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Morales-Martinez et al.

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[54] ABELIA×GRANDIFLORA ‘SUNRISE’
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of N.C.
[73] Assignee: Taylor’s Nursery, Inc., Raleigh, N.C.
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[52] U.S. Cl. Plt./54.1
[58] Field of Search Plt./54.1

[56] References Cited
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P.P. 8,472 11/1993 Gwaltney Plt./54.1
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[57] ABSTRACT
A new and distinct variety of *Abelia×grandiflora* character-
ized by its low mounding growth habit, unique yellow
variegated foliage in winter; its dark red stems and few
flowers. The new variety is further characterized by its
drought tolerance, insect and disease resistance and dense
branching.
3 Drawing Sheets

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DESCRIPTION

This invention relates to a new and distinct variety of
Abelia×grandiflora plant (*Caprifoliaceae* *Abelia×grandi-
flora*, Rehd. of the order Rubiaceae. and designated ‘Sun-
rise’.
Abelia×grandiflora was derived from the cross *A. chin-
ensis*×*A. uniflora*. and the new variety of this application
originated as a branch sport from *Abelia×grandiflora* which
was discovered in a field of cultivated *Abelia×grandiflora*
plants growing at the container nursery of Taylor’s Nursery,
Inc. located at 3705 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh, N.C. 27610.
Asexual reproduction by cuttings of ‘Sunrise’ was done
under the direction of Thomas P. McCracken at Taylor’s
Nursery, Inc. Raleigh, N.C. in 1992. Large numbers of plants
were reproduced and evaluated for stability. These were
found to be completely stable over a number of generations.
‘Sunrise’ has a number of distinguishing characteristics
which make it commercially valuable.
1. It is a compact shrub with low mounding habit and
shortened primary branches in a flush. Parent plants are
ungainly with an open habit and elongated primary branches
that require frequent pruning to make the plants more
uniform. The compact growth forms of ‘Sunrise’ is ideal for
mass plantings, low hedges and edging, and does not require
frequent pruning to keep the plant looking good.
2. The new stem/branch growth is reddish (Group 46A)
apically becoming reddish-purple (Group 59A), a unique
trait for *Abelia×grandiflora*. The striking contrast between
the branches and the foliage on ‘Sunrise’ provides a pleasing
ornamental characteristic.
3. The foliage is variegated with a yellow marginal band
that irregularly extends towards the midrib, and is main-
tained in both sunny and shaded environments.
4. ‘Sunrise’ exhibits a reduction in flowers as compared to
the parent plants. Flowers are borne sporadically on the plant
and in low quantities. Many consumers are allergic to bee
stings and the parent plants attract bees in large quantities.
The reduction in flower production makes this a desirable
trait for many consumers who would have less exposure to
bee stings.
In addition to the foregoing, ‘Sunrise’ exhibits the desir-
able traits of the parents, such as drought tolerance, good
response to fertilization, and no noticeable susceptibility to
insects or diseases.

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‘Sunrise’ is distinctive from several cultivars commer-
cially available that might appear superficially similar.
These include the only two other variegated selections,
‘Conti’ and ‘Francis Mason’. The chart below contrasts
characteristics that can be used to distinguish between these
three selections.

Characteristic	‘Sunrise’	‘Conti’	‘Francis Mason’
Habit			
Form	Dwarf shrub	Groundcover	Large shrub
Height (4 yr)	62–92 cm	45–60 cm	154–185 cm
Width (4 yr)	92–107 cm	120–150 cm	123–154 cm
Leaves			
Variegation	Yellow	Cream-White	Yellow
Duration	Continuous	Continuous	2–3 weeks*
Winter Color	Orange/Red	Pink/Rose	None

*In shade the variegation fades completely to green and in sun the variegation
fades completely to yellow.
‘Sunrise’ and ‘Conti’ have been evaluated side-by-side for
the past two years and have demonstrated that the growth
habit of ‘Sunrise’ is low mounding compared to ‘Conti’
which is a ground cover. Height is clearly and markedly
distinct between ‘Sunrise’ and ‘Conti’. In addition, coloration
of the variegation is clearly and markedly distinct
between ‘Sunrise’ and ‘Conti’. ‘Sunrise’ maintains its yellow
variegation even under heavy shade conditions, whereas
‘Conti’ loses much of its white variegation under the same
conditions.
‘Sunrise’ is clearly and markedly distinct from ‘Francis
Mason’ also. The distinction is due to the growth habit and
retention of foliar variegation. ‘Sunrise’ maintains its var-
iegation throughout the year, whereas ‘Francis Mason’ turns
completely green in shade and completely yellow in sun.
Concerning other *Abelia×grandiflora* cultivars, ‘Sunrise’
is readily distinguishable due to its distinct foliar variegation
and, as stated, is readily distinguishable from ‘Conti’ in both
growth habit and foliar variegation.
Based upon the side-by-side comparison between ‘Sun-
rise’ and ‘Conti’, ‘Sunrise’ is clearly not precocious, whereas
‘Conti’ blooms heavily even as a very young plant.
In the drawings:
FIG. 1 shows the unusual yellow variegated foliage and
dark red stem coloration typical of the new variety during
early season growth.

