



(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Kelly et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP20,900 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 30, 2010**

(54) **PIN OAK TREE NAMED ‘PWJR08’**

(50) Latin Name: *Quercus palustris*
Varietal Denomination: **PWJR08**

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

(21) Appl. No.: **12/315,680**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 4, 2008**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./225**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./225**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new variety of *Quercus palustris* Pin Oak tree substantially
as herein shown and described, characterized particularly by
a combination of glossy foliage, new growth leaves that are
pubescent, upright growth habit and orange-red Fall color.

8 Drawing Sheets

1

Latin name of genus and species: *Quercus palustris*.
Variety denomination: ‘PWJR08’.

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety
of *Quercus palustris*, which has been given the varietal name
‘PWJR08’. One of the inventors discovered the new tree as a
chance seedling growing in a cultivated area of a nursery in St.
Paul, Oreg. The new tree was first asexually propagated at the
direction of the other inventor. This cultivated area also con-
tained other seedling oak trees. The new variety differed from
these other seedling oak trees growing in this area by its
glossy foliage, pubescent new growth, upright growth habit
and orange-red fall color.

The parentage of this new tree is unknown, but it is defi-
nitely a Pin Oak type tree and the inventors are convinced it is
a new variety of *Quercus palustris*.

The original tree had been purchased as a 5–6 foot, bare
root whip liner in the spring of 1992, and at that time was
planted in a cultivated liner field of a nursery. This tree had
grown from a seed. Having recognized this tree as unique, one
of the inventors transplanted the tree to a landscape setting
adjacent to the inventor’s front yard at St. Paul, Oreg. in the
spring of 1999, where it has remained since that time. It is now
about 19 years old.

The description of this new Oak variety is based on obser-
vations of this original tree and of asexually propagated prog-
eny, asexually propagated at and being grown at a nursery in
Canby, Oreg.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

As the original tree of the new variety was observed, the
uniqueness of this tree became apparent because of its unique
branching habit, ascending growth habit, glossy summer foli-
age, pubescent new growth and orange-red fall color. These
characteristics distinguish our new tree from other *Quercus*
palustris Pin Oaks of which we are aware, such as *Quercus*
palustris ‘Pringreen’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,093) and *Quercus*
palustris ‘Sovereign’ (not patented).

The new variety was asexually propagated by chip budding
in 2000 at the direction of one of the inventors, in Canby,

2

Oreg. The progeny have thus far proven to retain the unique
branching habit, ascending growth habit, glossy summer foli-
age, pubescent new growth and orange-red fall color of the
original tree, even as smaller plants. This propagation and
observation of the resulting progeny have proven the charac-
teristics of our new variety to be firmly fixed and reproduce
true to type. Furthermore, these observations have confirmed
to the inventors that the new variety represents a new and
improved variety of *Quercus palustris* oak tree.

This unique tree differs from trees known to the inventors
of the *Quercus palustris* species in its upright habit compared
to a more pendulous habit typical of the species, pubescent
new growth compared to non-pubescent new growth typical
of the species, glossy foliage compared to matte foliage typi-
cal of the species, orange-red fall color compared to red fall
color typical of the species and smaller acorns compared to
the larger acorns typical of the species.

This unique tree differs from *Quercus palustris* ‘Pringreen’
in its broader, more pyramidal form compared to a more
columnar or fastigate form of ‘Pringreen’, its pubescent new
growth compared to non-pubescent new growth of ‘Pring-
reen’, its glossy foliage compared to matte foliage of ‘Pring-
reen’ and its orange-red fall color compared to the deeper red
fall color of ‘Pringreen’.

This unique tree differs from *Quercus palustris* ‘Sover-
eign’ in its pubescent new growth compared to non-pubescent
new growth of ‘Sovereign’, its darker green foliage compared
to lighter green foliage of ‘Sovereign’ and its orange-red fall
color compared to the deeper red fall color of ‘Sovereign’.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying photographs depict the color of the tree
and foliage of our new variety as nearly true as is reasonably
possible to make the same in a color illustration of this char-
acter.

FIG. 1 is a photograph of the original tree of our new
variety illustrating its upright growth habit.

FIG. 2 is a close up photograph of a portion of a four year
old tree of our new variety showing its upright and ascending
branching habit.

FIG. 3 is a close up of the upper surface of leaves of trees of our new variety showing the glossy characteristic of the foliage.

FIG. 4 is a photograph of the underside of a leaf of our new variety.

