



US00PP12779P2

(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Fruehwirth

(10) **Patent No.: US PP12,779 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Jul. 16, 2002**

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

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(*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 27 days.

(21) **Appl. No.: 09/779,351**

(22) **Filed: Feb. 9, 2001**

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A01H 5/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./306**

(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./306**

(56) **References Cited**
PUBLICATIONS

UPOV-ROM GTITM Computer Database 2001/01, Feb. 6, 2001, GTI Jouve Retrieval Software, Citation for ‘Eckadrian’.*

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named ‘Eckadrian’, characterized by its inflorescences with dark pink-colored flower bracts; dark green-colored leaves with burgundy-colored petioles; compact, uniform, upright and outwardly spreading plant habit; very freely branching habit; early flowering, natural season flower maturity date is November 16 for plants grown in Encinitas, Calif.; response time, about 7 weeks; and excellent post-production longevity.

2 Drawing Sheets

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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 ‘Eckadrian’.

The new Poinsettia a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Encinitas, Calif. The objective of the breeding program is to create new Poinsettia cultivars having flower bracts with desirable colors, uniform plant habit and excellent post-production longevity.

The new Poinsettia is an induced mutation of the Poinsettia cultivar Bright Red Freedom, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 10,572. Plants of the new Poinsettia originated by exposing unrooted cuttings of the Poinsettia cultivar Bright Red Freedom to X-ray radiation. The new Poinsettia was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant within a population of irradiated plants in a controlled environment in Encinitas, Calif., in February, 1998. The selection of this plant was based on its attractive flower bract colors and good plant form and substance.

Asexual reproduction of the new Poinsettia by terminal cuttings taken at Encinitas, Calif., since 1998, has shown that the unique features of this new Poinsettia are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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

1. Inflorescences with dark pink-colored flower bracts.
2. Dark green-colored leaves with burgundy-colored petioles.

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3. Compact, uniform, upright and outwardly spreading plant habit.

4. Very freely branching habit.

5. Early flowering, natural season flower maturity date is November 16 for plants grown in Encinitas, Calif.; response time, about 7 weeks.

6. Excellent post-production longevity.

Plants of the new Poinsettia differ primarily from plants of the mutation parent, the cultivar Bright Red Freedom, in flower bract color.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can be compared to plants of the Poinsettia 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 have smaller leaves than plants of the cultivar 490.
2. Plants of the new Poinsettia have smaller flower bracts and smaller inflorescences than plants of the cultivar 490.
3. Flower bracts of plants of the new Poinsettia are dark pink in color whereas flower bracts of plants of the cultivar 490 are dark red in color.
4. Plants of the new Poinsettia flower about 3 to 5 days earlier than plants of the cultivar 490.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

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 on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical plant of 'Eckadrian'.

The photograph at the top of the second sheet comprises a top perspective view of a typical plant of 'Eckadrian'.

The photograph at the bottom of the second sheet is a close-up view of typical leaves and flower bracts of 'Eckadrian' (top) and '490' (bottom). Plants used in the photographs were about 16 weeks old.

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 following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Encinitas, Calif., under commercial practice in a glass-covered greenhouse with day temperatures about 24° C., night temperatures about 19° C., and light levels about 4,000 foot-candles. Single plants were grown in 16.5-cm pots, pinched one time, and flowered under naturally lengthening nyctoperiods during the fall. Plants used for the description were about 16 weeks old.

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

Botanical classification: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cultivar Eckadrian.

Parentage: Induced mutation of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cultivar Bright Red Freedom, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 10,572.

Propagation:

Type cutting.—Terminal cuttings.

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

Time to develop roots.—About 28 days at 20 to 22° C.

Rooting habit.—Thick, fibrous and freely-branching.

Plant description:

Plant form.—Inverted triangle, top of plant rounded; mounding.

Growth habit.—Upright, outwardly spreading, compact and uniform plant habit. Upright branch angle; thick, strong lateral branches. Very freely branching; branching is enhanced by removing the shoot apex; about 8 lateral branches develop after removal of the terminal apex. Moderate vigor to vigorous.

Plant height.—About 24.5 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 53.5 cm.

Crop time.—From unrooted cuttings to a flowering plant in a 16.5-cm container, about 16 weeks are required.

Stem description.—Lateral branch length: About 17 cm. Lateral branch diameter: About 1.8 cm. Internode length: About 1.75 cm. Stem color: 144A.

Foliage description.—Alternate, simple. Quantity of leaves per lateral branch: About 10. Length: About 10.5 cm. Width: About 7.5 cm. Shape: Mostly ovate with some lobing. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Acute.

Margin: Entire. Texture: Mostly glabrous with very slight pubescence on lower surface. Surface: Smooth, not rugose. Color: Young foliage, upper surface: 147A. Young foliage, lower surface: 147B. Mature foliage, upper surface: Darker than 147A; venation, 147C. Mature foliage, lower surface: 147B; venation, 147C with pinkish blush. Petiole: Length: About 3.8 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Color: 60B.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type and habit.—Inflorescences are compound corymbs of cyathia with colored flower bracts subtending the cyathia.

Natural flowering season.—Autumn/winter in Northern Hemisphere. Flower initiation and development can be induced under long nyctoperiod conditions. Early flowering, response time, about 7 weeks; natural season flower maturity date is November 16 for plants grown in Encinitas, Calif.

Post-production longevity.—Plants of the new Poinsettia maintain good substance and bract color for about 4 to 6 weeks under interior conditions and for about 8 weeks under greenhouse conditions.

Quantity of inflorescences.—One per lateral branch, usually about 8 per plant.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 28 cm. Height (depth): About 5.5 cm.

Flower bracts.—Quantity of flower bracts per inflorescence: Usually about 12 or 14 primary bracts and about 6 or 8 smaller secondary bracts per inflorescence. Length, largest bracts: About 12.5 cm; stalk about 3.5 cm. Width, largest bracts: About 9 cm. Shape: Mostly ovate with some irregular lobing on older bracts. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Acute. Margin: Entire. Texture: Glabrous, velvety. Surface: Smooth, not rugose. Orientation: Initially upright to horizontal. Color: Developing, upper surface: 52A. Developing, lower surface: 50B. Mature, upper surface: 50A; fading to 48A to 48B. Mature, lower surface: 48D.

Cyathia.—Quantity: Usually about 9 to 12 per corymb. Diameter of cyathia cluster: About 2.5 by 3 cm. Length: About 9 mm. Width: About 5 mm. Shape: Ovate. Color: Immature: 144A. Mature: 144A to 144B. Peduncle: Length: About 4 mm. Aspect: Strong, erect. Color: 144B. Stamens: Stamen number: Typically at least 10 per cyathium. Anther shape: Oval. Anther length: About 1 mm. Anther color: 46A. Amount of pollen: Scarce to moderate. Pollen color: 21C. Pistils: Not observed. Nectary number: One per cyathia. Nectary color: 14A.

Disease resistance: Resistance to pathogens 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 'Eckadrian', as illustrated and described.

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