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

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(54) **EUPHORBIA PLANT NAMED ‘BONPRI 1482’**

(50) Latin Name: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex
Klotzsch X Euphorbia corneastra
Varietal Denomination: **Bonpri 1482**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **18/384,217**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/02 (2018.01)
A01H 6/38 (2018.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./307**
CPC *A01H 6/385* (2018.05)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./307
CPC *A01H 6/385*; *A01H 5/02*
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Euphorbia* plant named
‘Bonpri 1482’, characterized by its upright and mounded
plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit;
large inflorescences with bright purplish red-colored flower
bracts that resist fading; and good post-production longevity.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex
Klotzsch X Euphorbia corneastra.
Cultivar denomination: ‘BONPRI 1482’.

CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED
APPLICATIONS

Title: *Euphorbia* Plant Named ‘Bonpri 1495’
Inventor/Applicant: Andrew Bernuetz
Filed: Oct. 26, 2023

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Euphorbia* plant, an interspecific hybrid botanically
known as *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex *Klotzsch X*
Euphorbia corneastra, and hereinafter referred to by the
cultivar name ‘Bonpri 1482’.

The new *Euphorbia* plant is a product of a planned
breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Yellow
Rock, New South Wales, Australia. The objective of the
program is to create and develop new interspecific *Euphor-*
bia plants with compact, upright and mounded plant habit
and attractive flower bracts.

The new *Euphorbia* plant is a naturally-occurring whole
plant mutation of a proprietary selection of *Euphorbia*
pulcherrima Willd. ex *Klotzsch X Euphorbia corneastra*
identified as code number 1095, not patented. The new
Euphorbia plant was discovered and selected by the Inven-
tor as a single flowering plant from within a population of
plants of the mutation parent selection in a controlled
greenhouse environment in Yellow Rock, New South Wales,
Australia in October, 2014.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Euphorbia* plant by
terminal vegetative cuttings in a controlled greenhouse
environment in Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
since October, 2014 has shown that the unique features of

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this new *Euphorbia* plant are stable and reproduced true to
type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Euphorbia* have not been observed
under all possible combinations of environmental conditions
and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat
with variations in environmental conditions such as tem-
perature, daylength and light intensity, without, however,
any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Bonpri
1482’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Bonpri 1482’ as a new and distinct *Euphorbia* plant:

1. Upright and mounded plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.
3. Freely branching habit.
4. Large inflorescences with bright purplish red-colored
flower bracts that resist fading.
5. Good post-production longevity.

Plants of the new *Euphorbia* differ primarily from plants
of the mutation parent selection in flower bract color as
flower bracts of plants of the new *Euphorbia* resist fading
better than flower bracts of plants of the mutation parent
selection. In addition, plants of the new *Euphorbia* are more
freely branching than plants of the mutation parent selection.

Plants of the new *Euphorbia* can be compared to plants of
the *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex *Klotzsch X Euphorbia*
corneastra ‘Bonpri 1495’, disclosed in a U.S. Plant Patent
application filed concurrently. In side-by-side comparisons,
plants of the new *Euphorbia* differ primarily from plants of
‘Bonpri 1495’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Euphorbia* are somewhat taller and
narrower than plants of ‘Bonpri 1495’.
2. Plants of the new *Euphorbia* are not as freely branching
as plants of ‘Bonpri 1495’.

3. Plants of the new *Euphorbia* more flower bracts per inflorescence than plants of 'Bonpri 1495'.
4. Plants of the new *Euphorbia* have larger flower bracts per inflorescence than plants of 'Bonpri 1495'.
5. Plants of the new *Euphorbia* and 'Bonpri 1495' differ in flower bract color as flower bracts of plants of the new *Euphorbia* are bright purplish red in color whereas flower bracts of plants of 'Bonpri 1495' are bright salmon pink in color.

