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Bunker

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(54) **BRACTEANTHA PLANT NAMED**
'REDBRAMAG'

(50) Latin Name: *Bracteantha bracteata*
Varietal Denomination: **Redbramag**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./359**

(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./359**

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PP12,966 P2 * 9/2002 Bunker Plt./359

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

UPOV ROM GTITM Computer Database, GTI Jouve
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Bracteantha* named
'Redbramag', characterized by its compact and bushy
growth habit; upright, outwardly spreading and rounded
plant form; freely-flowering habit; red purple-colored
involucral bracts and yellow orange-colored disc florets; and
short and strong peduncles that hold inflorescences above
the foliage.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical classification/cultivar designation: *Bracteantha*
bracteata cultivar Redbramag.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Bracteantha* plant, botanically known as *Bracteantha*
bracteata and referred to by the name 'Redbramag'.

The new *Bracteantha* is a product of a planned breeding
program conducted by the Inventor in Redland Bay,
Queensland, Australia. The objective of the program is to
create and develop *Bracteantha* cultivars with a compact
growth habit, numerous inflorescences with attractive
involucral bract coloration and long-lasting inflorescences.

The new *Bracteantha* originated from a cross-pollination
by the Inventor in January, 1999, of the *Bracteantha* *brac-*
teata cultivar Redbrapin, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.
12,966, as the female, or seed, parent with an unidentified
selection of *Bracteantha bracteata*, not patented, as the
male, or pollen, parent. The new *Bracteantha* was discov-
ered and selected by the Inventor as a plant within the
progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled envi-
ronment in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia in
September, 2000. The selection of the new *Bracteantha* was
based on its red purple-colored involucral bracts and com-
pact growth habit.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Bracteantha* by terminal
cuttings taken in a controlled environment in Redland Bay,
Queensland, Australia since May, 2001, has shown that the
unique features of this new *Bracteantha* are stable and
reproduced true to type in successive generations.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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

The following characteristics have been repeatedly
observed and are determined to be basic characteristics of
'Redbramag' and distinguish the new *Bracteantha* as a new
and distinct cultivar:

1. Compact and bushy growth habit.
2. Upright, outwardly spreading and rounded plant form.
3. Freely-flowering habit.
4. Red purple-colored involucral bracts and yellow
orange-colored disc florets.
5. Short and strong peduncles that hold inflorescences
above the foliage.

Plants of the new *Bracteantha* can be compared to plants
of the female parent, the cultivar Redbrapin. In side-by-side
comparisons conducted by the Inventor in Redland Bay,
Queensland, Australia, plants of the new *Bracteantha* dif-
fered from plants of the cultivar Redbrapin in the following
characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Bracteantha* had larger inflorescences
than plants of the cultivar Redbrapin.
2. Plants of the new *Bracteantha* had circular inflores-
cences whereas plants of the cultivar Redbrapin had
star-shaped inflorescences.
3. Plants of the new *Bracteantha* had more involucral
bracts per inflorescence than plants of the cultivar
Redbrapin.

4. Plants of the new *Bracteantha* had red purple-colored involucre bracts whereas plants of the cultivar Redbrapin had pink-colored involucre bracts.

Plants of the new *Bracteantha* can also be compared to plants of the cultivar Colourburst Pink, not patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted by the Inventor in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia, plants of the new *Bracteantha* differed from plants of the cultivar Colourburst Pink in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Bracteantha* had larger inflorescences than plants of the cultivar Colourburst Pink.
2. Plants of the new *Bracteantha* had red purple-colored involucre bracts whereas plants of the cultivar Colourburst Pink had pale pink-colored involucre bracts.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

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

The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical plant of 'Redbramag' grown in a container.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a close-up view of a typical inflorescence of 'Redbramag'. Plants used for the photographs were grown in 15-cm containers during the spring in an outdoor nursery and were about three months old when the photographs were taken.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia during the spring and summer under outdoor conditions with day temperatures ranging from 15 to 30° C. and night temperatures ranging from 10 to 15° C. Rooted liners of the new *Bracteantha* were planted in three-gallon containers and grown for about six months. Color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Bracteantha bracteata* cultivar Redbramag.

