



(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Van Dijk

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP34,251 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 17, 2022**

- (54) **ANTHURIUM PLANT NAMED ‘ANTHGESSIM’**
- (50) Latin Name: *Anthurium andraeanum* L.
Varietal Denomination: **ANTHGESSIM**
- (71) Applicant: **ANTHURA B.V.**, Bleiswijk (NL)
- (72) Inventor: **Jan Van Dijk**, Bleiswijk (NL)
- (73) Assignee: **Anthura B.V.**, Bleiswijk (NL)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: **17/300,976**
- (22) Filed: **Jan. 5, 2022**
- (51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 6/00 (2018.01)
A01H 5/02 (2018.01)

- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./365**
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./365
CPC A01H 6/00; A01H 5/02
See application file for complete search history.

Primary Examiner — Keith O. Robinson
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Jondle & Associates, P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**
A new *Anthurium* plant named ‘ANTHGESSIM’ particularly distinguished by having weakly blistered and medium glossy, red, cordate, and durable spathes that retain the original color for a very long period of time, with dark green, narrow ovate-cordate, durable leaves, white spadices with yellow tips, early and rich flowering continuously throughout the year, and a plant height of 24.0 cm to 29.0 cm is disclosed.

3 Drawing Sheets

1

Genus and species: *Anthurium andraeanum* L.
Variety denomination: ‘ANTHGESSIM’.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention comprises a new and distinct variety of *Anthurium*, botanically known as *Anthurium andraeanum* L., and hereinafter referred to by the variety name ‘ANTHGESSIM’. The new *Anthurium* plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the inventor in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands. The objective of this breeding program was to create a new plant with a height of 24.0 cm to 29.0 cm having weakly blistered and medium glossy, red, cordate, and durable spathes.

The new variety originated from a cross-pollination made in October 2012 in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands. The female parent was a red *Anthurium* pot plant designated ‘ANTHDUDKA’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 28,108), and the male parent was a red *Anthurium* pot plant designated ‘13028-023’ (unpatented).

A single plant was selected from the progeny of the stated cross in August 2014. Asexual reproduction of the new variety by tissue culture in 2016 in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands, has demonstrated that the new variety reproduces true to type with all of the characteristics, as herein described, firmly fixed and retained through successive generations.

Community Plant Variety Rights for this variety have been applied for in the European Union on Nov. 12, 2019 (Application no. 2019/2948), by Applicant who obtained the subject matter disclosed directly from the inventor. ‘ANTHGESSIM’ has not been made publicly available or sold anywhere in the world prior to the effective filing date of this application with the exception of sales or disclosures made one year or less before the effective filing date of this claimed invention by Applicant who obtained ‘ANTHGESSIM’ directly from the inventor.

2

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following are the most outstanding and distinguishing characteristics of this new variety when grown under normal horticultural practices in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands:
1) Weakly blistered and medium glossy, red, and cordate spathes;
2) White spadices with yellow tips;
3) Green, narrow ovate-cordate leaves; and
4) Spathe shape in cross section of middle zone is straight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

This new *Anthurium* plant is illustrated by the accompanying photographs which show the overall plant habit including blooms, buds, and foliage of the plant; the colors shown are as true as can be reasonably obtained by conventional photographic procedures. The photographs are of a 28-week-old plant grown in a greenhouse in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands, in November 2021. Colors in the photographs may differ from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description, which accurately describe the actual colors of the new variety.

FIG. 1 shows the overall plant habit, including blooms, buds, and foliage.
FIG. 2 shows a close-up of the mature spathe.
FIG. 3 shows a close-up of the upper leaf blade surface.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following detailed description sets forth the distinctive characteristics of ‘ANTHGESSIM’. The data which define these characteristics were collected from asexual reproductions carried out in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands. The plant history was taken on 28-week-old plants which were planted from tissue culture in 9-centimeter (diameter) pots and grown in a glass greenhouse between 19° C. and 24° C.

Observations were made in November 2021. Color readings were taken under 5000 lux natural light in the greenhouse. Color references are primarily to The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society of London (R.H.S.) (2015).

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Classification:

Family.—Araceae.

Botanical.—*Anthurium andraeanum* L.

Common name.—*Anthurium*.