FIG. 2 depicts the low mounding nature of the new variety;
FIG. 3 illustrates the color of mature and immature leaves in full sun exposure;
FIG. 4 shows the color of mature and immature leaves in very low light exposure (approximately 85% shade); and
FIG. 5 is a side by side comparison of the species *Abelia*×*grandiflora* and ‘Sunrise’ showing the low mounding growth habit and dense branching of ‘Sunrise’.
The following is a detailed description of the characteristics of the new variety shown in comparison with the *Abelia*×*grandiflora* which is its parent and is based upon a three year observation of plants grown in Raleigh, N.C. by methods commonly practiced by commercial nurseries:

‘Sunrise’ <i>Abelia</i> × <i>grandiflora</i>		
Height	122 cm	183 cm
Width	152 cm	183 cm
Leaf-width	1 cm	1.8 cm
Leaf-length	2.3 cm	3.8 cm
Stem	dark red	pink
Flower	white-rarely blooms	white
Foliage	green-yellow variegated	green

SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION

The colors described in the following description are according to the nearest colors of the color chart of The Royal Horticultural Society.
Plant form:
Habit.—Evergreen or semi-evergreen, compact, dwarf shrub with cane-like growth, currently (four years growth), 62–92 cm tall, and 120–150 cm wide. Based upon comparison with typical parent plants, expected height is 92–154 cm and expected spread is 154–185 cm in ten years.
Branches.—Primary branches numerous, erect, spreading, reaching a length of 27.5–33 cm in a single flush, with 3–4 flushes per year. Secondary branches: Lateral, short (=pins), commonly 10–15 cm long. ‘Sunrise’ branches are shorter than those of the parent plants which exhibit primary branches 77–103 cm in a flush.
Leaves.—Arrangement opposite. Leaves in whorls of threes that occasionally appear in strong vigorous primary shoots of the parent have not been observed. Leaves are simple in type. Their duration is evergreen or semi-evergreen in colder climates and are ecliptic-ovate in shape. They are generally small in size 2–2.5 cm long, 0.8–1.3 cm wide. Margins are crenate to weakly serrately crenate, teeth occurring primarily above the widest portion of the leaf. The adaxial surface is lustrous, glabrous, medium to dark green with yellow variegation along the margins and occasionally variegation irregularly extending toward midrib along major veins; primary lateral veins obscure. Abaxial surface is glabrous, light green, variegation following pattern on adaxial sur-

face; primary lateral veins 3–5, conspicuous, secondary veins reticulate. Apex is acute to broadly acute. Petiole is 2–3 mm.
Flowers.—Type and location: Inflorescences, dichasia to compound dichasia, axillary or terminal on pins, few-flowered, 3–7 flowered, borne on new growth. Flowers are infrequently produced, sporadic on plant.
Pedicels.—Shape is 3–6 mm. Calyx is salverform, connate below with 2–5 free lobes. Corolla is campanulate-funnel form, weakly zygomorphic, white, circa 2 cm long, lobes 5. A pinkish flush or hew observed in some cultivars has not been observed in ‘Sunrise’. Stamens: Four, didynamous, inserted at base of corolla tube. Pistil is solitary; ovary inferior.
Fruit.—Type: Fruits not produced. Type of parents is a 1-seeded leathery cypsela surrounded and crowned by the persistent calyx.

Colors:
New growth of the primary stems and pins in a flush is reddish (Red Group 46A) apically becoming reddish-purple (Red-Purple Group 59A) with age in the first year; succeeding seasons becoming woody.
Leaves are variegated and contain three primary colors: a yellow color (Greyed-Yellow Group 160A), which consists of a margin around the leaf edge. A green center (Green Group 136A-B) and a combination of these colors (Yellow-Green Group 145C) which is also found in the central portion of the leaves. The green (Green Group 126A-B) center of the leaf covers approximately 60–85% of the leaf. The Yellow-Green Group (145C) is probably derived from a periclinal chimera. ‘Sunrise’ is distinctly colored differently dependant upon the light exposure. Plants grown in strong, direct light consist of the colors Greyed-Yellow Group 160A, Yellow-Green Group 145C, and Green Group 136A-B. The immature leaves are primarily Greyed-Orange Group 169A-B and Greyed-Orange Group 168B. Under extremely low light conditions, (approximately 85% shade) the plants consist of the colors Greyed-Yellow Group 160A, Green Group 138A-C, and Green Group 137A. The immature leaves are primarily Greyed-Yellow Group 160A-B and Green Group 136A. The winter leaf color is also independent of light exposure and consists of the colors of Greyed-Orange Group 170A-B, Greyed-Orange Group 169A, Yellow-Orange Group 15B-C, and Green Group 136A-B. The variation of leaf coloring results in the differing chlorophyll content of the leaves.

