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

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(54) **CRAPEMYRTLE PLANT NAMED ‘JM1’**

(50) Latin Name: *Lagerstroemia indica*  
Varietal Denomination: **JM1**

(71) Applicant: **Jack Mitchell Magee**, Poplarville, MS  
(US)

(72) Inventor: **Jack Mitchell Magee**, Poplarville, MS  
(US)

(73) Assignees: **Greenleaf Nursery Company**, Park  
Hill, OK (US); **Evergreen Nursery**,  
Poplarville, MS (US)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
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(51) **Int. Cl.**  
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(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
USPC ..... **Plt./252**

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

*Primary Examiner* — Annette H Para

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

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Crapemyrtle plant named  
‘JM1’, characterized by its upright to somewhat outwardly  
spreading plant habit; freely branching habit; vigorous and  
sturdy growth habit; dark green-colored leaves; numerous  
inflorescences with dark red to dark red purple-colored  
flowers; and good garden performance and pathogen resis-  
tance.

**2 Drawing Sheets**

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Botanical designation: *Lagerstroemia indica* ‘JM1’.  
Cultivar denomination: ‘JM1’.

**CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED  
APPLICATIONS**

Title: Crapemyrtle Plant Named ‘JM3’  
Applicant: Jack Mitchell Magee  
U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 16/350,180  
Title: Crapemyrtle Plant Named ‘JM4’  
Applicant: Jack Mitchell Magee  
U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 16/350,179  
Title: Crapemyrtle Plant Named ‘JM5’  
Applicant: Jack Mitchell Magee  
U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 16/350,175

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar  
of Crapemyrtle plant, botanically known as *Lagerstroemia*  
*indica* ‘JM1’ and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘JM1’.

The new Crapemyrtle plant is a product of a planned  
breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Poplarville,  
Miss. The objective of the breeding program was to develop  
new vigorous and freely-branching Crapemyrtle plants with  
dark-colored leaves and attractive flower colors.

The new Crapemyrtle plant originated from a cross-  
pollination conducted by the Inventor during the summer of  
2015 of *Lagerstroemia indica* ‘Natchez White’, not pat-  
ented, as the female, or seed, parent with *Lagerstroemia*  
*indica* ‘Ebony Flame’, not patented, as the male, or pollen,  
parent. The new Crapemyrtle plant was discovered and  
selected by the Inventor in May, 2016 as a single flowering  
plant from within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination  
in a controlled nursery environment in Poplarville, Miss.

Asexual reproduction of the new Crapemyrtle plant by  
vegetative softwood cuttings in a controlled greenhouse  
environment in Poplarville, Miss. since August, 2016 has

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shown that the unique features of the new Crapemyrtle plant  
are stable and reproduced true to type in successive genera-  
tions of asexual reproduction.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have not been observed  
under all possible combinations of environmental conditions  
and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat  
with variations in environmental conditions such as tem-  
perature and light intensity without, however, any variance  
in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and  
are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘JM1’.  
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘JM1’ as a  
new and distinct Crapemyrtle plant:

1. Upright to somewhat outwardly spreading plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit.
3. Vigorous and sturdy growth habit.
4. Dark green-colored leaves.
5. Numerous inflorescences with dark red to dark red  
purple-colored flowers.
6. Good garden performance and pathogen resistance.

Plants of the new Crapemyrtle can be compared to plants  
of the female parent, ‘Natchez White’. Plants of the new  
Crapemyrtle differ primarily from plants of ‘Natchez White’  
in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle are more freely branch-  
ing than plants of ‘Natchez White’.
2. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark green-colored  
leaves whereas plants of ‘Natchez White’ have light  
green-colored leaves.
3. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark red to dark red  
purple-colored flowers whereas plants of ‘Natchez  
White’ have white-colored flowers.

Plants of the new Crapemyrtle can be compared to plants  
of the male parent, ‘Ebony Flame’. Plants of the new  
Crapemyrtle differ primarily from plants of Ebony Flame in  
the following characteristics:



1. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle are larger and more vigorous than plants of 'Ebony Flame'.
2. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark green-colored leaves whereas plants of 'Ebony Flame' have dark purple-colored leaves.

