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(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Robb

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(54) **PHOTINIA PLANT NAMED 'PARRED'**

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

(50) Latin Name: *Photinia glabra*
Varietal Denomination: **Parred**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./226**
(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./226,**
Plt./263

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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.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(21) Appl. No.: **11/246,473**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Photinia* plant named 'Parred' characterized by its upright and outwardly spreading plant habit; grey-purple stems; leaves that are grey-red when developing and green when fully expanded; and undulating leaves with serrulate margins.

(22) Filed: **Oct. 8, 2005**

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical classification: *Photinia glabra*.
Variety denomination: 'Parred'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Photinia* plant, botanically known as *Photinia glabra*, and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Parred'.

The new *Photinia* is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Kulnura, NSW Australia. The objective of the breeding program was to develop new *Photinia* cultivars with attractive habit and foliage.

The new cultivar originated from open pollination with *Photinia* 'Red Robin' (not patented) as the female parent with an unknown male parent in 1996. The cultivar 'Parred' was discovered and selected by the Inventor in 1997 as a single plant within the progeny of the open pollination.

The first asexual reproduction of the new *Photinia* was in 1997 by terminal cuttings at Kulnura, Australia. The unique features of this new *Photinia* are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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

1. Upright plant habit.
2. Grey-Purple stem coloration.
3. Leaves that are grey-red when developing and green when fully expanded.
4. Lightly undulating leaves with serrulate margins.
5. Leaf shape oblong.

The closest comparison cultivar is the female parent 'Red Robin'. Plants of the new *Photinia* were compared to plants of the *Photinia* cultivar 'Red Robin'. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Kulnura, Australia, plants of the new *Photinia* differed from plants of the cultivar 'Red Robin' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Photinia* had more lateral branches than 'Red Robin'.
2. Plants of the new *Photinia* had a more upright habit than 'Red Robin'.
3. Plants of the new *Photinia* have obovate leaves while 'Red Robin' has oblanceolate shaped leaves.
4. Plants of the new *Photinia* have darker leaves than 'Red Robin'.
5. Plants of the new *Photinia* have shorter leaves than 'Red Robin'.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs illustrate the distinguishing traits of *Photinia* 'Parred'.

The photograph at the top of the sheet is a side view of a 2 year old plant.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet is a close-up view of a leaf.

The photographs were taken using conventional techniques and although colors may appear different from actual colors due to light reflectance it is as accurate as possible by conventional photographic techniques.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The new *Photinia* has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature and light intensity, without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following is a detailed description of the new *Photinia* cultivar named 'Parred'. Data was collected Kulnura, NSW Australia from 2 year old plants raised in 250 mm pots in commercial grade, soil-less potting mix in full sun. The plants were grown on their own roots from cuttings. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition.

Botanical classification: *Photinia glabra* cultivar 'Parred'.

Parentage:

Female parent.—*Photinia* 'Red Robin'.

Male parent—Unknown.

Propagation: Terminal cuttings.
 Time to initiate roots: About 60 days at 20 degrees Centigrade.
 Time to produce a rooted young plant. About 120 days at 20 degrees Centigrade.
 Root description: Medium thickness; dark brown in color.
 Plant description:
Plant form.—Upright perennial evergreen shrub.
Growth habit.—Moderately vigorous. Dense and bushy growth habit.
Plant height.—1.5 m.
Plant width.—About 1.5 m.
 Lateral branches: Quantity per plant: About 8. Length: 11 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Internode length: About 3.2 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth. Color: 185A to 179A.
 Foliage description: Leaves: alternate, single, and generally symmetrical. Length: About 87 mm. Width: About 47 mm. Shape: oblong. Apex: apiculate. Base: Obtuse-cuneate. Margin: Serrulate; lightly undulating. Texture: Glabrous; leathery. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color:

Immature leaves, upper surface: 181A; lower surface: 185C. Mature leaves, upper surface: 135B; lower surface 143C. Petiole: Length: About 7.1 mm. Diameter: About 2–3 mm. Young petiole color: 183A. Mature petiole color: 139A. Stipules: Quantity per leaf: Two. Arrangement/appearance: One stipule on either side of the base of the petiole; scale-like. Length: About 7.2 mm. Color: Young stipule color: 183A. Mature stipule color: 139A.
 Flower description: Flowers have not been observed.
 Disease/pest resistance: In comparison to other known *Photinia* cultivars, plants of the new *Photinia* have been observed to be relatively more resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Photinia*.
 Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Photinia* have been observed to tolerate temperatures ranging from –15 to 43 degree. C.
 It is claimed:
 1. A new and distinct variety of *Photinia* plant named ‘Parred’, as described and illustrated.

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