



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

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(54) **MISCANTHUS PLANT NAMED ‘NCMS3’**

(50) Latin Name: *Miscanthus sinensis*
Varietal Denomination: **NCMS3**

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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.**

USPC **Plt./384**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

‘NCMS3’ is a new cultivar of *Miscanthus sinensis* particu-
larly distinguished by its triploid cytotype, low female
fertility, and attractive variegated foliage and showy inflo-
rescences. ‘NCMS3’ provides an attractive and highly infer-
tile alternative to diploid cultivars where reseeding and
naturalization is a concern.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Latin name of the genus and species: The Latin name of
the novel plant variety disclosed herein is *Miscanthus sin-*
ensis.

Varietal denomination: The inventive variety of *Miscant-*
hus sinensis disclosed herein has been given the varietal
denomination ‘NCMS3’. Prior to the designation of the
varietal denomination, ‘NCMS3’ was referred to by its
experimental code: H2015-079-005.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cul-
tivar of *Miscanthus*, botanically known as *Miscanthus sin-*
ensis, and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name
‘NCMS3’. ‘NCMS3’ is a triploid produced from a controlled
pollination. The female parent (H2011-196-001) (un-
patented) was an artificially-induced tetraploid derived from
seed of an open pollinated *Miscanthus sinensis* ‘Zebrinus’
(unpatented). The male parent was a diploid *Miscanthus*
sinensis H2007-097-003 (unpatented). ‘NCMS3’ was first
established in vitro in 2015 through embryo rescue tech-
niques and has been asexually reproduced through micro-
propagation and division in Mills River, N.C. over a 6-year
period. ‘NCMS3’ can be propagated through micropropa-
gation or division and has been found to retain its distinctive
characteristics through successive asexual propagations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following are the unique combination of character-
istics of this new cultivar when grown under standard
horticultural practices in Mills River, N.C.

‘NCMS3’ is a triploid *Miscanthus sinensis* with a 2C
holoploid genome size of approximately 5.9 pg. ‘NCMS3’ is
highly infertile with a 97% reduction in relative female
fertility compared with the fertile diploid control, *Miscant-*
hus sinensis ‘Zebrinus’. In addition, ‘NCMS3’ has upright

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culms and cascading variegated leaf blades resulting in an
attractive form with showy inflorescences.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

‘NCMS3’ is illustrated by the accompanying photographs
which show the plant’s form, foliage and inflorescences. The
colors shown are as true as can be reasonably obtained by
conventional photographic procedures. Colors in the photo-
graphs may differ slightly from the color values cited in the
detailed botanical description, which accurately describe the
colors of the new *Miscanthus*.

FIG. 1 is a color photograph showing the form and
flowers on a 5-year-old field-grown plant of ‘NCMS3’ in the
fall of 2021 in West Grove, Pa.

FIG. 2 is a color photograph showing a detailed view of
the variegation on a 5-year-old field-grown plant of
‘NCMS3’ in the summer of 2021 in West Grove, Pa.

FIG. 3 is a color photograph showing a detailed view of
the inflorescences of ‘NCMS3’ on a 5-year-old field grown
plant in the fall of 2021 in West Grove, Pa.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a detailed description of the botanical
characteristics of the new and distinct *Miscanthus* cultivar
known by the denomination ‘NCMS3’. The detailed
description was taken on a 4-year-old plant container-grown
plant in Mills River, N.C., in 2021. All colors cited herein
refer to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart (The
Royal Horticultural Society of London (R.H.S.), Sixth Edi-
tion). Where specific dimensions, sizes, colors and other
characteristics are given, it is to be understood that such
characteristics are approximations or averages set forth as
accurately as possible.

Classification:

Botanical name.—*Miscanthus sinensis*.

Common name.—Maiden grass.

Parentage:

Female parent.—Tetraploid *Miscanthus sinensis* (H2011-196-001) derived from open-pollinated seed of *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Zebrinus'.

Male parent.—Diploid *Miscanthus sinensis* H2007-097-003.

Plant description:

Growth habit.—Clump-forming grass with upright culms and arching leaf blades.

Mature height of foliage.—About 125 cm to about 175 cm.

Mature height including inflorescences.—About 200 cm to about 225 cm.

Mature width.—About 100 cm.

Average number of culms per clump.—15.

Culms (stems):

Shape.—Cylindrical.