Plants of the new Crapemyrtle can be compared to plants of *Lagerstroemia* x 'JM3', disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 16/350,180. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle differ primarily from plants of 'JM3' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle are taller than and more outwardly spreading than plants of 'JM3'.
2. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark green-colored leaves whereas plants of 'JM3' have dark greyed purple-colored leaves.
3. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark red to dark red purple-colored flowers whereas plants of 'JM3' have light purple-colored flowers.

Plants of the new Crapemyrtle can be compared to plants of *Lagerstroemia* x 'JM4', disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 16/350,179. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle differ primarily from plants of 'JM4' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle are shorter than and not as vigorous as plants of 'JM4'.
2. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark green-colored fully developed leaves whereas plants of 'JM4' have dark greyed purple-colored fully developed leaves.
3. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark red to dark red purple-colored flowers whereas plants of 'JM4' have white-colored flowers.

Plants of the new Crapemyrtle can also be compared to plants of *Lagerstroemia* x 'JM5', disclosed in a U.S. Plant Patent application filed concurrently. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle differ primarily from plants of 'JM5' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark green-colored leaves whereas plants of 'JM5' have dark greyed purple-colored leaves.
2. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark red to dark red purple-colored flowers whereas plants of 'JM5' have light red purple-colored flowers.

Plants of the new Crapemyrtle can be compared to plants of the *Lagerstroemia indica* 'Whit IV', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 11,342. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new Crapemyrtle differ primarily from plants of 'Whit IV' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle are more vigorous and sturdier than plants of 'Whit IV'.
2. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle are more freely branching than plants of 'Whit IV'.
3. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have larger dark green-colored leaves whereas plants of 'Whit IV' have smaller medium green-colored leaves.
4. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark red to dark red purple-colored flowers whereas plants of 'Whit IV' have lighter red-colored flowers.
5. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle are more resistant to pathogens than plants of 'Whit IV'.

Plants of the new Crapemyrtle can be compared to plants of the *Lagerstroemia indica* 'Whit II', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 10,296. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new Crapemyrtle differ primarily from plants of 'Whit II' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle are more vigorous and sturdier than plants of 'Whit II'.
2. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle are more freely branching than plants of 'Whit II'.
3. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have dark red to dark red purple-colored flowers whereas plants of 'Whit II' have lighter red-colored flowers with white-colored spots.
4. Plants of the new Crapemyrtle are more resistant to pathogens than plants of 'Whit II'.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Crapemyrtle plant 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 Crapemyrtle plant.

The photograph on the first sheet (FIG. 1 of 2) is a side perspective view of a typical plant of 'JM1' grown in a container in an outdoor nursery.

The photograph on the second sheet (FIG. 2 of 2) is a close-up view of a typical flowering plant of 'JM1' grown in a container in an outdoor nursery.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown in 7-gallon containers in Park Hill, Okla. and Fort Worth, Tex. during the summer in outdoor nurseries and under cultural conditions which closely approximate commercial Crapemyrtle production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 33° C. and night temperatures averaged 14° C. Plants were three years when the photographs and the description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2015 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Lagerstroemia indica* 'JM1'.

Parentage:

*Female, or seed, parent.*—*Lagerstroemia indica* 'Natchez White', not patented.

*Male, or pollen, parent.*—*Lagerstroemia indica* 'Ebony Flame', not patented.

Propagation:

*Type.*—By vegetative softwood and hardwood cuttings.

*Time to initiate roots, summer.*—About ten days at temperatures about 21° C. to 33° C.

*Time to initiate roots, winter.*—About 25 days at temperatures about 21° C. to 33° C.

*Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.*—About one month at temperatures about 21° C. to 33° C.

*Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.*—About one month for softwood cuttings and about two months for hardwood cuttings at temperatures about 21° C. to 33° C.

*Root description.*—Medium in thickness, fibrous; typically brownish white in color, actual color is dependent on substrate composition, water quality, fertilizer type and formulation, substrate temperature and physiological age of roots.

*Rooting habit.*—Freely branching; dense.



## Plant description:

*Plant form and growth habit.*—Perennial shrub; upright to somewhat outwardly spreading plant habit; vigorous and sturdy growth habit.

*Branching habit.*—Freely branching habit with about six basal branches developing per plant each with numerous secondary and tertiary lateral branches.