FIG. 5 is a close up of a portion of new growth leaves of our new variety, illustrating pubescence of the leaves.

FIG. 6 is a photograph of leaves of our new variety in Fall color.

FIG. 7 is a photograph of a portion of a branch of a tree of our new variety.

FIG. 8 is a photograph of the bark of the original tree of our new variety, illustrating the moderately ridged nature of the bark and the color of striations of the bark.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Our 'PWJR08' variety of Oak tree is currently growing at an observation site in St. Paul, Oreg. It is located in an area of Oregon that has a deep, alluvial, Qutama Loam soil type and receives approximately 40 inches of rain per year. Clackamas County, Oreg. is in USDA Hardiness Zone 8A.

Our new tree has not been observed under all growing conditions, and thus, variations may occur as a result of different growing conditions.

The following is a detailed description of our new variety of our new tree with color terminology in accordance with The Royal Horticultural Society (R.H.S.) Colour Chart, copyright 2001, published by The Royal Horticultural Society in London. The observations are of the original tree growing in the landscape setting at St. Paul, Oreg.; of 4 year old asexually propagated progeny growing at a nursery in St. Paul, Oreg.; and of a 2 year old asexually propagated progeny growing at a nursery in Canby, Oreg.

Parentage: Discovered as a chance seedling growing in a cultivated area of a nursery in St. Paul, Oreg. The parentage of this tree is believed be *Quercus palustris* (pollen parent) and *Quercus palustris* (seed parent).

Tree shape: Upright, broadly pyramidal canopy, with a central leader.

Trunk: The trunk is typical of the species with a strong central leader. At about age 2 yr., the initially discovered tree had a diameter of about 1/2 inches in diameter measured 6 inches above the ground.

Bark: Bark is smooth, and green in color (RHS 137C) on young trees. Mature bark is grey in color (RHS 198D) with striations of grey-brown (RHS 199D), becoming moderately ridged.

Trunk lenticels:

Shape.—Oval-elongated.

Size.—About 1/64 inch.

Color.—Grey-brown (RHS N163B).

Leaf stomata.—Shape: irregular. Size: 1/32 inch. Color: green (RHS 163B).

Size and growth rate: The original tree of our variety is currently eighteen and one-half inches in diameter at 54 inches above the ground with a similar caliper measurement at 6 inches above the ground, it is about 50 feet high, and about 35 feet wide, thus providing an overall height to width ratio of about one and one-half to one. Since transplanting to the observation site as a 4 1/2 inch caliper transplant, the original tree has had an average growth in caliper of about 1 1/2 inches per year and vegetative growth of approximately 36 inches per year.

Branching habit: Branching is upright and ascending with strong branch attachments. Primary branches emerge from the trunk at about a 35-degree angle to the leader.

Branches: Surface texture is smooth. Color is green (RHS 137C). Branch lenticels: On a branch having a 2 inch caliper, average branch lenticel size is about one-fourth inch. The lenticel shape is oval-elongated. Lenticel color is yellow-white (RHS 158C) to greyed-yellow (RHS 162C).

Foliage: The tree has leaves that are mostly typical of *Q. palustris*.

Shape: Alternate, simple, obovate to elliptic, 6 to 7 inches long, 3 to 4 inches wide, with one and one-quarter inch to one and one-half inch lobes. Sinuses are terminal, long and acuminate.

Color: Summer color of upper leaf surface is green and glossy (RHS N134C); summer color of lower leaf surface is yellow-green (RHS 145D). Fall color of upper leaf surface is orange-red (RHS 33A) to red (RHS 44A); fall color of lower leaf surface is purple-red (RHS 183A) to grey-red (RHS 180A). Spring color of upper leaf surface is green and glossy (RHS 134C); spring color of lower leaf surface is yellow-green (RHS 145C). Vein color is green (RHS 145A).

Pubescence: Location, upper and lower surface on new foliage; color yellow-green (RHS 145D).

Overall shape: Lobed.

Base: Cuneate.

Apex: Truncate.

Surface texture: Smooth, glossy.

Petiole: Average length approximately 2 inches to two and one-half inches. Diameter one-quarter inch to five-eighths inch. Surface texture is smooth-matte. Color is red-purple (RHS 61B).

Buds:

Typical of the species, being imbricate, conical to ovate, size.—One-sixteenth inch to one-quarter inch long.

