



US00PP09579P

United States Patent [19]
Endisch et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** **Plant 9,579**
[45] **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 11, 1996**

[54] **GERANIUM PLANT NAMED ‘MIRO’**
[75] Inventors: **Gerd Endisch**, Geranienweg, D-76767
Hagenbach; **Ursula**
Endisch-Burmeister, Bad Kreuznach,
both of Germany; **Wolf Endisch**, Valle
Guerra, Spain
[73] Assignee: **Gerd Endisch**, Hagenbach, Germany
[21] Appl. No.: **384,142**
[22] Filed: **Feb. 6, 1995**
[51] Int. Cl.⁶ **A01H 5/00**
[52] U.S. Cl. **Plt./87.12**
[58] Field of Search **Plt./87.12**

[56] **References Cited**
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
P.P. 7,610 7/1991 Trees Plt./87.12
P.P. 7,936 8/1992 Hanes Plt./87.12
Primary Examiner—James R. Feyrer
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Willian Brinks Hofer Gilson &
Lione

[57] **ABSTRACT**
A new and distinct cultivar of geranium known by the
cultivar name ‘Miro’ is characterized by a salmon flower
color, a semi-double flower form, dark foliage, medium
zonation and a compact habit.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cul-
tivar of geranium botanically known as *Pelargonium zonale*,
and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name ‘Miro’.
‘Miro’ is a product of planned breeding program which
had the objective of creating new geranium cultivars with
salmon flower color, semi-double flower form, dark foliage,
early flower response.
‘Miro’ was originated from a hybridization made in a
controlled breeding program in Hagenbach, Germany, in
1991. The female parent was ‘Hagenbacher Lachs’, charac-
terized by its salmon-pink flower color, semi-double flower
form and medium green foliage. The male parent of ‘Miro’
was ‘Hoennefrühling’, characterized by its light salmon-
pink flower color, single flower form, strong zonation and
very early flower response. Neither of the parent plants is
patented or presently available on a commercial basis. Its
semi-double flower distinguishes ‘Miro’ from ‘Hoennefr
ühling’ and its dark foliage distinguishes ‘Miro’ from the
medium green foliage of ‘Hagenbacher Lachs’.
‘Miro’ was discovered and selected as one flowering plant
within the progeny of the stated cross by the inventors in
September 1992 in a controlled environment in Hagenbach,
Germany.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The first act of asexual reproduction of miro was accom-
plished when vegetative cuttings were taken from the initial
selection in January 1993 in a controlled environment in
Hagenbach, Germany, by a technician working under for-
mulations established and supervised by Gerd Endisch.
Horticultural examination of selected units initiated in
May 1983 had demonstrated that the combination of char-
acteristics as herein disclosed for ‘Miro’ are firmly fixed and
are retained through successive generations of asexual
reproduction.
‘Miro’ has not been observed under all possible environ-
mental conditions. The phenotype may vary significantly
with variations in environment such as temperature, light
intensity, and day length. The following observations, mea-
surements, and comparisons describe plants grown in
Hagenbach, Germany, under field conditions which approxi-
mate those generally used in commercial practice. The

2

dimensions and measurements given below are approxi-
mate.
The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be basic characteristics of ‘Miro’ to
distinguish this geranium as a new and distinct cultivar:
1. salmon flower color
2. semi-double flower form
3. dark Foliage
4. medium zonation
5. compact habit
Of the many commercial cultivars known to the present
inventor, the most similar in comparison to ‘Miro’ is
‘Unica.’. Reference is made to Chart A below which com-
pares certain characteristics of ‘Micro’ to those same char-
acteristics of ‘Unica’. In comparison to ‘Unica’, ‘Miro’
exhibits leaf zonation, earlier flowers response and better
salmon color.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying photographic drawing shows typical
flower and foliage characteristics of ‘Miro’ with colors being
as true as possible with illustrations of this type.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description color references are made to
The ‘Royal Horticultural Society Color Chart(RHS). The
color values were determined indoors from plants grown
outdoors in August 1994 in Hagenbach, Germany, or Han-
nover (Bundessortenamt).
Classification:
Botanical.—A hybrid of the species *Pelargonium zon-*
ale.
Commercial.—Zonal geranium, cv. ‘Miro’.
Inflorescence:
Umbel.—Comprises approx. 58 flowers.
Average diameter.—Approx. 92 mm.
Average depth.—Approx. 45 mm.
Peduncle length.—Approx. 160mm.
Spring flowering response period.—In Hannover
(Bundessortenamt) in 1994, first flower 20 April;
flower opened 13 weeks after planting of unrooted
cuttings.

Outdoor flower production.—The flower count in 1993 indicated between 50–55 flowers per plant for May 15 through August 15 observation period.

Durability.—: Medium rain resistance.

Corolla:

Blooming habit.—Continuous; until frost destroys plant.

Average diameter.—Aprox. 38–40 mm.

Form.—Semi-double; cup shaped when bloom first opens, fattening to shallow cup at maturity.

Petals.—Normally nine.

Color (General tonality from a distance of three meters).—Salmon, color will not fade with age.

Color of top surface of upper and lower petals.—RHS 43 C (middle and base); RHS 52 D (near margin).

Color of bottom side of upper petals.—RHS 43 D.

Color of bottom side of lower petals.—RHS 48A.

Pedicel length.—Approx. 26–28 mm.

Pedicel color.—Red (anthocyanin colored).

Petaloids.—0–3, colored as the petals.

Persistence.—Non-shattering flower.

Bud:

Size.—Approx. 1.5–2.0 cm across.

Shape.—Initially ovate.

Color.—Green with anthocyanin at the base.

Sepals.—Five, pointed linear lanceolate; approx. 8 mm in length.

Reproductive organs:

Stamens.—Anthers: 6–8 in number.

Filaments. Approx. 6–8 mm in length; white.

Pollen. Orange-red.

Pistil.—No.: One. Length: Approx. 8 mm. Stigma: 5 lobes; red. Style: 3 mm in length, purplish-red, pale green at the base. Ovaries: Pale green. Fruit: Partially fertile.

Plant:

Foliage.—Abundant quantity with medium zonation.

Size. Approx. 10–11 cm across (fully extended).

Shape. Leaves are reniform in plan, slightly upwardly cupped due to close spacing and high density due to short internodes length. Ribs and veins: Distinct venation on lower side, no prominent difference on upper surface. Margin: Bicrenate. Texture: Leathery and pubescent. Color (upper surface): Dark green RHS 137 A/B. Color (zonation): RHS 200 C (Brown). Color (bottom surface): RHS 138 A. Petioles: Approx. 8 cm in length; green.

*General appearance and form.*13 Bushy; medium-compact. Internode length: Approx. 22 mm. Branching pattern: Very good self-branching characteristic; 15 branches observed, 15 August 94 Height: Approx. 16–18 cm from media surface.

CHART A

	New Cultivar Name: 'Miro'	Comparison Cultivar Name: 'Unica'
Zonation	medium	none
Flower response	20 April 94	28 April 94 first flower
Flower color	better salmon color stable	fades with age

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of geranium plant known as 'Miro', as described and illustrated and particularly characterized by a salmon flower color, a semi-double flower form, dark foliage, medium zonation and a compact habit.

* * * * *

U.S. Patent

June 11, 1996

Plant 9,579

