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Hartman

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(54) **CALADIUM PLANT NAMED ‘RED GLAMOUR’**

(50) Latin Name: *Caladium×hortulanum*
Varietal Denomination: **Red Glamour**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Caladium* plant named ‘Red Glamour’, characterized by its compact, upright and uniformly mounding plant habit; vigorous growth habit and rapid growth rate; glossy lance-type leaves that are rose red in color with rose red-colored venation and dark green-colored margins; and good landscape performance.

4 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Caladium×hortulanum*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘RED GLAMOUR’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Caladium* plant, botanically known as *Caladium×hortulanum*, commercially referred to as a lance (strap) leaf-type *Caladium* and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Red Glamour’.

The objective of the Inventor’s breeding program is to create new *Caladium* plants that have uniform plant habit, exceptional container and garden performance and attractive and unique leaf coloration.

The new *Caladium* plant originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in May, 2007 in Avon Park, Fla. of *Caladium×hortulanum* ‘John Peed’, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with *Caladium×hortulanum* ‘White Wonder’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,044, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Caladium* plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single plant within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled outdoor nursery environment in Zolfo Springs, Fla. on Sep. 15, 2008.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Caladium* plant by ‘chipping’ the tubers (cutting the tuber into segments with each segment containing an axillary bud and tuber cortical tissue) in a controlled outdoor nursery environment in Zolfo Springs, Fla. since Apr. 15, 2009 has shown that the unique features of this new *Caladium* plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Caladium* have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environmental conditions such as temperature 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 ‘Red Glamour’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Red Glamour’ as a new and distinct *Caladium* plant:

- 5 1. Compact, upright and uniformly mounding plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit and rapid growth rate.
3. Glossy lance-type leaves that are rose red in color with rose red-colored venation and dark green-colored margins.
- 10 4. Good landscape performance.

Plants of the new *Caladium* differ primarily from plants of the female parent, ‘John Peed’, in leaf shape and color as plants of ‘John Peed’ have fancy-type leaves that are dark green in color with red-colored venation. In addition, plants of the new *Caladium* are more compact than plants of ‘John Peed’.

Plants of the new *Caladium* differ primarily from plants of the male parent, ‘White Wonder’, in leaf color as plants of ‘White Wonder’ have leaves with white-colored background blushed with pink and distinct dark green-colored margins. In addition, plants of the new *Caladium* grow slower and produce finished plants one to two weeks later than plants of ‘White Wonder’.

Plants of the new *Caladium* can be compared to plants of *Caladium×hortulanum* ‘Florida Sweetheart’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 8,526. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Caladium* differed primarily from plants of ‘Florida Sweetheart’ in the following characteristics:

- 25 1. Plants of the new *Caladium* grew faster and produced finished plants about one week earlier than plants of ‘Florida Sweetheart’.
- 30 2. Plants of the new *Caladium* and ‘Florida Sweetheart’ differed in leaf luster and coloration as leaves of plants of ‘Florida Sweetheart’ were dull and had lighter rose red-colored centers and dark green-colored margins.
- 35 3. Plants of the new *Caladium* had flatter leaves than plants of ‘Florida Sweetheart’.

Plants of the new *Caladium* can be compared to plants of *Caladium×hortulanum* ‘Pink Symphony’, not patented. In

side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Caladium* differed primarily from plants of 'Pink Symphony' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Caladium* were more compact than plants of 'Pink Symphony'.
2. Plants of the new *Caladium* grew faster and produced finished plants about one to two weeks earlier than plants of 'Pink Symphony'.
3. Plants of the new *Caladium* and 'Pink Symphony' differed in leaf luster and coloration as leaves of plants of 'Pink Symphony' were dull with mostly pink or pale pink-colored centers surrounded by a green-colored border with white to greenish white-colored venation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Caladium* 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 *Caladium* plant.

The photograph on the first sheet is a side perspective view of a typical plant of 'Red Glamour' in a 15-cm container and grown in a shadehouse.

The photograph at the top of the second sheet is a view of typical plants of 'Red Glamour' grown in an open field.

The photograph at the bottom of the second sheet is a close-up view of typical freshly-harvested tubers and roots of 'Red Glamour'.

The photograph at the top of the third sheet is a comparison view of typical plants of 'Red Glamour' grown in 15-cm containers; the plant on the left has had its tuber de-eyed and the plant on the right has not had its tuber de-eyed prior to planting.

The photograph at the bottom of the third sheet is a close-up view of a typical inflorescence of 'Red Glamour'.

