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Fruehwirth

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[54] POINSETTIA PLANT '4-91'

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[57] ABSTRACT

[73] Assignee: Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Calif.

Poinsettia "4-91" is a new cultivar, distinguished by blushed pink flower bracts, and self-branching characteristics. "4-91" is a color sport of the bicolored poinsettia "135" (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,234) with the same early flowering response and cultural requirements. The new plant produces a very desirable branched flowering pot plant.

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[22] Filed: May 7, 1993

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[52] U.S. Cl. Plt./86.1

[58] Field of Search Plt. 86.1, 86.4

Primary Examiner—James R. Feyrer

1 Drawing Sheet

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BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

This new poinsettia cultivar, "4-91," originated as a natural pink blushed bracted sport of poinsettia "135" (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,234) in my greenhouse in Encinitas, Calif. It was selected because of its unusual flower bract color and self branching characteristics; traits which distinguish it from other poinsettia cultivars, and seem to make it a desirable plant for commercial greenhouse production. The bract color of "4-91" is distinctively different from the patent plant, poinsettia "135," which has a predominant white background with red splotches of various sizes and shapes randomly scattered over the bracts. "4-91" has a more uniform blush of red over the entire bract surface. After selection, "4-91" was vegetatively reproduced from stem cuttings for test purposes in Encinitas, Calif. By subjecting clones of this plant to successive generations of vegetative propagation, it was demonstrated that the distinctive characteristics of "4-91" held true from generation to generation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

Poinsettia "4-91" is illustrated in the accompanying color photographs. The upper photo is a side view of 3 single stem plants per pot in full flower. Evidence of self-branching can be seen in the flowering axillary branches beneath the upper canopy of bracts. The lower photo is a top view of the same plants showing flower and bract formation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT

The following is a detailed description of this new poinsettia as observed in Encinitas, Calif., U.S.A. during December 1992. Observations were recorded from flowering plants, grown as 3 single stem plants per pot. The pot was 14 cm in diameter and 11 cm in height. Color designations are compared to the 1986 edition of R.H.S. Colour Chart, first published in 1966 by the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England.

THE PLANT

Origin: Naturally occurring sport of Poinsettia "135" (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,234).

Classification:

Botanic.—*Euphoriba pulcherrima* Willd.

Common name.—Poinsettia.

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Cultivar name.—"4-91".

Form: Shrub.

Height: Medium.

Growth Habit: As a single stemmed plant, upright and vigorous with self-branching side shoots. The growth habit and cultural requirements appear to be the same as for the parent, poinsettia "135." The application of a chemical growth retardant may be needed to restrict height for commercial pot plant production. I observed 3 unpinched plants in a pot with an overall height of 40 cm and an overall width of 44 cm were observed. The bract diameter of individual flowers was 32 cm.

Branching: Axillary branches will develop and terminate in a flower without pinching. However, it is usually desirable to pinch "4-91" before flower induction and remove all terminal dominance. Then, all axially branches will develop uniformly and at a faster rate.

Growth rate: Rooting of stem cutting occurs in 12–18 days under intermittent mist. The plant will flower in about ten weeks under continuous long night conditions and night temperatures of about 16–18 degrees C. In my greenhouse, both the parent, poinsettia "135" and the sport "4-91" reached full maturity on December 4.

Foliage: The foliage is clean and uniformly green from bottom to top of the plant. The leaves are of medium size, leaf blades typically being 13–14 cm long and about 9 cm wide with leaf petioles 4–5 cm long.

Leaf shape.—Typical leaves are generally ovate with acute to obtuse bases and acuminate tips. Leaf margins are mostly entire or occasionally lobed with 1 indentation on each side of the leaf blade.

Color.—Upper side — Dark green, darker than RHS 147A. Under side — Green, near RHS 147B.

Retention.—The foliage lasts extremely well even under low light intensities in the consumer's home.

Bracts: Generally there were 15–18 pink blushed bracts of various sizes subtending the cyathia. The primary bracts are large, have blades typically 18–21 cm long and 12–14 cm wide with petioles 5–6 cm long. Secondary bracts are smaller and of various sizes with bract petioles 2–3 cm long.

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Shape.—Bracts are ovate with acute bases and acuminate tips. Primary bracts are lobed with 1 distinctive indentation on either side of the bract. Secondary bracts are elliptic and have entire margins.

Color.—Upper side — Pink. Bracts have a creamy white layer of cells beneath the surface layer; color between RHS 155B-D. The surface cells have varying amounts of a red pigment near RHS 46C. The red pigment is more intense in the smaller secondary bracts, and more diluted in the larger primary bracts. This gives an overall appearance of a dark pink tint to the smaller, inner bracts and a lighter pink tint to the outer large bracts. Under side — Creamy white, near RHS

155D, with a red tint near RHS 46C in the surface layer of cells.

Flowers: Generally, 18-21 cyathia (flowers) are present when the plant is in full bloom. Each cyathium is about 7 mm long and 6 mm wide, green in color, and fringed with pink at the distal end. A yellow nectar cup protrudes from the side of each cyathium. The flower pedicel is also green and about 4 mm in length. The stamens protruding from the cyathia are pink. The anthers are bifurcate; the pollen is yellow and copious. The stigmas are pinkish red and trifurcate.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct Poinsettia cultivar, substantially as herein shown and described, distinguished by its blushed pink flower bracts, and self-branching traits.

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U.S. Patent

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