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Kobayashi

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(54) **POINSETTIA PLANT NAMED ‘PER5102’**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./307**

(50) Latin Name: *Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Varietal Denomination: **PER5102**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./307
See application file for complete search history.

(75) Inventor: **Ruth Kobayashi**, Carlsbad, CA (US)

Primary Examiner—Kent Bell
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—C. A. Whealy

(73) Assignee: **Paul Ecke Ranch**, Encinitas, CA (US)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named ‘PER5102’, characterized by its uniform, upright and mounded plant habit; small dark green-colored leaves with irregularly scalloped margins; inflorescences with small, narrow, irregularly scalloped and red-colored flower bracts; mid-season flowering; showy orange-colored cyathia clusters; and excellent post-production longevity.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/151,806**

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

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd.
Cultivar denomination: ‘PER5102’.

Plants of the new Poinsettia differ from plants of the parent, the cultivar 1019, in the following characteristics:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant, botanically known as *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd., and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘PER5102’.

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia have smaller leaves than plants of the cultivar 1019.
- 5 2. Plants of the new Poinsettia have smaller and narrower flower bracts than plants of the cultivar 1019.

The new Poinsettia is a naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of the *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cultivar 1019, not patented. The cultivar PER5012 was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a flowering plant within a population of plants of the parent cultivar in a controlled environment in Encinitas, Calif., on Sep. 27, 2001. The new Poinsettia was selected on the basis of its “textured” flower bracts.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can be compared to plants of the cultivar Eckaloha, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 13,341. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Encinitas, Calif., plants of the new Poinsettia differed from plants of the cultivar Eckaloha in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia and the cultivar Eckaloha differed in leaf coloration.
- 10 2. Plants of the new Poinsettia and the cultivar Eckaloha differed in flower bract coloration as plants of the cultivar Eckaloha had pale yellow and pink bi-colored flower bracts.

Asexual reproduction of the new Poinsettia by terminal cuttings propagated in a controlled environment in Encinitas, Calif., since January, 2002, has shown that the unique features of this new Poinsettia are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can also be compared to plants of the cultivar 490, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,825. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Encinitas, Calif., plants of the new Poinsettia differed from plants of the cultivar 490 in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia and the cultivar 490 differed in leaf coloration.
- 25 2. Plants of the new Poinsettia had smaller and narrower flower bracts than plants of the cultivar 490.
3. Plants of the new Poinsettia flowered about 10 days later than plants of the cultivar 490.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘PER5102’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘PER5102’ as a new and distinct cultivar:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Uniform, upright and mounded plant habit.
2. Small dark green-colored leaves with irregularly scalloped margins.
3. Inflorescences with small, narrow, irregularly scalloped and red-colored flower bracts.
- 35 4. Mid-season flowering; natural season flower maturity date is late-November for plants grown in Encinitas, Calif.
5. Showy orange-colored cyathia clusters.
6. Excellent post-production longevity.

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Poinsettia, 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 Poinsettia

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of ‘PER5102’ grown in a container.

The photograph at the top of the sheet is a close-up view of typical inflorescences of 'PER5102'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

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

The aforementioned photographs, following observations and averaged measurements describe plants grown in Encinitas, Calif. during the winter under commercial practice in a polyethylene-covered greenhouse with day temperatures averaging about 24° C., night temperatures averaging about 19° C. and light levels about 4,000 foot-candles. Single plants were grown in 16.5-cm pots and pinched once. Plants were flowered under natural season short day/long night conditions. Plants were about 21 weeks from unrooted cuttings when the photographs and the detailed botanical description were taken.

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cultivar 'PER5102'.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of the *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cultivar 1019, not patented.

Propagation:

Type cutting.—Terminal cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About 10 days at 20 to 22° C.

Time to develop roots.—About four weeks at 20 to 22° C.

Root description.—Thick, fibrous; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Growth habit.—Upright, uniform and mounded plant habit; inverted triangle. Vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 28 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 43 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Quantity: About nine lateral branches develop after pinching. Length: About 25 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Internode length: About 1 to 1.5 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth; glabrous. Color: 146B overlain with 183C.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate, single. Length: About 6.8 cm. Width: About 5.7 cm. Shape: Elliptic. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Irregularly scalloped. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Texture, upper surface: Glabrous, smooth. Texture, lower surface: Slightly pubescent. Surface, upper and lower surfaces: Rugose. Color: Developing foliage, upper surface: Darker than 147A. Developing foliage, lower surface: More grey than 147B. Fully expanded foliage, upper surface: Darker than 147A. Fully expanded foliage, lower surface: More grey than 147A. Venation, upper surface: 147B.

Venation, lower surface: 147C. Petiole: Length: About 5.2 cm. Diameter: About 2.5 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth; glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 187B.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type and habit.—Inflorescences are compound corymbs of cyathia with colored flower bracts subtending the cyathia. One inflorescence per lateral branch. Flowers are not fragrant. Flowers persistent.

Natural flowering season.—Autumn/winter in Northern Hemisphere. Flower initiation and development is induced under long nyctoperiod conditions. Mid-season flowering, response time, about 8.5 weeks; natural season flower maturity date is late November for plants grown in Encinitas, Calif.

Post-production longevity.—Plants of the new Poinsettia maintain good substance and bract color for about four weeks under interior conditions.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 20 cm. Height (depth): About 7 cm.

Flower bracts.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 24. Length, largest bracts: About 8.5 cm. Width, largest bracts: About 6.3 cm. Shape: Elliptic; narrow. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Irregularly scalloped. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous; velvety; tough. Surface, upper and lower surfaces: Rugose. Aspect: Mostly flat. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color: Developing and transitional bracts, upper surface: 53B. Developing and transitional bracts, lower surface: 46B. Fully expanded bracts, upper surfaces: Brighter than 46A. Fully expanded bracts, lower surface: 53B. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: Similar to flower bract color. Bract petiole: Length: About 3.1 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth; glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 185A.

Cyathia.—Quantity per corymb: About eleven to twelve. Diameter of cyathia cluster: About 3 cm by 3.5 cm. Length: About 1.1 cm. Width: About 7 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Color, immature and mature: 145A. Nectaries: Quantity per cyathium: About one or two. Size: About 3 mm by 6 mm. Color: 33A. Peduncle: Length: About 3 mm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: Mostly upright. Texture: Smooth; glabrous. Color: 145B. Stamens: Quantity per cyathium: About five. Anther shape: Bi-lobed. Anther length: About 1 mm. Anther color: 59A. Amount of pollen: Scarce. Pollen color: 12B. Pistils: Quantity per cyathium: About five. Pistil length: About 8 mm. Style length: About 2 mm. Style color: 59A. Stigma shape: Tri-lobed and recurved. Stigma color: 59A. Ovary color: 144A.

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to Poinsettias has not been observed on plants grown under commercial conditions.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named 'PER5102', as illustrated and described.

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