Diameter.—One-quarter inch; color is grey-brown (RHS 199A) to grey-brown (RHS N199A), with ciliate scale margins.

Flowers: Typical of the species, monoecious. The staminate catkins are pendent and clustered. The individual flowers comprise a 5 to 6 lobed calyx that encloses 2 to 3 stamens. Pistillate flowers are: solitary or in 2 to 3 flowered spikes from the axils of the new leaves. Individual pistillate flowers consist of: a cup-shaped, lobed calyx surrounding the ovary, with the whole partly enclosed in an involucre.

Fruit: Acorns are atypical of species. Acorns are smaller than the species, oval and compressed; one-quarter inch to three-eighths inch long; one-quarter inch to three-eighths inch in diameter; stock, short with a diameter of one-thirty second inch; length one-thirty second inch; approximately one-third of the acorn is covered by the cap. The acorn is green in color (RHS N138C). Striations: vertical; color: yellow-green (RHS 144C). The cap color is grey-brown (RHS 199C).

Root system: The root system is typical of the species being fibrous with a strong tap root development.

Pest and disease resistance: No pests or diseases have been observed. Tolerance to pH soil conditions is unknown.

Winter hardiness: Typical of the species at Zone 4A.

We claim:

1. A new variety of *Quercus palustris* Pin Oak tree substantially as herein shown and described, characterized particularly by a combination of glossy foliage, new growth leaves that are pubescent, upright growth habit and orange-red Fall color.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

