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Robb

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

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

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./226**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./226**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Photinia* plant named ‘Parsur’
characterized by its upright and outwardly spreading plant
habit; dark reddish brown stem coloration; leaves that are
brown 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: ‘Parsur’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Photinia* plant, botanically known as *Photinia glabra*, and
hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Parsur’. The new *Pho-*
tinia is a product of a planned breeding program conducted
by the Inventor in Kulnurra, NSW Australia. The objective
of the breeding program was to develop new *Photinia* culti-
vars 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 2000. The cultivar ‘Parsur’
was discovered and selected by the Inventor in 2001 as a
single plant within the progeny. ‘Parsur’ was discovered in
an outdoor field from plants that were started in a green-
house and then transplanted outdoors.

The first asexual reproduction of the new *Photinia* was in
2001 by terminal cuttings taken at Kulnurra, Australia. The
unique features of this new *Photinia* are stable and repro-
duced 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 ‘Parsur’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Parsur’ as
a new and distinct cultivar:

1. An upright plant habit.
2. Greyed-Purple stem coloration.
3. Leaves that are greyed-red when developing and green
when fully expanded.
4. Medium to strong undulating leaves with serrulate mar-
gins.
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-

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parisons conducted in Kulnurra, Australia, plants of the new
Photinia differed from plants of the cultivar ‘Red Robin’ in
the following characteristics:

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 elliptic-slightly obo-
vate 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’.

Characteristic	Parsur	Red Robin
Branching Strength	Medium	Weak
# of lateral branches	8	4
Colour young shoot	183A	183A
Undulation of margin	Strong	Weak
Mature leaf blade length	100 mm	126 mm
Mature leaf blade width	32 mm	50 mm
Length to width ratio	3.1	2.5
Shape of apex	Obtuse	Apiculate
Mature leaf undulation of margin	Strong	Weak
Petiole length	10 mm	20 mm

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

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

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 several leaves.

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 possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature and light intensity, without, however, any variance in genotype. The following is a detailed description of the new *Photinia* cultivar named 'Parsur'. Data was collected Kulnura, NSW Australia from plants raised in 200 mm pots in commercial grade, soilless 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 'Parsur'.

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: Vigorous. Dense and bushy growth habit.

Plant height: 4 m.

Plant width: About 2 m.

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

Foliage description: Stems: Color Greyed-Purple 181A; diameter 5 mm. 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. 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: Upper surface: Green flushed red 147A.

Flower description: Flowers have not been observed.

Seed description: Seed production has 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.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Photinia* plant named 'Parsur', as described and illustrated.

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