Aspect.—Erect and rigid, all extending from base, non-cascading.

Mature height (not including inflorescence).—About 125 to about 175 cm.

Width.—Avg 0.4 cm (about 0.3 cm to 0.6 cm).

Color.—Moderate Yellowish Green (RHS 138A).

Texture.—Glabrous.

Internode length.—Avg. 6.0 cm (about 3 cm to 15 cm).

Leaves:

Type.—Simple, consisting of a leaf sheath, clasping the culm, and a leaf blade, diverging from the culm at a 30-degree angle.

Persistence.—Leaves desiccate after freezing, but remain attached to the culm through winter.

Arrangement.—Alternate.

Number.—About 8 to about 12 per culm.

Shape.—Linear.

Venation.—Parallel with recessed midrib.

Vein color.—Moderate Olive Green (RHS 137B).

Leaf sheath.—Mature length: About 30 cm (about 20 cm to about 40 cm). Width: About 1.0 cm. Color: Moderate Olive Green (RHS 137B). Texture: Sparsely pubescent. Attachment: Leaf sheath attaches to the culm at a node. Ligule: Membrane-like tissue at the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade. Ligule length: About 0.2 cm. Ligule width: About 0.5 cm. Texture: Pubescent.

Leaf blade.—Mature leaf length: Avg. 50.0 cm (about 20 cm to about 70 cm). Mature leaf width: Avg. 0.6 cm (about 0.3 cm to about 0.8 cm).

Emerging leaf color.—Upper surface: Moderate Olive Green (RHS 137B) with horizontal bands of Light Greenish Yellow (RHS 6D). Yellow bands are an average of 0.8 cm in length (0.5 to 1.0 cm), extend the width of the leaf blade and are at intervals of 2.5 cm (1 to 8 cm) along the leaf blade. Lower surface: Moderate Yellow Green (RHS 137C) with horizontal bands of Light Greenish Yellow (RHS 6D). Yellow

bands are an average of 0.8 cm in length (0.5 to 1.0 cm), extend the width of the leaf blade and are at intervals of 2.5 cm (1 to 8 cm) along the leaf blade.

Leaf color.—Upper surface: Moderate Olive Green (RHS 137B) with horizontal bands of Light Greenish Yellow (RHS 6D). Yellow bands are an average of 0.8 cm in length (about 0.5 cm to about 1.0 cm), extend the width of the leaf blade and are at intervals of 2.5 cm (about 1 cm to about 8 cm) along the leaf blade. Lower surface: Moderate Yellow Green (RHS 137C) with horizontal bands of Light Greenish Yellow (RHS 6D). Yellow bands are an average of 0.8 cm in length (about 0.5 cm to about 1.0 cm), extend the width of the leaf blade and are at intervals of 2.5 cm (about 1 to about 8 cm) along the leaf blade.

Winter leaf color, both upper and lower surface.—Light Yellowish Brown (RHS 199C).

Leaf texture.—Pubescent.

Leaf apex.—Acuminate.

Leaf margins.—Finely serrulate.

Leaf attachment.—Leaf blade attaches to the leaf sheath at the ligule.

Inflorescences:

Description.—Terminal panicle composed of cascading racemes at anthesis.

Flowering season.—Late August through September in Mills River, N.C.

Panicle.—Number per plant: More than 50. Length: About 25 cm. Width: About 15 cm.

Raceme.—Number per panicle: About 25. Length: About 20 cm. Width: About 1 cm.

Spikelet.—Number per raceme: About 60. Length: About 0.4 cm. Width: About 0.1 cm.

Color.—Yellowish White (RHS 158D).

Base.—With fine White (RHS NN155C) hairs, about 0.7 cm in length. Awn: Length: About 0.9 cm. Width: Less than 0.1 cm.

Lemma.—Length: About 0.5 to 0.6 cm. Width: About 0.1 cm. Color: Light Yellow (RHS 163D).

Palea.—Length: About 0.4 to 0.5 cm. Width: About 0.1 cm. Color: Translucent.

Glume.—Length: Less than 0.4 cm. Width: Less than 0.1 cm. Color: Translucent.

Reproductive organs.—

Androecium.—Anthers: 3. Length: About 0.2 cm. Width: Less than 0.1 cm. Color: Light Yellow (RHS 162C). Pollen: Present.

Gynoecium.—

Pistil.—1.

Stigmas.—2.

Length.—About 0.2 cm.