Parentage:

Female or seed parent.—*Bracteantha bracteata* cultivar Redbrapin, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,966.

Male or pollen parent.—Unidentified selection of *Bracteantha bracteata*, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—Summer: About one week at 30° C. Winter: About two weeks at 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant.—Summer: About three weeks at 30° C. Winter: About four weeks at 20° C.

Root description.—Fine to fibrous; pale brown in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely-branching.

Plant description:

General appearance.—Compact and bushy growth habit; upright, outwardly spreading and rounded plant form with dense foliage and inflorescences held

above the foliage on short peduncles. Vigorous growth habit. Freely branching, about 345 lateral branches per plant. Appropriate for three-gallon containers.

Plant height.—About 44 cm.

Plant width.—About 55 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Length: About 46.7 cm. Width: About 1.1 cm. Internode length: About 1.2 cm. Aspect: Erect. Strength: Strong. Texture: Slightly pubescent. Color: 143C.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate, single; sessile. Length: About 7.4 cm. Width: About 1.6 cm. Shape: Linear elliptic. Margin: Entire. Apex: Acute. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Leathery; smooth, glabrous. Venation pattern: Narrowly arcuate to reticulate. Color: Developing and fully expanded leaves, upper surface: 137A; venation, close to 137A. Developing and fully expanded leaves, lower surface: 137C, venation, 144D.

Flower description:

Inflorescence form.—Daisy-type composite inflorescence form. Inflorescences arranged acropetally on a capitulum. Inflorescences circular in shape.

Inflorescence longevity.—Inflorescences last on the plant for about three weeks. Inflorescences persistent.

Natural flowering season.—Natural flowering season is year-round in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia; flowering continuous.

Quantity of inflorescences.—One terminal inflorescence per lateral branch, about 162 inflorescences per plant at one time.

Fragrance.—Moderate; sweet.

Inflorescence aspect.—Cupped.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 3.7 cm.

Inflorescence depth (height).—About 1.4 cm.

Disc diameter.—About 9.9 mm.

Receptacle diameter.—About 1.6 cm.

Receptacle height.—About 4.6 mm.

Inflorescence buds.—Length: About 1.5 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Shape: Roughly spherical. Color: 64A.

Involucre bracts.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 206 in multiple whorls. Length: About 1 cm. Width: About 2.8 cm. Shape: Ligulate, concave. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, papery, stiff, satiny. Color: When opening and fully opened, inner whorls, upper surface: 61B, towards the base, close to 155D. When opening and fully opened, outer whorls upper surface: 61A, towards the base, close to 155D. When opening and fully opened, inner whorls, lower surface: 60D, towards the base, close to 155D. When opening and fully opened, outer whorls, lower surface: 177D, towards the base, close to 155D.

Disc florets.—Arrangement: Massed in the center of the receptacle with one whorl of filiform florets at the perimeter of the disc. Quantity per inflorescence: About 603. Shape: Tubular with five lobes. Length: About 8.9 mm. Diameter, apex: About 1.1 mm. Diameter, base: About 0.4 mm. Color, immature: 23B. Color, mature: Towards the apex, 24B; towards the base, 22B.

Peduncle.—Length: About 5.3 cm. Diameter: About 2.9 mm. Aspect: Erect. Strength: Strong. Texture: Slightly pubescent. Color: 143C.

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Androecium.—Present only on disc florets; minute.
Arrangement: Fused anther tube with five long thin linear anthers surrounding the style. Anther length: Less than 1 mm. Anther color: Yellow. Amount of pollen: Moderate. Pollen color: Yellow.

Gynoecium.—Present on both filiform and disc florets; minute. Quantity per floret: One. Style color: 23A towards the stigma; towards the base, pale yellow. Stigma shape: Bi-parted. Stigma color: 23A.

Seed.—Seed development has not been observed.

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

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Bracteantha* have been observed to tolerate temperatures from -4 to 40° C. It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of *Bracteantha* plant named ‘Redbramag’, as illustrated and described.

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