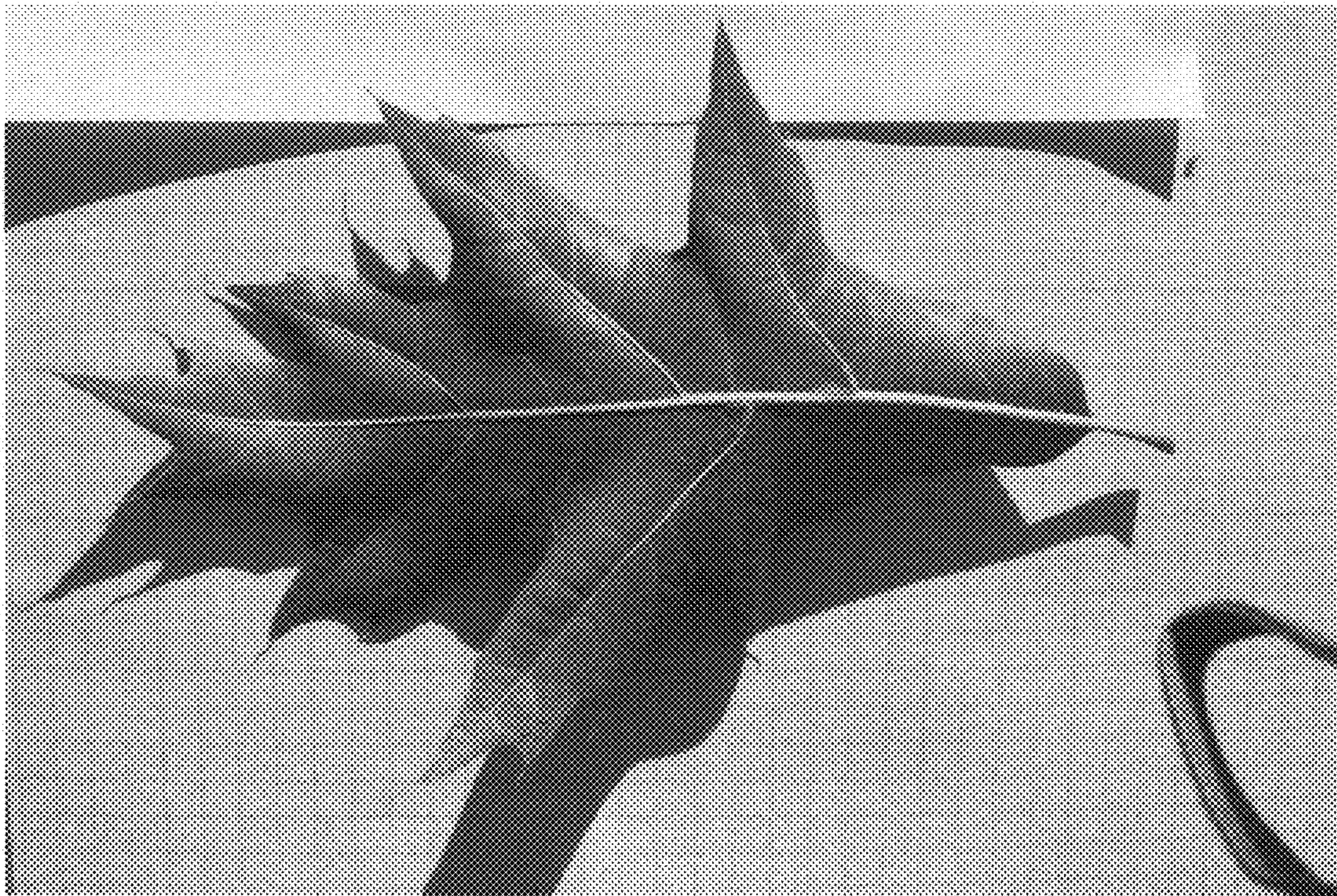


Fig. 4

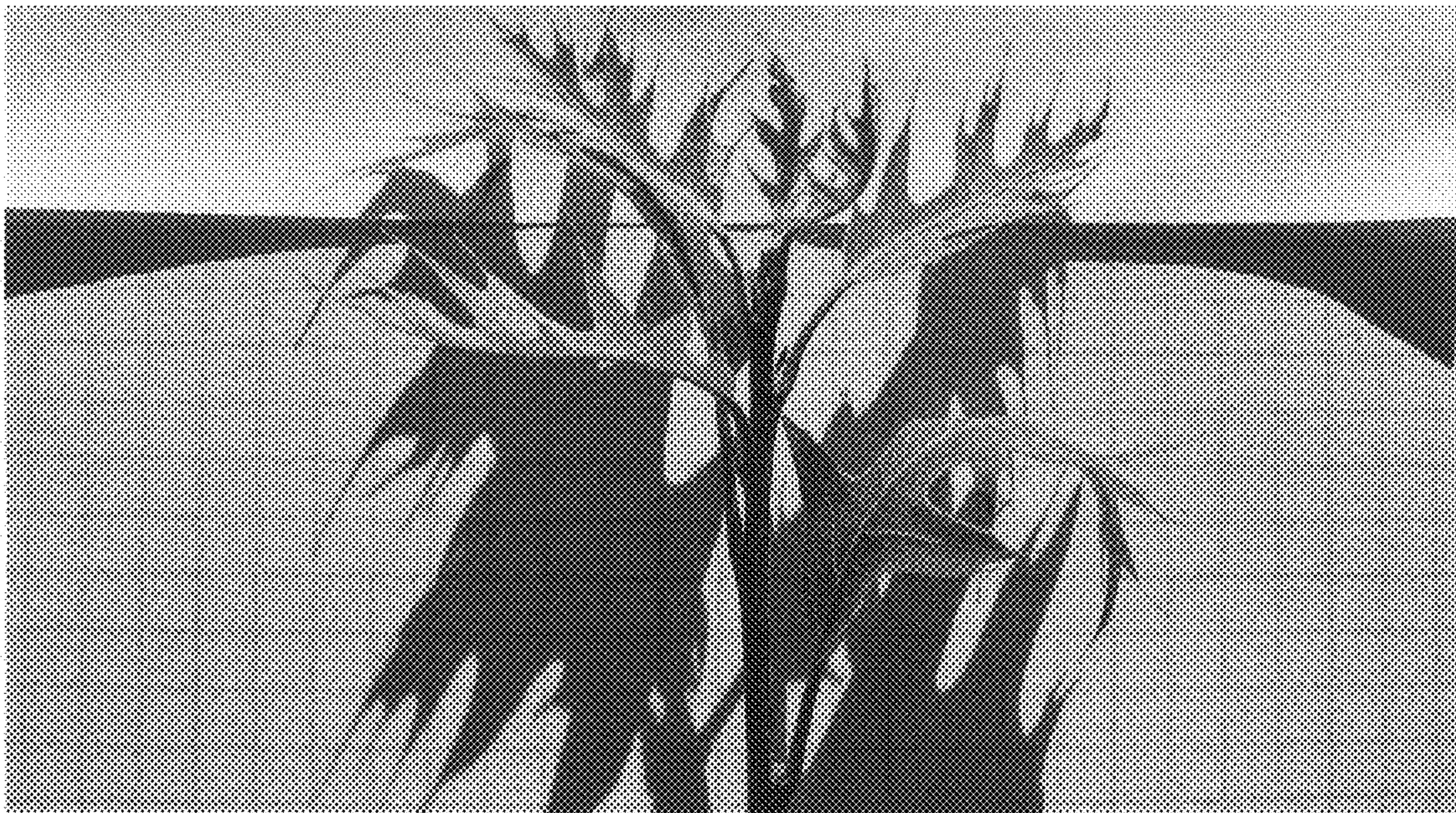


