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Heuger

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(54) **BEGONIA PLANT NAMED 'LEONIE'**

(56) **References Cited**

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PUBLICATIONS

European Plant Breeder's Right QZ PBR000174 for 'Leonie', Filed Feb. 7, 2000.*

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

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A01H 5/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./348**

A new and distinct cultivar of Begonia plant named 'Leonie', characterized by its compact and upright plant habit; double red-colored flowers with pale yellow centers that are held above the foliage; and excellent postproduction longevity.

(58) **Field of Search** Plt./348

1 Drawing Sheet

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Begonia plant, botanically known as *Begonia xhiemalis*, commercially known as Elatior Begonia, and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Leonie'.

flowers. In addition, plants of the new cultivar have thicker leaves, larger flowers, and leaf petioles that are more pubescent than plants of the cultivar Peggy.

The new Begonia was discovered by the Inventor in a controlled environment in Glandorf, Germany, September, 1999, as a naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of *Begonia xhiemalis* 'Peggy', disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 09/641,717. The new Begonia was observed as a single plant in a group of flowering plants of the parent cultivar. The selection of this plant was based on its unique flower coloration.

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Plants of the new cultivar differ primarily from plants of the cultivar 01/2, U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 09/911,441, in flower color as plants of the new cultivar have red-colored flowers with pale yellow centers whereas plants of the cultivar 01/2 have dark red-colored flowers with pale yellow centers.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

Asexual reproduction of the new Begonia by cuttings taken in a controlled environment in Glandorf, Germany, has shown that the unique features of this new Begonia are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

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The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Begonia, 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 Begonia.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar 'Leonie' 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.

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The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Leonie'.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of 'Leonie'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Leonie' as a new and distinct Begonia:

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The photograph at the bottom of the sheet is a close-up view of typical flowers and leaves of 'Leonie'.

1. Compact and upright plant habit.
2. Double red-covered flowers with pale yellow centers that are held above the foliage.
3. Excellent postproduction longevity.

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DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Plants of the new cultivar are most similar to plants of the parent cultivar. In side-by-side comparisons conducted by the Inventor in Glandorf, Germany, plants of the new Begonia differ from plants of the cultivar Peggy primarily in flower color as plants of the new Begonia have red-colored flowers with pale yellow centers whereas plants of the cultivar Peggy have dark pink and light yellow bi-colored

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In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. The following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Glandorf, Germany, under commercial practice in a glass-covered greenhouse. Average day and night temperatures were 20° C. during the first three to four weeks then lowered to an average day and night temperature of 19° C. until flowering. Four weeks after planting in 13-cm containers, one week of long nyctoperiods of 16 hours were given followed by short nyctoperiods of eight hours until flowering. Plants used for the photographs and the description were about four months old. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for typical flowering plants.

Botanical classification: *Begoniaxhiemalis* cultivar Leonie.
Commercial classification: Elatior Begonia.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of
Begoniaxhiemalis cultivar Peggy, disclosed in U.S. Plant
patent application Ser. No. 09/641,717.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal cuttings.

Time to develop roots.—About 28 days at temperatures
of 20° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous, well-branched and
spreading. Plants of the new Begonia have not been
observed to form tubers.

Plant description:

Plant form.—Compact; upright potted plant, inverted
triangle; freely branching with good stem and stem
base strength. Flowers are double and abundant.
Plants flower continuously.

Growth habit.—Moderate growth rate, vigorous. Suit-
able for 11 to 15-cm containers. Under optimal
environmental and cultural conditions, usually about
4 months are required to produce proportional 13-cm
potted plants from terminal cuttings. About five
vegetative shoots are formed at basal nodes and
flowering shoots are formed at upper nodes.

Plant height.—About 25.5 cm.

Plant width.—About 28 cm.

Leaves.—Arrangement: Simple, alternate. Length:
About 14.5 cm. Width: About 11.5 cm. Shape:
Asymmetrical, more or less reniform. Apex: Acumi-
nate. Base: Cordate. Margin: Doubly serrate. Tex-
ture: Glabrous; veins, pubescent. Venation pattern:
Palmate. Color, young and fully expanded leaves:
Upper surface: Darker than 147A. Lower surface:
148C, overlain with anthocyanin, 184A. Venation,
upper and lower surfaces: 148B. Petiole length:
About 5.8 cm. Petiole texture: Pubescent. Petiole
color: 178A.

Flower description:

Flowering habit.—Double flowers with numerous
tepals arranged in axillary cymes. Usually 8 to 10
flowers per cyme. Many cymes in flower simulta-
neously. Flowers positioned above the foliage. Flow-
ering continuous. Flowers self-cleaning, no fra-
grance.

Natural flowering season.—Plants will flower year
around regardless of nyctoperiod, however plants

flower earlier and more abundantly from mid-
February until November in the Northern Hemi-
sphere.

Flowers.—Shape: Rounded. Diameter: About 5.5 cm.

Depth (height): About 2 cm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.3 cm. Diameter: About
1.1 cm. Color: 145C.

Tepals.—Arrangement: Rosette. Shape: Rounded
flabellate, broad. Apex: Rounded. Margin, outer and
inner tepals: Entire. Quantity per flower: Usually
about 30 per flower. Size: Outer tepals: Length:
About 3.1 cm. Width: About 3.5 cm. Inner tepals:
Length: About 1.8 cm. Width: About 1.7 cm. Tex-
ture: Smooth, satiny, glabrous. Color: When open-
ing: Towards apex of tepal, 45B; base, 4D; colors
bleed together. Fully opened, upper surface: Towards
apex of tepal, 45B; base, 4D; colors bleed together;
with subsequent development, tepals mostly 4D.
Fully opened, lower surface: Towards apex of tepal,
48A; base, 4C; colors bleed together; with subse-
quent development, tepals mostly 4C.

Flower bracts.—Arrangement: Two, opposite. Shape:
Cordate. Apex: Acute. Margin: Serrate. Texture: Gla-
brous. Color, both surfaces: 144A.

Peduncles.—Angle: Erect. Length: About 4 cm. Tex-
ture: Pubescent. Color: 147C, overlain with
anthocyanin, 184A.

Pedicels.—Angle: Bent. Length: About 2 cm. Texture:
Glabrous. Color: Close to 145C.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: None observed. Pis-
tills: None observed.

Seed.—Seed production has not been observed as
reproductive organs are not formed.

Postproduction longevity:

Individual flowers.—Generally about 2 to 3 weeks.

Whole plants.—About 6 weeks under interior condi-
tions.

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests
common to Begonia has not been observed.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Begonia plant named
'Leonie', as illustrated and described.

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