The photograph at the top of the fourth sheet is a comparison view of typical potted plants of 'Florida Sweetheart' (left), 'Red Glamour' (center) and 'Pink Symphony' (right).

The photograph at the bottom of the fourth sheet is a comparison view of typical potted plants of the female parent, 'John Peed' (left), 'Red Glamour' (center) and the male parent, 'White Wonder' (right).

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in 15-cm containers in a polypropylene-covered shadehouse (30% light reduction) in Avon Park, Fla. and plants grown in ground beds in an outdoor nursery in Crewsville, Fla. The plants were grown under cultural practices typical of commercial shadehouse and outdoor nursery production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from about 29° C. to 33° C. (shadehouse) or 29° C. to 35° C. (outdoor nursery), night temperatures ranged from about 22° C. to 25° C. (shadehouse) or 23° C. to 26° C. (outdoor nursery) and light levels were about 8,000 foot-candles (shadehouse) or 10,000 to 12,000 foot-candles (outdoor nursery). Plants grown in the shadehouse were nine weeks old and plants grown in the outdoor nursery were seven months old when the photographs and the detailed description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Hor-

tical Society Colour Chart, 2001 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Caladium* × *hortulanum* 'Red Glamour'.

5 Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—*Caladium* × *hortulanum* 'John Peed', not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—*Caladium* × *hortulanum* 'White Wonder', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,004.

10 Propagation:

Type.—By "chipping" the tubers.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About seven to ten days at 32° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About two to three weeks at 24° C.

Tuber description (outdoor nursery-grown plants).—

Appearance: Multi-segmented and somewhat flattened; individual segments ovate to rounded in shape. Height: About 3.1 cm. Diameter: About 3.7 cm. Segment height: About 1.2 cm. Segment diameter: About 1.3 cm. Texture: Thick, starchy; somewhat brittle. Color: Epidermis, freshly-harvested: Close to N199C and 200C. Epidermis, dried: Close to 200A to 200B. Cortical tissue: Close to 2C to 2D. Axillary buds: Close to 37B to 37C. Root description: Thick, fleshy contractile roots; color, close to 155D. Rooting habit: Few lateral branches; moderately dense.

15 Plant description:

Plant type.—Herbaceous perennial; suitable as a potted plant in containers 15-cm to 25-cm and suitable as a landscape plant in shaded areas.

Plant and growth habit.—Compact, upright and uniformly mounding plant habit; vigorous and dense growth habit; potted plants in finished or saleable form in about seven to eight weeks after planting tubers; leaf petioles and leaves arise from one or more growing points on tubers; petioles mostly upright and arching outwardly with development.

Plant height, from soil level to top of foliar plane, shadehouse-grown potted plants.—About 21 cm to 24.5 cm.

Plant height, from soil level to top of inflorescences, shadehouse-grown potted plants.—About 23 cm.

Plant diameter or spread, shadehouse-grown potted plants.—About 33 cm to 40 cm.

Number of clumps per plant, shadehouse-grown potted plants.—About four to five from de-eyed tubers.

Cataphylls, shadehouse-grown potted plants.—Length: About 2.8 cm to 4 cm. Width: About 1.2 cm. Shape: Lanceolate to wedge-shaped. Apex: Acute. Base: Sheathing the stem. Color, outer surface: Close to N170D and 49C stippled, streaked and tessellated with close to 177B; with development, color becoming closer to 199C to 199D tinged with close to 187A to 187B. Color, inner surface: Close to N155C; outer surface colors and patterns visible.

20 Foliage description:

Arrangement and type.—Alternate; simple; lance-type. *Length, shadehouse-grown potted plants.*—About 12.5 cm to 15 cm.

Width, shadehouse-grown potted plants, flattened.—About 10 cm to 14 cm.

Shape.—Broadly ovate.

Apex.—Acute.

Base.—Sagittate, peltate; cordate.

Margin.—Entire; wavy with broad undulations.

Texture, upper surface.—Smooth, glabrous; leathery; glossy in luster.

Texture, lower surface.—Smooth, glabrous; glaucous. 5

Venation pattern.—Pinnate.