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

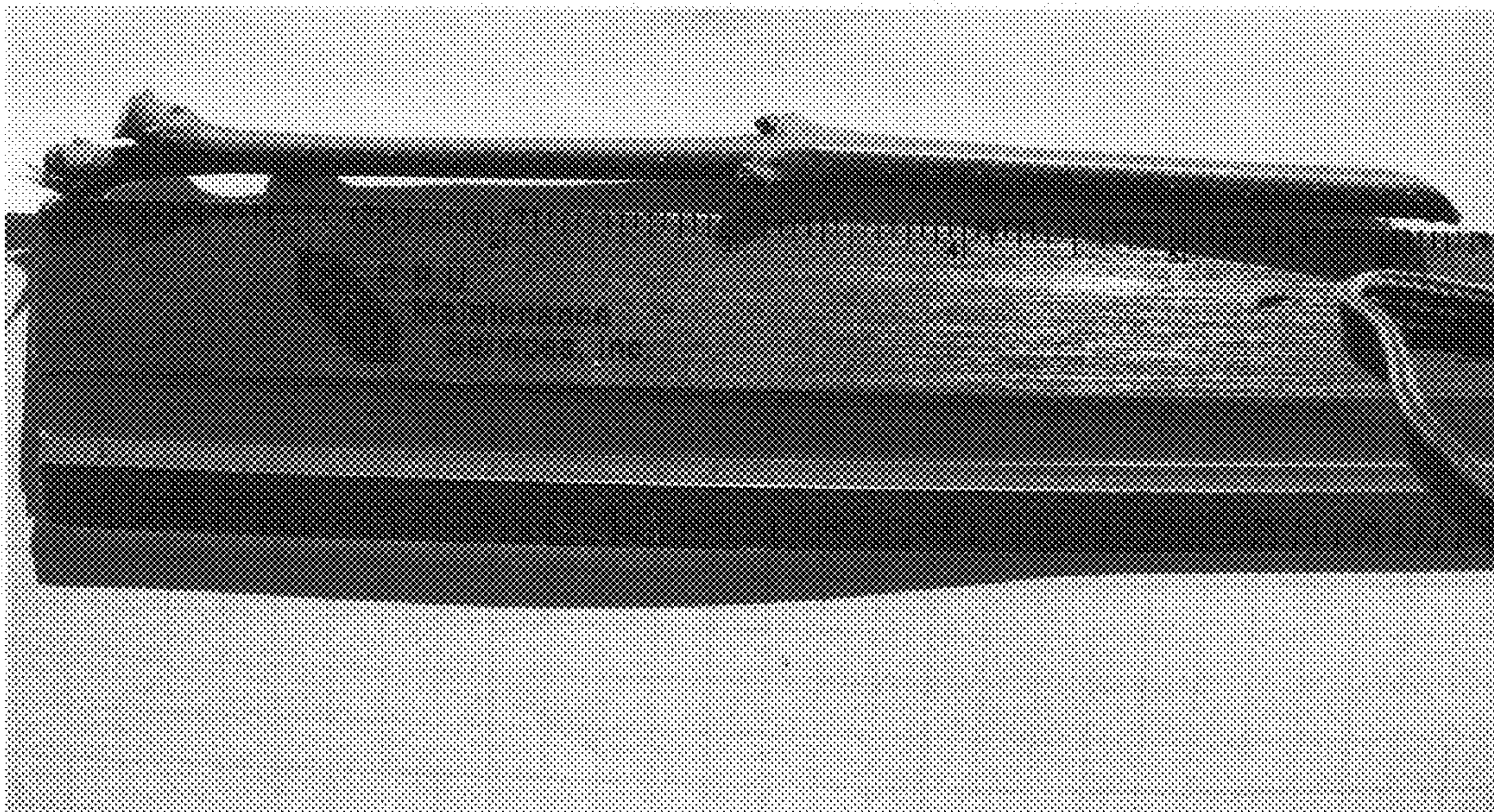


Fig. 7



Fig. 8