Plants of the new *Euphorbia* can also be compared to plants of the *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch X *Euphorbia cornastra* 'Bonpri 1095', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 28,676. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Euphorbia* differ primarily from plants of 'Bonpri 1095' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Euphorbia* are taller and broader than plants of 'Bonpri 1095'.
2. Plants of the new *Euphorbia* are more freely branching than plants of 'Bonpri 1095'.
3. Leaves of plants of the new *Euphorbia* are larger than leaves of plants of 'Bonpri 1095'.
4. Leaves of plants of the new *Euphorbia* are lanceolate in shape whereas leaves of plants of 'Bonpri 1095' are deltoid or ovate in shape.
5. Plants of the new *Euphorbia* have more flower bracts per inflorescence than plants of 'Bonpri 1095'.
6. Plants of the new *Euphorbia* have larger flower bracts per inflorescence than plants of 'Bonpri 1095'.
7. Flower bracts of plants of the new *Euphorbia* are lanceolate in shape whereas flower bracts of plants of 'Bonpri 1095' are ovate in shape.
8. Plants of the new *Euphorbia* and 'Bonpri 1095' differ in flower bract color as flower bracts of plants of the new *Euphorbia* are purplish red in color whereas flower bracts of plants of 'Bonpri 1095' are red purple in color with lighter red purple-colored margins.
9. Flower bracts of plants of the new *Euphorbia* resist fading better than flower bracts of plants of 'Bonpri 1095'.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

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

The photograph on the first sheet (FIG. 1) is a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Bonpri 1482' grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet (FIG. 2) is a close-up view of a typical inflorescences of 'Bonpri 1482'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Plants used in the aforementioned photographs and described herewith in detail were grown during the autumn and early winter in 10.5-cm containers in an outdoor nursery in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan and under cultural practices typical of commercial *Euphorbia* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 23 C and night temperatures averaged 13 C. Plants were six months old when the photographs and the description were taken. In the following description, color references are

made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2015 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch X *Euphorbia cornastra* 'Bonpri 1482'.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of a proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch X *Euphorbia cornastra* identified as code number 1095, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About ten days at temperatures about 20 C to 21 C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About twelve days at temperatures about 20 C to 21 C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About 24 days at temperatures about 20 C to 21 C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About 28 days at temperatures about 20 C to 21 C.

Root description.—Fibrous; typically white in color, actual color of the roots is dependent on substrate composition, water quality, fertilizers, substrate temperature and physiological age of roots.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant habit and form.—Upright and mounded plant habit; inverted triangle; inflorescences positioned above the foliar plane; vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 37.3 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 46 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Branching habit: Freely branching habit, about six lateral branches develop per plant. Length: About 25.5 cm. Diameter: About 6.9 mm. Internode length: About 3.1 cm. Aspect: Mostly upright to somewhat outward. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; glossy. Color: Close to 144A.

Leaf description.—Arrangement: Alternate, simple. Length: About 9 cm. Width: About 5.6 cm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Base: Rounded. Margin: Mostly entire, occasionally with few shallow lobes. Venation pattern: Pinnate, reticulate. Texture and luster, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous; matte. Texture and luster, lower surface: Rough, glabrous; matte. Color: Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 147A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 147B. Fully developed leaves, upper surface: Close to 139A; venation, close to 138A. Fully developed leaves, lower surface: Close to 137B; venation, close to 138A. Petioles: Length: About 3.3 cm. Diameter: About 2.6 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 144A.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type and habit.—Inflorescences are compound corymbs of cyathia with numerous flower bracts subtending the cyathia; inflorescences positioned above the foliar plane.

Quantity of inflorescences.—One per lateral branch, about nine inflorescences develop per plant.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 23.3 cm.

Inflorescence height.—About 6.2 cm.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Plants typically flower during the autumn and winter in Japan; inflorescence

initiation and development can also be induced under artificial long nyctoperiod and short photoperiod conditions; early flowering response, plants flower about 50 to 56 days under natural season or photoinductive conditions in Japan.

Post-production longevity.—Good post-production longevity; plants of the new *Euphorbia* maintain good substance and bract color for about six to eight weeks.

