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Egger

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[54] LONGIFLORUM×ASIATIC HYBRID LILY
PLANT NAMED ‘CEB PAZ’
[75] Inventor: Donald L. Egger, Wilsonville, Oreg.
[73] Assignee: Cebeco Lilies, Inc., Aurora, Oreg.
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P.P. 9,249 8/1995 Egger Plt./87.4
P.P. 9,626 8/1996 Egger Plt./87.4

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

UPOV-ROM, 1998/01, GTI Jouve Retrieval Software,
Plant Variety Database, citation for ‘La Paz’.

Primary Examiner—Howard J. Locker
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Klarquist Sparkman Campbell
Leigh & Winston, LLC

[57] ABSTRACT

A new and distinct Lily Hybrid having very early blooming,
upright, large, yellow flowers and contrasting dark maroon
pollen with strong stems; excellent for cut flower produc-
tion.

[56] References Cited
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
P.P. 9,245 8/1995 Egger Plt./87.4

2 Drawing Sheets

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of Lily hybrid referred to commercially as a Longiflorum-
Asiatic lily hybrid and with a cultivar name ‘Ceb Paz’. This
invention was developed by controlled breeding in Aurora,
Oreg. The seed parent was *Lilium longiflorum* ‘Ace’. The
pollen parent was an unknown Asiatic lily as mixed pollen
was used.
The Longiflorum-Asiatic cross is relatively new to the
trade. This type of cross was originally made to create *Lilium*
longiflorum hybrids. Instead, due to the difficulty in crossing
back to *L. longiflorum*, the plants that were developed were
crossed with Asiatic lilies. As such, the results look more
like Asiatic lilies. The resulting hybrids typically have
several advantages over an Asiatic lily: 1) often larger
flowers; 2) often larger, waxier leaves; 3) hybrid vigor; 4)
lower susceptibility to scorch; 5) excellent flower texture
and substance; 6) more virus resistance; 7) new and clearer
colors; and 8) stronger, sturdier stems.
This invention has not been observed under all possible
environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary signifi-
cantly with variations in environment such as temperature,
light intensity and day length, without, however, any varia-
tion in genotype.
The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the basic characteristics of this inven-
tion which in combination distinguish this lily as a new and
distinct cultivar: 1) large, upright, glowing, solid yellow
flowers; 2) large, yellow buds; 3) contrasting dark maroon
pollen; 4) tall, vigorous strong stems for cut flowers; and 5)
very early bloom time. Bulbs of this plant may be precooled
and forced out of season for very uniform cut flower
production.
Of the many cultivars known to the inventor, the only
other Longiflorum-Asiatic lily hybrids that are similar are
varieties owned by Cebeco Lilies, Inc.: ‘Ceb Glow’ (U.S.
Plant Pat. No. 9,245), ‘Ceb Sun’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,249),
and ‘Ceb Dazzle’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,626). Compared to
these varieties, ‘Ceb Paz’ blooms 10 to 20 days earlier, has
stronger stems, better bud color, and higher bud count from
bulbs of 10 to 14 cm. in circumference.
Asexual reproduction of this new variety has been accom-

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plished at Cebeco Lilies, Inc., Aurora, Oreg. by scaling and
tissue culture. The resulting plants have shown that the
above-mentioned unique features are stable and reproduce
true to type in each successive propagation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a close-up photograph which illustrates a single
flower of the new plant.
FIG. 2 is a photograph showing the ‘Ceb Paz’ lily.
The photographs of the drawing were taken in January
1996 in a studio and illustrate the typical flower and foliage
form, with color as true as reasonably possible in this type
of color photograph.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following is a detailed description of the invention
based on plants produced under commercial practices in the
Cebeco Lilies, Inc. greenhouses in Aurora, Oreg. in June
1994. Color references are made to The Royal Horticultural
Society Colour Chart, except where the context indicates a
term having its ordinary dictionary meaning.

