



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

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(54) **PHOTINIA PLANT NAMED ‘PARRED’**

(50) Latin Name: *Photinia glabra*  
Varietal Denomination: **Parred**

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**Plt./263**

See application file for complete search history.

*Primary Examiner*—Kent Bell

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Photinia* plant named ‘Parred’  
characterized by its upright and outwardly spreading plant  
habit; grey-purple stems; leaves that are grey-red when  
developing and green when fully expanded; and undulating  
leaves with serrulate margins.

**1 Drawing Sheet**

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Botanical classification: *Photinia glabra*.  
Variety denomination: ‘Parred’.

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct culti-  
var of *Photinia* plant, botanically known as *Photinia glabra*,  
and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Parred’.

The new *Photinia* is a product of a planned breeding  
program conducted by the Inventor in Kulnura, NSW  
Australia. The objective of the breeding program was to  
develop new *Photinia* cultivars with attractive habit and  
foliage.

The new cultivar originated from open pollination with  
*Photinia* ‘Red Robin’ (not patented) as the female parent  
with an unknown male parent in 1996. The cultivar ‘Parred’  
was discovered and selected by the Inventor in 1997 as a  
single plant within the progeny of the open pollination.

The first asexual reproduction of the new *Photinia* was in  
1997 by terminal cuttings at Kulnura, Australia. The unique  
features of this new *Photinia* 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 ‘Parred’.  
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Parred’ as  
a new and distinct cultivar.

1. Upright plant habit.
2. Grey-Purple stem coloration.
3. Leaves that are grey-red when developing and green  
when fully expanded.
4. Lightly undulating leaves with serrulate margins.
5. Leaf shape oblong.

The closest comparison cultivar is the female parent ‘Red  
Robin’. Plants of the new *Photinia* were compared to plants  
of the *Photinia* cultivar ‘Red Robin’. In side-by-side com-  
parisons conducted in Kulnura, Australia, plants of the new  
*Photinia* differed from plants of the cultivar ‘Red Robin’ in  
the following characteristics:

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1. Plants of the new *Photinia* had more lateral branches  
than ‘Red Robin’.
2. Plants of the new *Photinia* had a more upright habit  
than ‘Red Robin’.
3. Plants of the new *Photinia* have obovate leaves while  
‘Red Robin’ has oblanceolate shaped leaves.
4. Plants of the new *Photinia* have darker leaves than ‘Red  
Robin’.
5. Plants of the new *Photinia* have shorter leaves than  
‘Red Robin’.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs illustrate the distinguish-  
ing traits of *Photinia* ‘Parred’.

The photograph at the top of the sheet is a side view of a  
2 year old plant.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet is a close-up  
view of a leaf.

The photographs were taken using conventional tech-  
niques and although colors may appear different from actual  
colors due to light reflectance it is as accurate as possible by  
conventional photographic techniques.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The new *Photinia* has not been observed under all pos-  
sible 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 is a detailed description of the new *Pho-*  
*tinia* cultivar named ‘Parred’. Data was collected Kulnura,  
NSW Australia from 2 year old plants raised in 250 mm pots  
in commercial grade, soil-less potting mix in full sun. The  
plants were grown on their own roots from cuttings. In the  
following description, color references are made to The  
Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition.

Botanical classification: *Photinia glabra* cultivar ‘Parred’.  
Parentage:

*Female parent*.—*Photinia* ‘Red Robin’.

*Male parent*.—Unknown.

Propagation: Terminal cuttings.

Time to initiate roots: About 60 days at 20 degrees Centigrade.

Time to produce a rooted young plant. About 120 days at 20 degrees Centigrade.

Root description: Medium thickness; dark brown in color.

Plant description:

*Plant form.*—Upright perennial evergreen shrub.

*Growth habit.*—Moderately vigorous. Dense and bushy growth habit.

*Plant height.*—1.5 m.

*Plant width.*—About 1.5 m.

Lateral branches: Quantity per plant: About 8. Length: 11 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Internode length: About 3.2 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth. Color: 185A to 179A.

Foliage description: Leaves: alternate, single, and generally symmetrical. Length: About 87 mm. Width: About 47 mm. Shape: oblong. Apex: apiculate. Base: Obtuse-cuneate. Margin: Serrulate; lightly undulating. Texture: Glabrous; leathery. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color:

Immature leaves, upper surface: 181A; lower surface: 185C. Mature leaves, upper surface: 135B; lower surface 143C. Petiole: Length: About 7.1 mm. Diameter: About 2–3 mm. Young petiole color: 183A. Mature petiole color: 139A. Stipules: Quantity per leaf: Two. Arrangement/appearance: One stipule on either side of the base of the petiole; scale-like. Length: About 7.2 mm. Color: Young stipule color: 183A. Mature stipule color: 139A.

Flower description: Flowers have not been observed.

Disease/pest resistance: In comparison to other known *Photinia* cultivars, plants of the new *Photinia* have been observed to be relatively more resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Photinia*.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Photinia* have been observed to tolerate temperatures ranging from –15 to 43 degree. C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Photinia* plant named ‘Parred’, as described and illustrated.

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