Denomination.—‘ANTHGESSIM’.

Parentage:

Female parent.—*Anthurium* plant ‘ANTHDUDKA’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 28,108).

Male parent.—*Anthurium* plant ‘13028-023’ (unpatented).

Plant:

Propagation.—Tissue culture.

Root description.—Fleshy-creamy (RHS 158A) colored roots with a touch of yellowish-pink (RHS 39B) and small hairy lateral roots having yellow (RHS 7A) colored root tips.

Time to produce a finished flowering plant.—26 to 30 weeks after planting in a 9-cm (diameter) pot.

Growth habit.—Upright.

Height (measured from soil, including inflorescence).—24.0 cm to 29.0 cm.

Width (measured from leaf tips).—23.0 cm to 28.0 cm.

Leaves:

Immature leaves.—Length: 11.0 cm to 13.0 cm. Width: 7.0 cm to 9.0 cm. Color: Upper surface: RHS 146A. Lower surface: RHS 146C with a touch of brown (RHS 176B). Texture (both upper and lower surfaces): Glossy, leathery, and thin.

Mature leaves.—Length (fully expanded): 13.0 cm to 15.0 cm. Width: 8.0 cm to 10.0 cm. Shape: Narrow ovate cordate. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Cordate. Leaf blade angle with the petiole: Between 100 degrees and 120 degrees. Leaf margin: Entire. Color: Upper surface: RHS 147A. Lower surface: RHS 146B. Texture: Upper surface: Leathery and thick. Lower surface: Glossy, leathery, and thick. Venation: Pinnate veining; the mid-vein and primary veins (the veins that radiate out from the junction of petiole and leaf) protrude at the underside of the leaf blade. Venation color: Upper surface: RHS 146B. Lower surface: Middle vein (RHS 144A) and lateral veins (RHS 146B).

Lobes.—Present. Arrangement: Leaf blade has two lobes extending past the petiole. The lobes are non-touching. Length of lobes of mature leaf blades: 1.0 cm to 2.0 cm. Width of lobes of mature leaf blades: 3.0 cm to 4.0 cm. Distance from petiole/leaf junction to highest point on lobes of mature leaf blades: 2.5 cm to 3.5 cm.

Petiole.—Cross-section: Round. Diameter: 0.2 cm to 0.3 cm. Length: 11.0 cm to 13.0 cm for a mature leaf size. Color: Mature leaf: RHS 144A. Immature leaf: RHS 144B. Cataphyll color surrounding the petiole: Outside: RHS 180C. Inside: RHS 144C.

Geniculum.—Length: 2.0 cm to 3.0 cm. Width: 0.3 cm to 0.4 cm. Color: RHS 144B.

Inflorescence:

Arrangement.—Single.

Flowering habit (length of flowering season).—Continuous.

Number of inflorescences per plant.—5 to 7.

Fragrance.—Absent.

Longevity of inflorescence on plant.—Over a year.

Spathe:

Buds.—The spathe is tightly rolled around the spadix and extrudes from the peduncle sheath. After the spathe is fully opened the peduncle elongates some extra centimeters.

Arrangement.—Spathe angle with the peduncle is between 90 degrees and 100 degrees; the spathe stands on a wiry peduncle about 2.0 cm to 5.0 cm above the foliage.

Shape.—Cordate.

Apex.—Abruptly acuminate.

Base.—Cordate.

Texture.—Weakly blistered and medium glossy.

Margin.—Undulated.

Size.—Length: 7.0 cm to 8.0 cm. Width: 6.0 cm to 7.0 cm.

Lobes.—Present. Arrangement: The spathe has two lobes extending past the peduncle. The lobes are non-touching. Length: 1.0 cm to 1.5 cm. Width: 2.5 cm to 3.5 cm.

Color.—Just fully open: Upper surface: RHS N45A. Lower surface: RHS N45C. This red color remains for a very long period, at least more than 30 weeks after opening. The spathe turns green after some weeks.

Peduncle:

Shape.—Erect.

Cross-section.—Round.

Length.—18.0 cm to 20.0 cm.

Diameter.—0.2 cm to 0.3 cm.

Color.—RHS 144B.