Culture:
Performs well under a wide range of conditions. Tolerates full sun to nearly full shade (85% shade) exposure while still maintaining its variegation. Prefers reasonably moist soil conditions but is also fairly drought tolerate. Responds well to fertilization.
Insects and diseases: No noticeable susceptibility to invasion by insects or to diseases.

I claim:
1. We claim the new and distinct variety of *Abelia*×*grandiflora* herein described and illustrated and identified by the characteristics enumerated above.
* * * * *



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

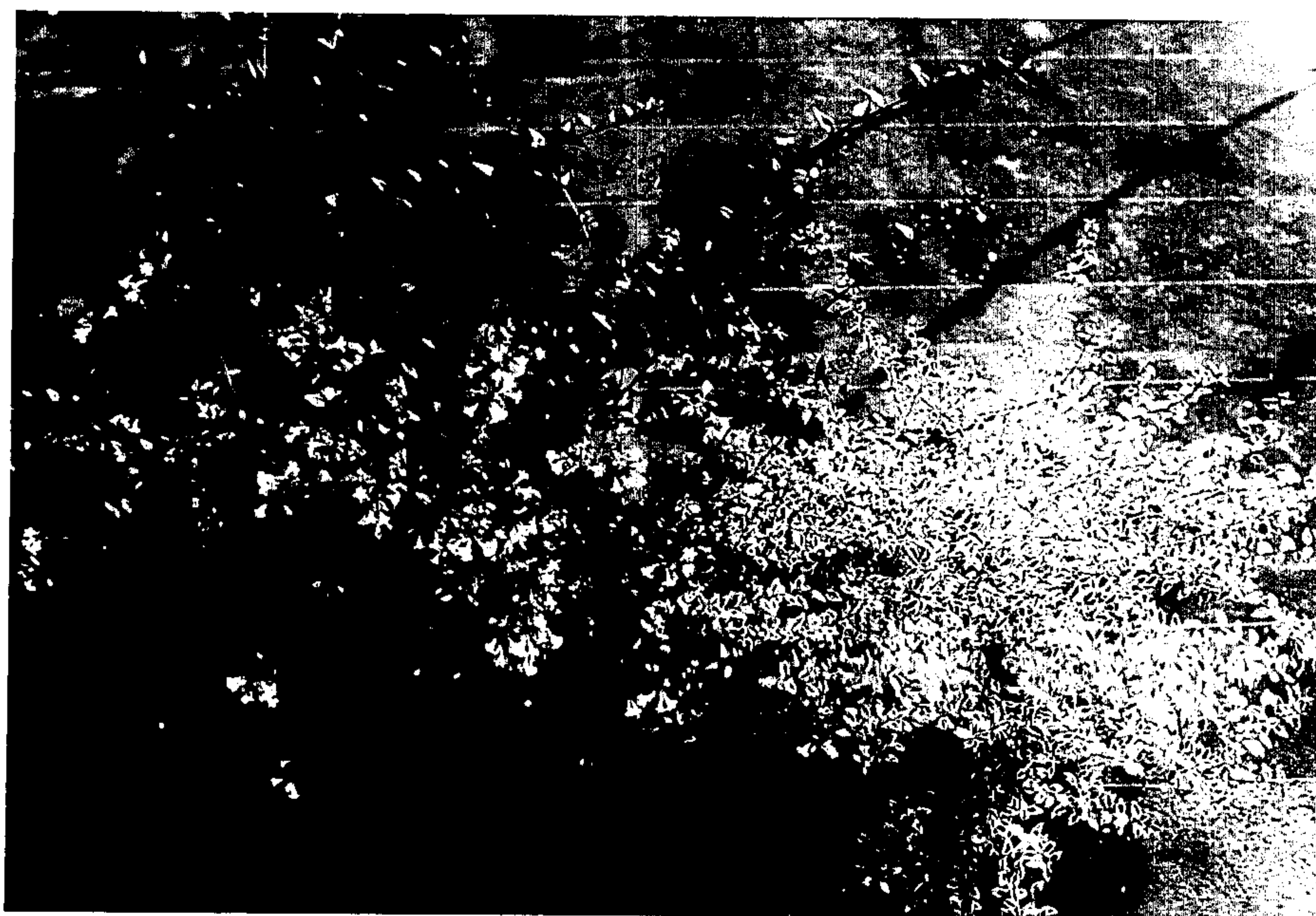


FIG. 5.