheets

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2

Genus and species: *Anthurium andreanum L.*
Variety denomination: 'Antholyl'.

- 6) Flowers early and continuously throughout the year; and
- 7) Is a compact potplant, with a plant height of 45 cm to 55 cm.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar of *Anthurium*, botanically known as *Anthurium andreanum L.*, and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name 'Antholyl'. The new cultivar originated from a hybridization made in 2000 in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands. The female parent was a red *Anthurium* pot plant 'Anthepedi' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 18,644), while the male parent was a red *Anthurium* pot plant '99-1878-02' (unpatented).

This new *Anthurium* plant is illustrated by the accompanying photographs which show the overall plant habit including blooms, buds 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 48-week old plant grown in a greenhouse in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands in 2007.

The new cultivar was selected in 2002 from the results of the hybridization and has been asexually reproduced repeatedly by tissue culture in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands over a five-year period. The present invention has been found to retain its distinctive characteristics through successive asexual propagations.

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

FIG. 2 shows the mature spathe.

Plant Breeder's Rights for this cultivar were applied with the European Union on Jan. 26, 2007. 'Antholyl' has not been made publicly available more than one year prior to the filing of this application.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CULTIVAR

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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

The following detailed description sets forth the distinctive characteristics of 'Antholyl'. The data which define these characteristics were collected from asexual reproductions carried out in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands. The plant history was taken on 48-week old plants which were planted from tissue culture in 17-cm pots and grown in a glass greenhouse between 19° C. and 24° C. Observations were made in November of 2007. 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.) (2001).

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

- 1) Bright-red, durable spathes with a typical very weakly blistered surface;
- 2) Dark-green glossy leaves that have a slightly undulated surface;
- 3) Peduncle which holds the inflorescence just above the foliage;
- 4) Rich shoot formation;
- 5) Compact plant habit;

Classification:

Family.—Araceae.
Botanical.—*Anthurium andreanum L.*
Common name.—*Anthurium*.
Cultivar name.—'Antholyl'.

Parentage:

Female parent.—'Anthepedi', a red-flowered *Anthurium* plant (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 18,644).

