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van Rijn

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(54) **ANTHURIUM PLANT NAMED 'RIJNPILO'**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Anthurium plant named 'Rijnpilo', characterized by its upright and somewhat outwardly spreading plant habit; dark green leaves; dark pink-colored spathes with salmon pink-colored spadices that are positioned upright and beyond the foliage on strong and erect scapes; and good inflorescence longevity.

2 Drawing Sheets

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Anthurium plant, botanically known as *Anthurium andreanum*, and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Rijnpilo'.

The new Anthurium is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Schipluiden, The Netherlands. The objective of the program is to create and develop new freely flowering Anthurium cultivars with strong roots, dark green leaves, attractive spathe color, and good inflorescence longevity.

The new Anthurium originated from a cross by the Inventor in 1996 of the Inventor's proprietary *Anthurium andreanum* selection code number 90-026 as the female, or seed, parent with the Inventor's proprietary *Anthurium andreanum* selection code number 95-003 as the male, or pollen, parent. The cultivar Rijnpilo was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a plant within the progeny of the stated cross in a controlled environment in Schipluiden, The Netherlands in April, 1998.

Asexual propagation of the new cultivar by tissue culture in a laboratory in Belgium has shown that the unique features of this new Anthurium plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual propagation.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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

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

1. Upright and somewhat outwardly spreading plant habit.
2. Dark green leaves.
3. Dark pink-colored spathes with salmon pink-colored spadices that are positioned upright and beyond the foliage on strong and erect scapes.
4. Good inflorescence longevity.

The new Anthurium can be compared to the female parent, the selection 90-026. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Schipluiden, The Netherlands, plants of the new Anthurium differ from plants of the selection 90-026 in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Anthurium are bushier than plants of the selection 90-026.
2. Plants of the new Anthurium have larger leaves than plants of the selection 90-026.
3. Spathe color of plants of the new Anthurium is darker than spathe color of plants of the selection 90-026.

The new Anthurium can be compared to the male parent, the selection 95-003. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Schipluiden, The Netherlands, plants of the new Anthurium differ from plants of the selection 95-003 in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Anthurium have smaller and more durable leaves than plants of the selection 95-003.
2. Spathe color of plants of the new Anthurium is lighter pink than spathe color of plants of the selection 95-003.

The new Anthurium can also be compared to the cultivar Red Love, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 11,005. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Schipluiden, The Netherlands, plants of the new Anthurium differ from plants of the cultivar Red Love in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Anthurium have more rounded leaves than plants of the cultivar Red Love.
2. Plants of the new Anthurium have thicker and more rounded spathes than plants of the cultivar Red Love.
3. Spathe color of plants of the new Anthurium is pink whereas spathe color of plants of the cultivar Red Love is red.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Anthurium, 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 Anthurium.

The photograph on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical potted plant of the cultivar Rijnpilo that was about 38 weeks old.

The photograph on the second sheet comprises a close-up view of a typical inflorescence and leaves of 'Rijnpilo'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

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. The following observations and measurements describe 38-week old plants grown in 19-cm containers in Schipluiden, The Netherlands, in a glass greenhouse with an average day temperature of 25° C. and an average night temperature of 19° C.

Botanical classification: *Anthurium andreanum* cultivar Rijnpilo.

Parentage:

Female parent.—Inventor's proprietary *Anthurium andreanum* selection code number 90-026, not patented.

Male parent.—Inventor's proprietary *Anthurium andreanum* selection code number 95-003, not patented.

Propagation:

Method.—By tissue culture.

Time to develop roots on a tissue-cultured cutting.—About 70 or 84 days at 24° C. or 21° C., respectively.

Root description.—Strong fleshy roots.

Plant description:

Plant shape.—Upright and somewhat outwardly spreading, inverted triangle, symmetrical.

Growth habit.—Freely clumping, bushy and dense. Appropriate for 13 to 35-cm containers. Vigorous.

Plant height.—About 30 to 40 cm.

Crop time.—About 10 months are usually required from planting of young plants to finished plants in a 17-cm container.

Foliage description.—Quantity per plant: About 30 to 40. Length: About 8 to 22 cm. Width: About 5 to 15 cm. Shape: Cordate. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Auriculate; lobes not overlapping. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous, leathery. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color: Young leaves, upper surface: Between 146A and 152A. Young leaves, lower surface: Between 146C and 152C. Mature leaves, upper surface: Darker than 141A; venation, 144A; glossy. Mature leaves, lower surface: Darker than 144A; venation, 151A. Petiole: Length: About 6 to 25 cm. Color: 144B. Geniculum length: About 1 to 2 cm. Geniculum color: 144B.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence arrangement.—Spathes with spadices held beyond the foliage. Flowering structures arise from leaf axils. Continuous flowering year-round; typically about 3 to 8 inflorescences per plant.

Inflorescence longevity.—Inflorescences last about six weeks under winter conditions and about three months under summer conditions; persistent.

Spathe.—Length: About 6 to 8 cm. Width: About 8 to 10 cm. Shape: Cordate. Apex: Apiculate to mucronulate. Base: Auriculate to truncate; lobes not overlapping. Margin: Entire. Texture: Leathery, glabrous, slight blistering. Color: When opening: 48A; glossy. Opened, front surface: 51A; glossy. Opened, back surface: 51C, venation, 51A.

Spadix.—Length: About 4 to 6 cm. Diameter: About 8 mm. Shape: Columnar. Cross section: Rounded. Longitudinal axis: Erect. Color: Immature: Towards apex: 151A. Towards base: 145B. Mature: Close to 33C to 39B.

Flowers.—Quantity per spadix: Numerous, about 150. Shape: Rounded. Diameter: About 1 mm, maximum.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Pollen color: 159B. Gynoecium: Stigma shape: Ovoid.

Scape.—Length: About 20 to 30 cm. Aspect: Strong and erect. Color: 144B.

Seed.—Seed development on plants of the new Anthurium has not been observed.

Disease/pest resistance: Under commercial conditions, plants of the new Anthurium have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens or pests common to Anthurium.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Anthurium plant named 'Rijnpilo', as illustrated and described.

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