Flowering time:

General.—One small, rooted, untreated tissue culture plant of 8.0 cm tall will flower, depending on the season, after 26 to 30 weeks and 5 to 6 blossoms appear. More blossoms appear after some additional weeks so that a full flowering and commercial plant will have 6 to 7 red spathes. Smaller blossoms may occur on immature plants.

Spadix:

Size.—Length: 2.5 cm to 3.0 cm (depending on flower size). Width (at apex): 0.5 cm to 0.6 cm. Width (at base): 0.5 cm to 0.6 cm.

Shape.—Columnar.

Angle of spadix tip with peduncle.—150 degrees to 160 degrees.

Texture.—When the spathe is unfurling, the spadix is smooth. When the spadix matures, small stigmata protrude. The stigmata are evenly distributed around the spadix. The spadix matures from base to top, slowly giving the spadix a somewhat rough appearance.

Color.—Immature: RHS 15A with a hint of orange (RHS 31A). Mature: RHS 155B. Ages to: RHS 151A.

Flowers:

Quantity per spadix.—70 to 100.

Spadix flower arrangement.—Bisexual, rounded in cross-section.

Shape.—Rounded.

Size.—Length: 0.05 cm to 0.10 cm. Diameter (maximum): 0.10 cm.

Color.—RHS 155B.

Reproductive organs:

Stamens.—Not visible.

Pollen amount.—Absent.

Pistil.—Quantity: 70 to 100. Length: Less than 0.01 cm. Color: RHS 155B.

Style.—Not observed to date.

Stigma.—Shape: Ovoid. Diameter: Less than 0.01 cm.

Color: RHS 155B.

Ovary.—Rarely visible.

Ovary color.—Not measured.

Fruit and seed set: None observed to date

Disease and pest resistance: No specific resistance or susceptibility observed to pathogens or pests common to *Anthurium* under commercial conditions to date.

COMPARISON WITH PARENTAL AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

‘ANTHGESSIM’ differs from the female parent plant ‘ANTHDUDKA’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 28,108) in that

‘ANTHGESSIM’ has undulated spathe margins, whereas ‘ANTHDUDKA’ has entire spathe margins. Additionally, ‘ANTHGESSIM’ has narrower lobes of the mature leaf blades than ‘ANTHDUDKA’.

5 ‘ANTHGESSIM’ differs from the male parent plant ‘13028-023’ (unpatented) in that ‘ANTHGESSIM’ has an angle of the spadix tip with the peduncle of 150 degrees to 160 degrees, whereas ‘13028-023’ has an angle of the spadix tip with the peduncle of 170 degrees to 180 degrees.

10 ‘ANTHGESSIM’ differs from similar commercial variety ‘ANTHGOWL’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 32,791) in that ‘ANTHGESSIM’ has narrow ovate-cordate leaves, whereas ‘ANTHGOWL’ has deltoid leaves. Additionally, ‘ANTHGESSIM’ has longer genicula than ‘ANTHGOWL’.

15 ‘ANTHGESSIM’ differs from similar variety ‘ANTHERBI’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 28,241) in that ‘ANTHGESSIM’ has cordate spathes that are straight in cross section of middle zone and an angle of the spadix tip with the peduncle of 150 degrees to 160 degrees, whereas ‘ANTHERBI’ has orbicular-cordate spathes that are concave in cross section of middle zone and an angle of the spadix tip with the peduncle of 165 degrees to 180 degrees.

I claim:

25 1. A new and distinct variety of *Anthurium* plant named ‘ANTHGESSIM’, substantially as illustrated and described herein.

