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**van Rijn**

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(54) **ANTHURIUM PLANT NAMED 'RED CORAL'**

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(56) **References Cited**  
**PUBLICATIONS**

UPOV-ROM GTITM Computer Database, 2001/06, GTI Jouve Retrieval Software, citation for 'Red Coral'.\*

\* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Anthurium plant named 'Red Coral', characterized by its upright and somewhat outwardly spreading plant habit; freely clumping growth habit; durable dark green leaves; red-colored spathes with lighter red-colored spadices that are positioned above and beyond the foliage on strong and erect scapes; spadices initially columnar becoming spatulate with subsequent development; freely flowering habit; and good inflorescence longevity.

**2 Drawing Sheets**

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**BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION**

*Anthurium andreanum.*

**VARIETY DENOMINATION**

'Red Coral'.

**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 'Red Coral'.

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 clumping and 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 on or about Nov. 25, 1997 of the Inventor's proprietary *Anthurium andreanum* selection code number 95-018 as the female, or seed, parent with the Inventor's proprietary *Anthurium andreanum* selection code number 97-015 as the male, or pollen, parent. The cultivar Red Coral 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 2000.

Asexual propagation of the new cultivar by meristem 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 tempera-

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ture 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 Red Coral. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Red Coral' as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Upright and somewhat outwardly spreading plant habit.
2. Freely clumping growth habit.
3. Durable dark green leaves.
4. Red-colored spathes with lighter red-colored spadices that are positioned above and beyond the foliage on strong and erect scapes.
5. Spadices initially columnar becoming spatulate with subsequent development.
6. Freely flowering habit.
7. Good inflorescence longevity.

Plants of the new Anthurium can be compared to plants of the female parent, the selection 95-018. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Schipluiden, The Netherlands, plants of the new Anthurium differed from plants of the selection 95-018 in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Anthurium were not as bushy as plants of the selection 95-018.

2. Spadices of plants of the new Anthurium became spatulate with development whereas spadices of plants of the selection 95-018 did not become spatulate with development.

Plants of the new Anthurium can be compared to plants of the male parent, the selection 97-015. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Schipluiden, The Netherlands, plants of the new Anthurium differed from plants of the selection 97-015 in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Anthurium were more compact than plants of the selection 97-015.

2. Leaves of plants of the new Anthurium were smaller than leaves of plants of the selection 97-015.



3. Spathe color of plants of the new Anthuriums was red whereas spathe color of plants of the selection 97-015 was white and pink.

Plants of the new Anthurium can also be compared to plants of the cultivar Baby Red, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 11,468. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Schipluiden, The Netherlands, plants of the new Anthurium differed from plants of the cultivar Baby Red in the following characteristics:

1. Spathes of plants of the new Anthurium were not as flat as spathes of plants of the cultivar Baby Red.

2. Plants of the new Anthurium had light red-colored spadices whereas plants of the cultivar Baby Red had white-colored spadices.

3. Spadices of plants of the new Anthurium became spatulate with development whereas spadices of plants of the cultivar Baby Red did not become spatulate with development.

#### 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 at the top of the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of the cultivar Red Coral that was about 1.5 years old.

The photograph at the bottom of the first sheet comprises a close-up view of a typical developing inflorescence with a columnar spadix.

The photograph at the top of the second sheet comprises a close-up view of a typical fully developed inflorescence of 'Red Coral' with a spatulate-shaped spadix.

The photograph at the bottom of the second sheet comprises a close-up view of the upper surface of a typical mature leaf of 'Red Coral'.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color reference are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. The following observations and measurements describe 1.5-year old plants grown in 17-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 Red Coral.

Parentage:

*Female parent*.—Inventor's proprietary *Anthurium andreanum* selection code number 95-018, not patented.

*Male parent*.—Inventor's proprietary *Anthurium andreanum* selection code number 97-015, not patented.

Propagation:

*Method*.—By meristem culture. *Time to develop roots on a meristem-cultured plant*.—Summer: About 70 days at 24° C. Winter: About 84 days at 21° C.

*Root description*.—Strong fleshy roots.

Plant description:

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

*Growth habit*.—Freely clumping, bushy and dense growth habit. Appropriate for 17 to 35-cm containers. Vigorous.

*Plant height*.—About 45 to 65 cm.

*Plant diameter or spread*.—About 70 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: More than 100. Length: About 10 to 20 cm. Width: About 10 to 13 cm. Shape: Cordate. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Cordate. Margin: Entire. Texture: Leather; glabrous. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color: Young leaves, upper surface: 147A. Young leaves, lower surface: 146B. Mature leaves, upper surface: Closest to 147A. Mature leaves, lower surface: 146B. Venation, upper surface: 144A. Venation, lower surface: 146D. Petiole: Length: About 15 to 25 cm. Color: 144A. Geniculum length: About 2 to 3 cm. Geniculum color: 144A.

Inflorescence description:

*Inflorescence arrangement*.—Spathes with spadices held above and beyond the foliage. Flowering structures arise from leaf axils. Freely and continuous flowering year-round; typically more than 20 inflorescences per plant at one time.

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

*Spathe*.—Length: About 7 to 10 cm. Width: About 9 to 12 cm. Shape: Roughly cordate. Apex: Apiculate to mucronulate. Base: Auriculate; lobes not overlapping. Margin: Entire. Texture: Leathery; glabrous; moderate blistering. Color: When opening, front and back surfaces: 47A overlain with a green, 144A, blush. Fully developed, front surface: 45B; towards lateral margins, overlain with 144A; glossy. Fully opened, back surface: 50A; glossy.

*Spadix*.—Length, immature and mature: About 5 to 7 cm. Diameter: Immature: About 1 cm. Mature: Base, about 1 cm; apex, about 3.5 cm. Shape: Immature: Columnar. Mature: Spatulate. Cross section: Immature: Rounded. Mature: Base, rounded; apex, linear. Longitudinal axis: Erect. Color: Immature: Towards apex, 47D; towards base, 152D. Mature: Towards apex, 47B; towards base, 51A.

*Flowers*.—Quantity per spadix: Numerous, about 300. Shape: Rounded. Diameter: About 1 mm, maximum.

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

*Scape*.—Length: About 30 to 45 cm. Aspect: Strong and erect. Color: 181B.

*Seed/fruit*.—Seed/fruit development on plants of the new Anthurium has not been observed to date.

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 'Red Coral', as illustrated and described.

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