- Male parent*.—'99-1878-02', a red-flowered *Anthurium* plant (unpatented).
- Propagation:
Propagation.—Tissue culture.
Root description.—Fleshy cream roots with smaller hairy lateral roots; root-tips are yellow.
Time to produce a finished flowering plant.—45 to 50 weeks for a 17 cm pot.
- Plant:
Growth habit.—Herbaceous perennial.
Height (measured from soil, including inflorescence).—45 cm to 55 cm.
Width (measured from leaf tips).—50 cm to 55 cm.
- Leaves:
Immature leaves.—Length: 11 cm to 13 cm. Width: 7 cm to 10 cm. Color: Upper surface: RHS 137A (green). Lower surface: RHS 146B. Texture (both upper and lower surfaces): Very shiny.
Mature leaves.—Length (fully expanded): 24 cm to 26 cm. Width: 13 cm to 16 cm. Shape: Elliptical-cordate, weakly cupped. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Cordate. Leaf blade angle with the petiole: Between 100 degrees and 120 degrees. Leaf margin: Entire. Color: Upper surface: RHS 139A (green). Lower surface: RHS 146B (light-green). Texture (both upper and lower surfaces): Shiny, leathery and thick and slightly undulated. Venation: Palmately pinnate; the mid-vein and primary veins (the veins which radiate out from junction of petiole and leaf) protrude at the underside of the leaf blade. Venation color: Upper surface: RHS 137C (green). Lower surface: RHS 145A (light green).
Lobes/wings.—Arrangement: Leaf blade has two big lobes extending past the petiole. Length of the lobes: free to slightly incurved but not touching. Length of lobes of mature leaf blades: 5 cm to 6.5 cm. Width of lobes of mature leaf blades: 5 cm to 7 cm. Distance for petiole/leaf junction to highest point on lobes of mature leaf blades: 6.5 cm to 8 cm. Color lobe/wing upper surface: RHS 139A. Color lobe/wing lower surface: RHS 146B.
Petiole.—Cross-section: Round. Diameter: 0.4 cm to 0.6 cm. Length: 21 cm to 26 cm for a mature leaf-size. Color: Mature leaf: Between RHS 138A and RHS 146A. Immature leaf: RHS 146B. Cataphyl color surrounding the petiole: Outside: RHS 146B (green) with a small reddish tip or rim (RHS181D). Inside: RHS 147C (green). Geniculum (A small "knee-like" structure or joint below the leaf blade that connects the leaf blade to the peduncle and only very slightly distinguishable from the petiole.): Length is 2.0 cm to 2.5 cm, width is 0.4 cm to 0.6 cm, color is approximately RHS 146B.
- Inflorescence:
Arrangement.—Single.
Flowering habit (length of flowering season).—Continuous.
Number of inflorescences per plant.—6 to 8.
Fragrance.—Absent.
Longevity on the plant.—Over one year.
Longevity as a cut flower.—Not observed.
- 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 110 degrees; the spathe stands on a slightly curved wiry peduncle about 5 cm to 8 cm above the foliage.
- Shape*.—Oblong-cordate.
Apex.—Mucronate tip.
Base.—Cordate.
Margin.—Smooth (entire).
Texture.—Very slightly blistered.
Lobes.—Touching.
Size.—Length: 11 cm to 13 cm. Width: 9 cm to 12 cm.
Color.—Just fully open: Upper surface: RHS 45A (red). Lower surface: RHS 45B (red). 7 to 8 weeks after opening: RHS 46A. 14 to 16 weeks after opening: The whole spathe slowly turns darker (starting from the veins in the lobes) to RHS 185A (brown-purple).
- Peduncle:
Shape.—Erect.
Cross-section.—Round.
Length.—28 cm to 39 cm.
Diameter.—0.4 cm to 0.6 cm.
Color.—RHS 146B (green) at unrolling of spathe, slowly turning RHS 166C (brown) when spathe matures.
- Flowering time:
General.—One small rooted untreated tissue culture plant of 2 cm tall will flower, depending on season, and after 9 to 10 months 2 to 3 blossoms appear. More blossoms appear after some additional weeks so that a full flowering and commercial plant will have 6 to 8 bright red spathes. Smaller blossoms may occur on less mature growth.
- Spadix:
Size.—Length: 4 cm to 5 cm (depending on flower size). Width (at apex): 0.9 cm to 1.0 cm. Width (at base): 1.0 cm to 1.2 cm.
Shape.—Columnar.
Apex.—Rounded.
Base.—Truncate.
Margin.—Entire.
Color.—Immature: RHS 17A (yellow-orange). Mature: RHS 158B (white). Ages to: RHS 138A (green).
- Flowers:
Quantity per spadix.—200 to 280.
Spadix flower arrangement.—Bisexual, rounded in cross-section.
Shape.—Rounded.
Size.—Length: 0.1 cm to 0.2 cm. Diameter (max): 0.2 cm.
Color.—RHS 158B (white).
- Reproductive organs:
Stamens.—Not visible.
Pollen.—Abundant.
Pollen color.—RHS 156D (white).
Pistil.—Quantity: Many. Length: Less than 0.01 cm. Color: RHS 156D.
Style.—Not observed.
Stigma.—Shape: Ovoid. Diameter: Less than 0.01 cm. Color: RHS 155D (white).
Ovary.—Rarely visible.
Ovary color.—RHS155D (white).
- Fruit and seed set: Seed production has not been observed to date.
- Disease and insect resistance: No particular resistance or susceptibility that is different from other *Anthurium* varieties.

COMPARISON WITH PARENTAL AND
COMMERCIAL CULTIVARS

'Antholyl' differs from the female parent 'Anthepedi' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 18,644), by having bigger, slightly undulated leaves, bigger spathes and a more erect plant habit, while 'Anthepedi' is more compact with smaller not undulated leaves.

'Antholyl' differs from the male parent '99-1878-02' (unpatented), by not having flowers with green ears (lobes) at the base of the spathe, while '99-1878-02' has flowers with green ears (lobes) at the base of the spathe.

'Antholyl' is similar to the commercial variety 'Anthabudon' (U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 12/157,534), however, there are differences as listed in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

Comparison of characteristics between 'ANTHOLYL' and 'ANTHABUDON'		
Characteristic	'ANTHOLYL'	'ANTHABUDON'
Spathe texture	Very slightly blistered	Blistered
Cataphyl color (outside)	RHS 146B (green) with a small reddish tip or rim (RHS 181D)	RHS 184A (Purple-Red)
Leaf texture	Shiny, leathery, thick and slightly undulated	Shiny, leathery, thick, weakly undulated
Peduncle	RHS 146B at unrolling of spathe, slowly turning brown RHS 166C when spathe matures	RHS 146D at unrolling of spathe, slowly turning brown RHS 166A when the spathe matures

I claim:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of *Anthurium* plant, named 'Antholyl', as shown and described herein.

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FIG. 1



FIG. 2