* * * * *



FIG. 1

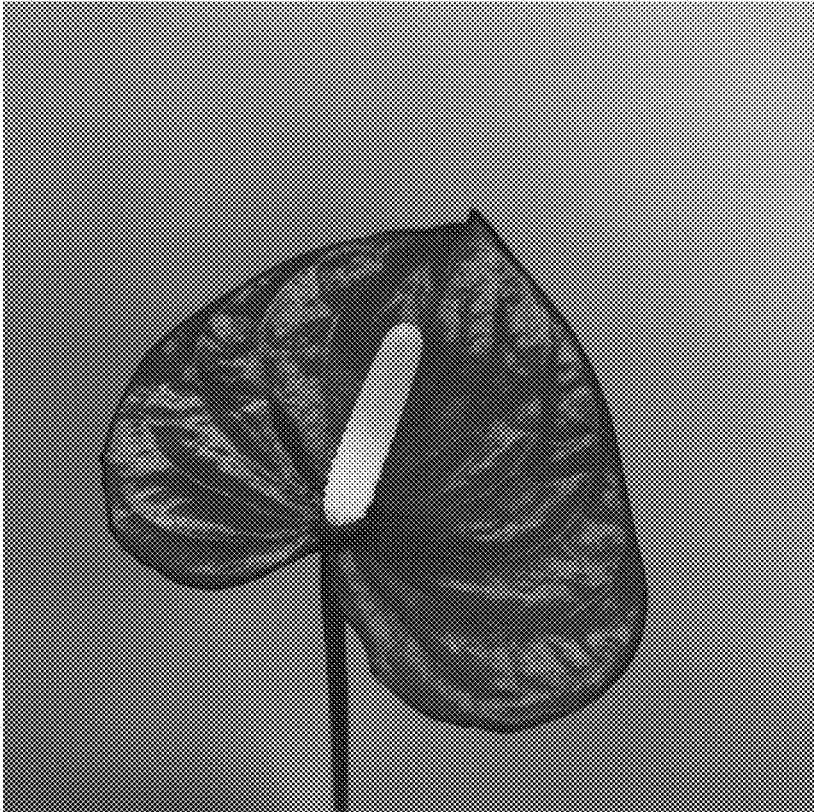


FIG. 2

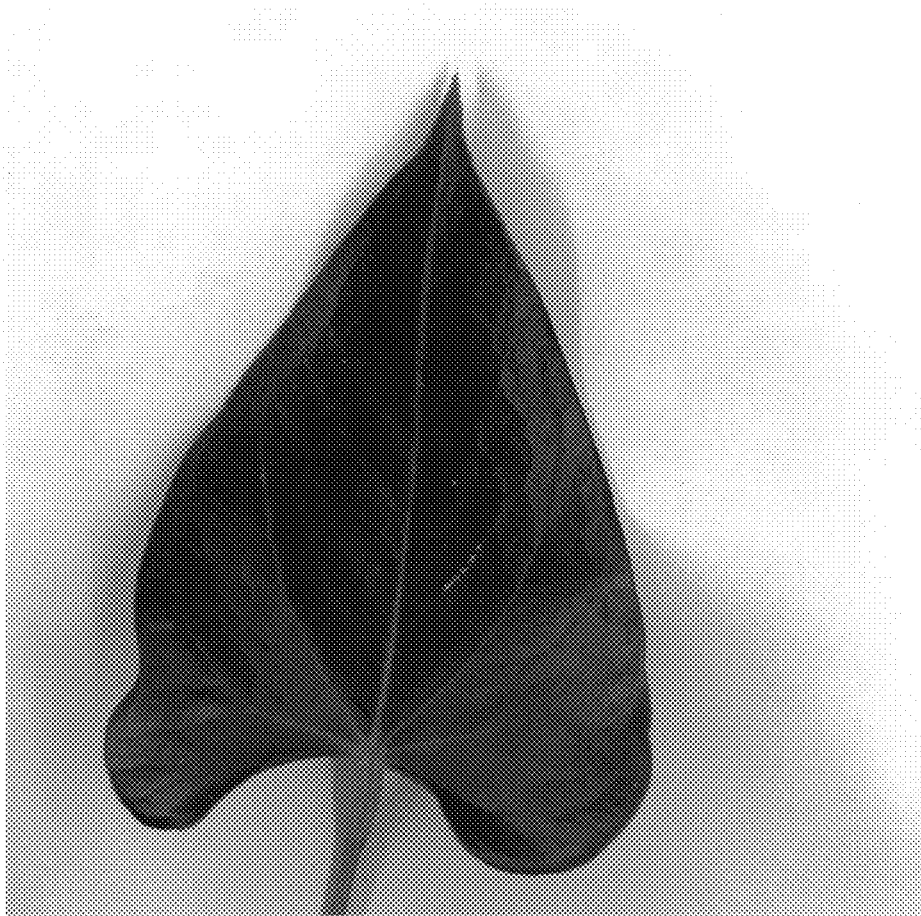


FIG. 3