Color, shadehouse-grown potted plants.—Developing and fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Background color: Central areas, close to 185B with overtones of close to 53B; marginal areas, close to N186C tinged with close to 46A; margin, close to N189A and 147A with flecks, close to 157A. Basal notch: Close to 187A, 53A and 185A. Venation: Close to 53A and 185A with flecks and streaks, close to N189A and 147A. Developing and fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Background color: Central areas, close to 183C to 183D tinged with close to 184B; transitional areas, close to 160D tinged with close to 182D; marginal areas, close to 191A; margin, close to N189A and 147A with flecks, close to 157A. Basal notch: Close to 187A to 187B and 184A. Midvein: Close to 195A tinged with close to 177C. Primary venation: Close to 148A. 10 15 20

Petiole.—Aspect: Initially upright and straight; with development, leaning outwardly and curving; flexible. Length, shadehouse-grown potted plants: About 16.5 cm to 21 cm. Diameter, distal, shadehouse-grown potted plants: About 3.2 mm to 4 mm. Diameter, proximal, shadehouse-grown potted plants: About 4.5 mm to 8 mm. Color, shadehouse-grown potted plants: Close to 177D and N170D variably tinged with close to 182D and stippled, streaked and striped with close to 177A and 200B; distally, close to 177D and N170C to N170D striped and streaked with close to 177A. Wing length, shadehouse-grown potted plants: About 3.6 cm to 4.9 cm. Wing diameter, shadehouse-grown potted plants: About 4 mm to 7 mm. Wing color, shadehouse-grown potted plants, outer surface: Close to 177D and N170D variably tinged with close to 182D and stippled, streaked and striped with close to 177A and 200B. Wing color, shadehouse-grown potted plants, inner surface: Close to N155C; outer surface colors and patterns visible. 25 30 35 40

Inflorescence description: Inflorescences observed on seven week-old shadehouse-grown potted plants. 45

Inflorescence arrangement.—Upright hooded spathes surrounding a columnar spadix borne on a tall upright scape; spadix with sessile, simple female and male flowers separated into two zones; female flowers develop on the lower one-third of the spadix; male flowers develop on the upper two-thirds of the spadix; sterile flowers develop at junction of female and male flower zones; near this junction, the spathe constricts and surrounds and encloses the female flowers; spathe open and cupped around male flowers. 50 55

Fragrance.—Night fragrant; sweet jasmine-like fragrance with camphor-like notes.

Natural flowering season and flower longevity.—Plants of the new *Caladium* typically flower during the spring or early summer in central Florida; flowers 60

develop about seven weeks after growth commences; inflorescences last about three days before fading; inflorescences persistent.

Spathe.—Length, overall: About 8.7 cm. Length, distal open portion: About 5.7 cm. Length, proximal closed portion: About 3 cm. Width, distal open portion: About 3.4 cm. Width, at constriction: About 1.2 cm. Width, proximal closed portion: About 2.1 cm. Shape: Ovate to elliptic. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Tapering to the peduncle. Margin: Entire. Texture, front and rear surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, front surface: Distal open portion: Close to 155D; with development, color becoming closer to 199C to 199D. Proximal closed portion: Close to 147D; towards the base, mottled and flushed with close to N186D; color does not change with development. Color, rear surface: Distal open portion: Close to 155A tinged with close to 157A to 157B. Proximal closed portion: Close to 147C and 146B.

Spadix.—Length: About 6 cm. Length, male flower zone: About 4.7 cm. Length, sterile zone: About 9 mm. Length, female flower zone: About 1.3 cm. Diameter, male flower zone: About 9 mm. Diameter, sterile flower zone: About 5 mm. Diameter, female flower zone: About 7 mm. Shape: Columnar, spindle-shaped. Apex: Acute. Base: Obtuse. Aspect: Upright. Color, mature, male zone: Close to 158B. Color, mature, sterile zone: Close to 158B. Color, mature, female zone: Close to 18D. Male flowers: Quantity per spadix: About 109. Shape: Obovate. Height: About 2.8 mm. Diameter: About 2.5 mm. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 4C. Female flowers: Quantity per spadix: About 90. Shape: Obovate. Height: About 2.5 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Stigma color: Close to 158B. Ovary color: Close to 155A.

Scape.—Length: About 14.3 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Strength: Sturdy; flexible. Aspect: Mostly erect. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; glaucous. Color: Close to 177D and N170C to N170D variably tinged with close to 146D and stippled and streaked with close to 177A; distally, close to 146D streaked with close to 199A and N199B.

Seeds and fruits.—Seed and fruit development have not been observed on plants of the new *Caladium*.

Disease & pest tolerance: Plants of the new *Caladium* have been observed to have above average tolerance to *Xanthomonas* Leaf Spot and to have average tolerance to *Pythium* Root Rot. Plants of the new *Caladium* have not been observed to have resistance to pests and other pathogens common to *Caladium* plants.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Caladium* have been observed to be tolerant to temperatures ranging from about 7° C. to about 40° C. and are suitable for USDA Hardiness Zones 8A to 11.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Caladium* plant named 'Red Glamour' as illustrated and described.

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