THE PLANT

Origin: Seedling.
Parentage:
Seed parent.—‘Ace’.
Pollen parent.—Unknown.
Commercial classification: Upright Longiflorum-Asiatic
Hybrid lily, cut flower type.
Classification: Division VIII, according to the Horticultural
Classification of Lilies by The Royal Horticultural Soci-
ety of London.
Form: Single erect stem bearing terminal cluster of flowers.
Height: About 94 cm. from the top of the soil to the top of
the flowers from bulbs of 12–14 cm. in circumference.
Growth habit: Vigorous, upright, rigid and strong.
Stem color: Yellow green 144A.
Foliage:
Arrangement.—Spiral.
Quantity.—Less than average, with internodes of 2.5 to
4.5 cm. long.

Leaf size.—Somewhat short; to about 11 cm. long and about 3 cm. wide.

Leaf shape.—Lanceolate to ovate lanceolate.

Texture.—Leathery.

Aspect.—Glossy.

Color.—Medium green on both sides, closest to 147A.

Bulbs:

Size.—Variable, ranging to about 12 to 14 cm. in circumference as used commercially.

Color.—White.

THE BUD

Size: Large. To about 10 cm. long and 3.6 cm. wide just prior to opening.

Shape: Ovoid.

Rate of opening: The mature bud opens slowly in response to light.

Color: Yellow. Yellow Group 7B.

THE FLOWER

Blooming habit: Annually, once and very early season.

Days to bloom: Flowers approximately 65 days after spring greenhouse planting under typical commercial flower forcing conditions of 15 degrees Celsius night time temperatures.

Inflorescence size: About 27 cm. high and 30 cm. wide when there are nine flowers present.

Flower size: Large.

Diameter.—About 20 cm.

Depth.—About 8 cm.

Borne: In an umbel-like modified raceme of 5 to 10 flowers from bulbs 12 to 14 cm. in circumference.

Shape: When the flower first opens it is bowl shaped. Later the shape flattens out and the tepals reflex slightly at the tips.

Tepalage:

Number.—Six.

Arrangement.—Imbricated.

Shape.—Ovate.

Margins.—Slightly undulating on outer tepals.

Texture.—Smooth, spongy, waxy.

Aspect.—Satiny.

Size.—Length: About 11.5 cm. Width: Inner tepals — about 5 cm. Outer tepals — about 4.5 cm. Depth of Imbrication: About 17 mm.

Nectary.—About 3 cm. long; yellow green; pubescent; channels apart.

Projections.—None.

Spots.—None, but the margin on either side of the nectary may have a few dots of red purple.

Blush.—On older flowers the blush stays dark, Yellow Group 7A.

Color.—A clear, bright yellow with no spots and very little green at the base. Topside: Yellow. Yellow Group 7A, lightening to Yellow Group 8B with age. Topside base: Creamy white. Yellow Group 8D with yellow green along nectary. Bottomside: Yellow. Yellow Group 7A on edges. Yellow Group 4C on rest.

Discoloration.—Slightly lighter color with a darker blush.

Fragrance.—Slight.

Lasting quality.—Good vase life of individual flowers observed to be about eight days.

Pedicle:

Length.—Varies from about 5 to 17 cm.

Color.—Yellow green 144A.

Orientation.—Ascending upwardly from about 5 degrees to 45 degrees from the horizontal.

THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

Stamens:

Number.—Six, typical of the genus *Lilium*.

Anthers before dehiscence.—Size: About 24 mm.

Color: Multicolored, mostly orange brown. Greyed-Orange 165C and 176C, and Green 137B.

Filaments.—Length: About 75 mm. Color: Yellow. Yellow Group 6D at top lightening to creamy white at the base.

Pollen.—Color: Dark maroon, Greyed-Purple 187A.

Pistil:

Number.—One.

Style.—Length: About 7 mm. Color: Yellow at top, Yellow Group 2B to creamy yellow, Yellow Group 11B at base.

Stigma.—Color: Purple brown, Greyed-Purple 183A.

THE FRUIT

Fertility: Low.

Shape: Ovoid.

Color at maturity: Soft Brown.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Longiflorum-Asiatic hybrid lily plant substantially as herein shown and described.

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Fig. 1



Fig. 2