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Hooijman

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(54) **HYPERICUM PLANT NAMED 'ESMAMBER'**

(58) **Field of Search** Plt./226, 263

(50) Latin Name: *Hypericum androsaemum*
Varietal Denomination: **Esmamber**

(56) **References Cited**
PUBLICATIONS

(75) Inventor: **Aloysius A. J. Hooijman**, Aalsmeer
(NL)

UPOV-ROM GTITM, Plant Variety Database, 2003/05,
GTI Jouve Retrieval Software, Citation for 'Esmamber'.*

(73) Assignee: **Esmeralda Breeding B.V.**, Aalsmeer
(NL)

* cited by examiner

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

Primary Examiner—Anne Marie Grunberg

Assistant Examiner—June Hwu

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—C. A. Whealy

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(22) Filed: **Aug. 7, 2003**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Hypericum plant named
'Esmamber', characterized by its upright plant habit; dark
green-colored leaves; orange to light orange colored fruits;
and good postproduction longevity.

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A10H 5/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./226**

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical classification/cultivar designation: *Hypericum androsaemum* cultivar Esmamber.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Hypericum plant, botanically known as *Hypericum androsaemum*, commercially used as cut stems with fruits, and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Esmamber'.

The new Hypericum is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in El Quinche, Pichincha, Ecuador. The objective of the breeding program was to develop cut Hypericum varieties with attractive fruit coloration.

The new cultivar originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in October, 1999 of a proprietary selection of *Hypericum androsaemum* identified as Code 02, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Hypericum androsaemum* identified as Code 04, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The cultivar Esmamber was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled environment in El Quinche, Pichincha, Ecuador.

Asexual reproduction of the new Hypericum by terminal cuttings taken at El Quinche, Pichincha, Ecuador since August, 2000, has shown that the unique features of this new Hypericum are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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

1. Upright plant habit.
2. Dark green-colored leaves.
3. Orange to light orange colored fruits.
4. Good postproduction longevity.

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Plants of the new Hypericum differ from plants of the female parent selection identified as Code 02 in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Hypericum have shorter leaves than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Hypericum have smaller, but more rounded fruits than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new Hypericum and plants of the female parent selection differ in fruit coloration.

Plants of the new Hypericum differ from plants of the male parent selection identified as Code 04 in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Hypericum have longer leaves than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Hypericum are more freely flowering than plants of the male parent selection.
3. Plants of the new Hypericum have larger and more rounded fruits than plants of the male parent selection.
4. Plants of the new Hypericum and plants of the male parent selection differ in fruit coloration.

Plants of the new Hypericum differ from plants of the Hypericum cultivar Esmcoral, U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 10/637,014 filed concurrently, in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Hypericum have more rounded fruits than plants of the cultivar Esmcoral.
2. Plants of the new Hypericum and the cultivar Esmcoral differ in fruit coloration.

Plants of the new Hypericum can be compared to plant of the Hypericum cultivar Bosapin, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 10,993. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in El Quinche, Pichincha, Ecuador, plants of the new Hypericum differed from plants of the cultivar Bosapin in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Hypericum had shorter leaves than plants of the cultivar Bosapin.
2. Plants of the new Hypericum had smaller, but more rounded fruits than plants of the cultivar Bosapin.

3. Plants of the new *Hypericum* and the cultivar Bosapin differed in fruit coloration.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

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

The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical stem of 'Esmamber' in fruit.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet is a close-up view of a typical cluster of fruits, the upper surface of a typical leaf, and the lower surface of a typical leaf of 'Esmamber'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The new *Hypericum* 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 measurements describe plants grown in El Quinche, Pichincha, Ecuador, in an outdoor nursery and under commercial production practices. Plants were about one year old. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 12 to 30° C. and day temperatures ranged from 5 to 12° C. Plants were pinched about two weeks after planting. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Hypericum androsaemum* cultivar Esmamber.

Parentage:

Female parent.—Proprietary selection of *Hypericum androsaemum* identified as Code 02, not patented.

Male parent.—Proprietary selection of *Hypericum androsaemum* identified as Code 04, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About 7 to 10 days at 22 to 30° C.

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—About 28 to 35 days at 22 to 30° C.

Root description.—Fibrous, fine; color, 177B.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching, dense.

Plant description:

Plant form.—Upright and somewhat outwardly spreading perennial woody shrub; erect inverted triangle.

Growth habit.—Moderately vigorous. Freely basal branching; dense and bushy growth habit.

Plant height.—About 83.5 cm.

Plant width (spread).—About 38.6 cm.

Quantity of stems per year.—About 4.4; production of stems increases with age of plants.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 83.5 cm. Diameter: About 5.5 mm. Internode length: About 5.9 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth; glabrous. Color: 165A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Opposite, simple; sessile. Length: About 6.3 cm. Width: About 3.9 cm. Shape: Oval to lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Base: Cordate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous; smooth. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color: Developing leaves, upper surface: 137B. Developing leaves, lower surface: 191B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: 137A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: 138B. Venation, upper surface: 157B. Venation, lower surface: 142C.

Flower description:

Flower type and habit.—Single flowers arranged in terminal compound umbels with about 20 flowers per lateral branch. Flowers fragrant. Flowers not persistent. Flowers face upright.

Natural flowering season.—Summer, typically July through early September in The Netherlands; flowering period typically lasts about 60 days.

Postproduction longevity.—Cut stems are typically harvested when all flowers have developed fruits. Flowers last about three days on the plant. Postproduction longevity of cut stems with fruits about 14 to 18 days.

Inflorescence height.—About 11.3 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 9.7 cm.

Flower buds.—Height: About 1 cm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Color: Towards the apex, 13A; towards the base, 13B.

Flowers.—Diameter: About 2.3 cm. Depth: About 1.4 cm.

Petals.—Quantity per flower: Typically five. Length: About 1.2 cm. Width: About 7 mm. Shape: Oval. Aspect: Incurved. Apex: Rounded. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Developing petals, upper surface: 12A. Developing petals, lower surface: 12B. Fully expanded petals, upper surface: 13A. Fully expanded petals, lower surface: 12B.

Sepals.—Quantity per flower: Typically five. Length: About 1.1 cm. Width: About 9 mm. Shape: Oval. Apex: Acute to rounded. Base: Rounded. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Developing sepals, upper surface: 143A. Developing sepals, lower surface: 146B. Fully developed sepals, upper surface: 137A. Fully developed sepals, lower surface: 138B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 5.4 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Orientation: Erect to about 50° from vertical. Strength: Strong to moderately strong. Color: 178A.

Pedicels.—Length: About 1.5 cm. Diameter: About 1.7 mm. Orientation: Erect to about 55° from vertical. Strength: Moderately strong. Color: 144A.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per flower: About 102. Anther shape: Oval. Anther length: About 0.5 mm. Anther color: 22A. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: 10A. Pistils: Quantity per flower: Typically three. Pistil length: About 1.1 cm. Stigma shape: Globular. Stigma color: 59B. Style length: About 5 mm. Style color: 2B. Ovary color: 1A.

Fruits.—Quantity per flower: One. Days to ripening: About 52 to 56. Type: Capsule. Shape: Ellipsoidal. Length: About 1 cm. Diameter: About 8 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Towards apex, 168A; towards base, 168D.

Seeds.—Length: About 0.9 mm. Diameter: About 0.4 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: 200B.

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Disease/pest resistance: Plants of the new Hypericum have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to Hypericum.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new Hypericum have been observed to tolerate temperatures ranging from 0 to 30° C.

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It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Hypericum plant named 'Esmamber', as illustrated and described.

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