*Plant height.*—About 215 cm.

*Plant diameter (area of spread).*—About 106 cm.

## Lateral branch description:

*Length.*—About 210 cm.

*Diameter, at the base.*—About 6 mm.

*Internode length.*—About 1.4 cm.

*Strength.*—Strong.

*Aspect.*—About 35° to 45° from vertical.

*Texture and luster.*—Smooth, glabrous; woody with age; matte.

*Color, immature.*—Close to 177A.

*Color, mature.*—Close to 199A.

## Leaf description:

*Arrangement.*—Alternate; simple.

*Length.*—About 6.5 cm.

*Width.*—About 3.9 cm.

*Shape.*—Ovate to elliptic.

*Apex.*—Acute.

*Base.*—Obtuse to cuneate.

*Margin.*—Entire.

*Texture and luster, upper surface.*—Smooth, glabrous; matte.

*Texture and luster, lower surface.*—Smooth, glabrous; slightly glossy.

*Venation pattern.*—Pinnate.

*Color.*—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 147A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 146A. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to between 147A and 139A; venation, close to 146A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to between 146A and 147B; midvein, close to 144C to 144D and lateral venation, close to 146A.

*Petioles.*—Length: About 2 mm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; slightly glossy. Color, upper surface: Close to 146A to 146B. Color, lower surface: Close to 146B.

## Flower description:

*Flower type, arrangement and habit.*—Showy single ruffled flowers arranged in terminal panicles; freely flowering habit with usually about 28 to 32 flowers per inflorescence and numerous inflorescences developing during the flowering season; flowers face upright and outwardly; flowers not persistent.

*Natural flowering season.*—Plants of the new Crapemyrtle flower during the summer and into the autumn in Fort Worth, Tex.

*Fragrance.*—None detected.

*Inflorescence height.*—About 10 cm.

*Inflorescence diameter.*—About 9.5 cm.

*Flower diameter.*—About 2.7 cm.

*Flower depth.*—About 2.1 cm.

*Flower buds.*—Length: About 8 mm. Diameter: About 7 mm. Shape: Obovate to spherical. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; glossy. Color: Close to 187A to 187B.

*Petals.*—Quantity per flower and arrangement: Six arranged in a single whorl. Length: About 1.4 cm. Width: About 1.5 cm. Shape: Roughly orbicular. Apex: Rounded, undulate; ruffled. Base: Rounded. Margin: Entire, undulate; ruffled. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; soft; delicate; matte. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: Close to between 53A and 59B. Fully opened, upper and lower surfaces: Close to between 53A and 59B; color becoming closer to 59A to 59B with development. Stalk: Close to between 53A and 59B.

*Sepals.*—Quantity per flower and arrangement: Six arranged in a single whorl. Length: About 8 mm. Width: About 4.5 mm. Shape: Narrowly deltoid. Apex: Acute. Base: Fused. Margin: Entire. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; glossy. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 187D. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 187A to 187B.

*Pedicels.*—Length: About 6 mm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Strength: Strong, flexible. Aspect: About 45° from stem axis. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; matte. Color: Close to 144A tinged with close to 187A.

*Reproductive organs.*—Androecium: Quantity per flower: About 24. Filament length: About 8 mm. Filament color: Close to 58D. Anther length: About 1.5 mm. Anther shape: Oblong. Anther color: Close to 9A. Amount of pollen: None. Gynoecium: Quantity per flower: One. Pistil length: About 1 cm. Style length: About 8 mm. Style color: Close to 60A. Stigma appearance: Spherical. Stigma color: Close to 144A. Ovary: Close to 11A.

*Fruits and seeds.*—Fruit and seed development has not been observed on plants of the new Crapemyrtle.

Garden performance: Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have been observed to have good garden performance and to tolerate rain, wind and temperatures ranging from about -10° C. to about 38° C. and to be cold hardy to USDA Hardiness Zone 6.

Pathogen & pest resistance: Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have been observed to be resistant to leaf spot (*Cercospora lythracearum*) and powdery mildew (*Erysiphe lagerstroemia*). Plants of the new Crapemyrtle have not been observed to be resistant to pests and other pathogens common to Crapemyrtle plants.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Crapemyrtle plant named 'JM1' as illustrated and described.

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