



US00PP13327P2

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

(10) **Patent No.: US PP13,327 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Dec. 10, 2002**

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

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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UPOV ROM GITIM Computer Database, GTI JOUVE
Retrieval software, 2002/02, citations for ‘Eckaleka’.*

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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 0 days.

* cited by examiner

(21) Appl. No.: **09/968,332**

Primary Examiner—Bruce R. Campell

(22) Filed: **Sep. 30, 2001**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A01H 5/00**

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

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

(56) **References Cited**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named
‘Eckaleka’, characterized by its inflorescences with pink-
colored flower bracts; dark green-colored leaves; uniform
and mounded plant habit; early flowering; and excellent
post-production longevity.

PP11,200 P * 2/2000 Fruehwirth Plt./307

2 Drawing Sheets

1

2

BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION

Euphorbia pulcherrima.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct culti-
var of Poinsettia plant, botanically known as *Euphorbia*
pulcherrima Willd., and hereinafter referred to by the name
‘Eckaleka’.

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 a naturally-occurring whole plant
mutation of an unnamed proprietary induced mutation, not
patented, that originated by exposing unrooted cuttings of
the *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cultivar Eckabish, dis-
closed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 11,200, to gamma radiation.
The new Poinsettia was discovered and selected by the
Inventor as a single plant within a population of plants of the
irradiated selection on or about Aug. 19, 1998, in a con-
trolled environment in Encinitas, Calif.

Asexual reproduction of the new Poinsettia by terminal
cuttings taken at Encinitas, Calif., since October, 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 ‘Eck-
aleka’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Eckaleka’ as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Inflorescences with pink-colored flower bracts.
2. Dark green-colored leaves.
3. Uniform and mounded plant habit.

4. Early flowering, natural season flower maturity date is
November 26 for plants grown in Encinitas, Calif.; response
time, about 8.5 weeks.

5. Excellent post-production longevity.

Plants of the new Poinsettia are most similar to plants of
the cultivar Eckabish. In side-by-side comparisons con-
ducted in Encinitas, Calif., plants of the new Poinsettia
differed primarily from plants of the cultivar Eckabish in the
following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia had longer leaves than
plants of the cultivar Eckabish.

2. Inflorescences of plants of the new Poinsettia had more
flower bracts than inflorescences of plants of the cultivar
Eckabish.

3. Flower bract color of plants of the new Poinsettia was
pink whereas flower bract color of plants of the cultivar
Eckabish was red.

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 per-
spective view of a typical flowering plant of ‘Eckaleka’
grown in a 16.5-cm container.

The photograph at the top of the second sheet comprises
a top perspective view of a typical flowering plant of
‘Eckaleka’.

The photograph at the bottom of the second sheet is a
close-up view of typical leaves, developing bracts and fully
developed flower bracts of ‘Eckabish’ (top) and ‘Eckaleka’
(bottom).

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 aforementioned photographs, following observations and averaged measurements describe plants grown in Encinitas, Calif. during the winter under commercial practice in a polyethylene-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 and pinched once. Plants were flowered under natural season short day/long night conditions. Plants were about 17.5 weeks from unrooted cuttings when the photographs and the detailed botanical description were taken.

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

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

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of a unnamed proprietary *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. induced mutation, not patented.

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.

Root description.—Thick, fibrous and freely branching.

Plant description:

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

Growth habit.—Upright and uniform plant habit. Moderate vigor.

Plant height.—About 28 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 47 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Quantity: About eight lateral branches develop after pinching. Length: About 25 cm. Diameter: About 6.5 mm. Internode length: About 3 cm. Color: 146A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate, single. Quantity of leaves per lateral branch: About eight. Length: About 10.75 cm. Width: About 9 cm. Shape: Mostly elliptic with irregular lobing. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Acute. Margin: Entire with irregular lobing. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous. Surface: Mostly flat, some undulation. Color: Young and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: Darker than 147A. Young and fully expanded foliage, lower surface: 137A. Venation, upper surface: 147C. Venation, lower surface: 147D. Petiole: Length: About 6.2 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Color: 146C.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type and habit.—Inflorescences are compound corymbs of cyathia with colored flower bracts subtending the cyathia. Inflorescences are not fragrant. Inflorescences persistent.

Natural flowering season.—Autumn/winter in Northern Hemisphere. Flower initiation and development is induced under long nyctoperiod conditions. Response time, about 8.5 weeks; natural season flower maturity date is November 26 for plants grown in Encinitas, Calif.

Post-production longevity.—Plants of the new Poinsettia maintain good substance and bract color for about four weeks under interior conditions.

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

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 27 cm. Height (depth): About 5 to 7 cm.

Flower bracts.—Quantity: About 28 bracts per inflorescence. Length, largest bracts: About 10 cm. Width, largest bracts: About 9.5 cm. Shape: Mostly elliptic with irregular lobing. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Acute. Margin: Entire with irregular lobing. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, velvety. Surface: Mostly flat, some undulation. Orientation: Horizontal to slightly drooping. Color: Developing or transitional bracts, upper surface: Irregular and random areas of 55A and darker than 147A, then becoming mostly 55A. Developing or transitional bracts, lower surface: Irregular and random areas of 54B and 137A, then becoming mostly 54B. Fully developed bracts, upper surface: 54B; color fading to 51B to 51D with subsequent development. Fully developed bracts, lower surface: 54C. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: Same as ground color. Bract petiole: Length: About 4 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Color: 54C.

Cyathia.—Quantity: About 13 per corymb. Diameter of cyathia cluster: About 2.5 by 3 cm. Length: About 1 cm. Width: About 6 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Color: Immature: 144B. Mature: 144A to 144B. Peduncle: Length: About 2 mm. Diameter: Less than 1 mm. Aspect: Strong, erect. Color: 144B. Stamens: Stamen number: About 15 to 20 per cyathium. Anther shape: Oval. Anther length: Less than 1 mm. Anther color: 59B. Amount of pollen: Scarce. Pollen color: 7A. Pistils: None observed. Nectary number: One per cyathia. Nectary color: 14A.

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests 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 'Eckaleka', as illustrated and described.

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