Width.—Less than 0.1 cm.

Color.—Dark Purplish Grey (RHS N186A).

Ovary.—1 locule, superior.

Disease and insect resistance: No significant disease or insect pests have been observed.

Cold hardiness: At least USDA zone 5; testing has not been completed in colder zones.

Fertility: In controlled crosses under greenhouse conditions with *Miscanthus sinensis* ‘Zebrinus’ and ‘Gracillimus’ (not patented), ‘NCSM3’ (H2015-079-005) had greatly reduced female fertility (Table 1).

TABLE 1

Comparison of female fertility between the diploid cultivars ‘Zebrinus’ and ‘Gracillimus’ and the triploid cultivar ‘NCMS3’ (H2015-079-005).				
Cultivar	Seed Set (%)	Germination (%)	Overall Fertility (%)	Relative fertility (%)
‘Zebrinus’	93.3	92	85.8	100
‘Gracillimus’	75.2	97	72.9	85
H2015-079-005 (‘NCMS3’)	7.7	35.6	2.74	3

Fertility was determined by intercrossing all three cultivars in a common greenhouse with plants arranged in a completely randomized design with 3 plant replicates per cultivar. Seed set (%) = (number of seeds/number of florets) × 100; germination (%) = (seeds germinated/total seeds) × 100; overall fertility = seed set (%) × germination (%) / 100; and relative fertility = [overall fertility / 85.8 (control value)] × 100.

As shown in Table 1, ‘NSMS3’ provides an attractive and highly infertile (97% reduction in female fertility) alternative to diploid cultivars where reseeding and naturalization is a concern. (See Rounsaville et al., 2011)

COMPARISON WITH COMMERCIAL CULTIVARS

‘NCMS3’ is distinguished from other cultivars as it is an autotriploid of *Miscanthus sinensis* and has reduced fertility (Table 1). In comparison to ‘Zebrinus’ and ‘Strictus’ (not patented), ‘NCMS3’ is triploid while ‘Zebrinus’ and ‘Strictus’ are diploid. In comparison to ‘NCMS1’, ‘NCMS3’ has variegated foliage. In comparison to ‘NCMS2B’, ‘NCMS3’ is taller with and without inflorescences.

TABLE 2

Comparison of ‘NCMS3’ with other <i>Miscanthus</i> cultivars.					
	‘NCMS3’	‘NCMS1’ My Fair Maiden™ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 26,387)	‘NCMS2B’ Bandwidth (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 29,460)	‘Zebrinus’	‘Strictus’
10 Cytotype	3×	3×	3×	2×	2×
2C relative genome size	–5.9 pg	–5.9 pg	–5.9 pg	–4.1 pg	–4.1 pg
Fertility	low fertility (97% reduction in female fertility compared to ‘Zebrinus’)	low fertility (99% reduction in female fertility compared to ‘Zebrinus’)	no fertile seed production observed compared to ‘Zebrinus’	fertile	fertile
15 Height of foliage	1.25 to 1.75m	1.8 m	0.6 to 0.9 m	1.5 m	1.5 m
Height with inflorescences	2.0 to 2.25 m	2.7 m	0.9 to 1.2 m	2.4 m	2.4 m
20 Variegation	hori-zontal banding	none	hori-zontal banding	hori-zontal banding	hori-zontal banding

Cytotypes and 2C relative genome size were determined following methods provided by Rounsaville et al., 2011.

CITATIONS

Rounsaville, T. J., D. H. Touchell, and T. G. Ranney. 2011. Fertility and reproductive pathways in diploid and triploid *Miscanthus sinensis*. Hortscience 46(10):1353-1357.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of *Miscanthus sinensis* plant named ‘NCMS3’ as illustrated and described herein.

* * * * *



FIG. 1



FIG. 2



FIG. 3

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : PP34,712 P2
APPLICATION NO. : 17/803346
DATED : November 1, 2022
INVENTOR(S) : Ranney et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Specification

Column 6, Lines 11-12: Please delete:

“

2C relative genome	-5.9 pg size	-5.9 pg	-5.9 pg	-4.1 pg	-4.1 pg
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”

And replace with the following:

2C relative genome size	~5.9 pg	~5.9 pg	~5.9 pg	~4.1 pg	~4.1 pg
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Signed and Sealed this
Twenty-first Day of February, 2023



Katherine Kelly Vidal
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office