Flower bracts.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 23. Length, largest bracts: About 11.3 cm. Width, largest bracts: About 6.4 cm. Aspect: Mostly horizontal and flat. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; matte. Venation pattern: Pinnate, reticulate. Color: Transitional bracts, upper surface: Random sectors, close to NN137A and 53C. Transitional bracts, lower surface: Random sectors, close to 138B and 64D. Developing bracts, upper surface: Close to N57A. Developing bracts, lower surface: Close to N58B. Fully expanded bracts, upper surface: Close to N57B; venation, close to N57B; flower bracts resist fading with subsequent development. Fully expanded bracts, lower surface: Close to N57C; venation, close to 145C; flower bracts resist fading with subsequent development. Flower bract petioles: Length: About 2.3 cm. Diameter: About 1.9 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 144B and N57B.

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Cyathia.—Quantity per corymb: About 22. Diameter of cyathia cluster: About 3.4 cm. Height, individual cyathium: About 6.6 mm. Diameter, individual cyathium: About 6 mm. Shape, individual cyathium: Globose. Color: Distally, close to 47A and proximally, close to 145A. Nectaries: Quantity per cyathium: About eleven. Size: About 2.1 mm by 3.9 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 7A.

Peduncles.—Length: About 1.7 mm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Aspect: Mostly upright. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 145A.

Reproductive organs.—To date, stamen and pistil development have not been observed on plants of the new *Euphorbia*.

Seeds and fruits.—To date, seed and fruit development have not been observed on plants of the new *Euphorbia*.

Pathogen & pest resistance: To date, plants of the new *Euphorbia* have not been shown to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Euphorbia* plants.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Euphorbia* have been observed to tolerate temperatures ranging from about 8 C to about 40 C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Euphorbia* plant named 'Bonpri 1482' as illustrated and described.

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FIG. 1

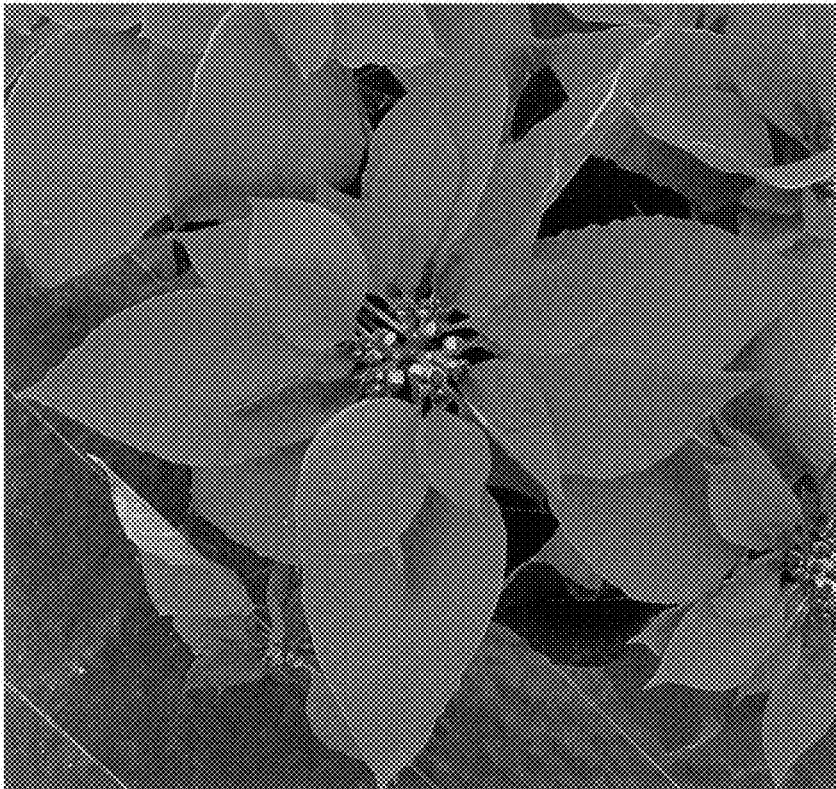


FIG. 2