

APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT
OR A STANDARD PATENT OF ADDITION



(71) We ASHLEY CORPORATION PTY. LTD.
Lot 1467 Balfour Street, Huntingdale, in the State of
of Western Australia, Commonwealth of Australia

(54) hereby apply for the grant of a standard patent patent of addition for an invention entitled "A PHILODENDRON
CULTIVAR"

which is described in the accompanying provisional complete specification.

(72) The actual inventor (s) of the said invention ~~is~~ are VERONICA LESLEY WINTERBOURN
and BARRY MERVYN WINTERBOURN

(74) My/our address for service is C/- WRAY & ASSOCIATES, Primary Industry
House, 239 Adelaide Terrace, Perth,
Western Australia, 6000 Attorney Code WR

~~THESE SECTIONS ARE ONLY TO BE COMPLETED WHERE APPLICABLE:~~

~~(ONLY TO BE USED IN THE CASE OF A CONVENTION APPLICATION)~~

(31) Details of basic application (s) -
Number of basic application

(33) Name of Convention country in which basic application was filed ISO Code

(32) Date of basic application

~~(ONLY TO BE USED IN THE CASE OF A FURTHER APPLICATION MADE BY VIRTUE OF SECTION 51)~~

(62) Number of original application

Person by whom made

~~(ONLY TO BE USED IN THE CASE OF AN APPLICATION FOR A PATENT OF ADDITION)~~

I request that the patent may be granted as a patent of addition to the patent applied for on

(61) Application No. Patent No.

in the name of

I request that the term of the patent of addition be the same as that for the main invention or so much of the term of the patent for the main invention as is unexpired

Dated this NINETEENTH day of JANUARY 1987

TO ASHLEY CORPORATION PTY. LTD.,
By its Patent Attorney,

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

617096

P/00/008
Section 29(1)
Regulation 3.1(2)

AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1990

NOTICE OF ENTITLEMENT
(To be filed before acceptance)

We, ASHLEY CORPORATION PTY LTD
of 1467 Balfour Street, Huntingdale, in the State of
Western Australia, Commonwealth of Australia

being the applicant in respect of a patent application entitled
"A PHILODENDRON CULTIVAR"

state the following:-

The applicant is the nominated person.

The person nominated for the grant of the patent:

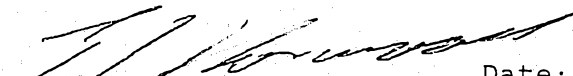
has entitlement from the actual inventors

VERONICA LESLEY WINTERBOURN and BARRY MERVYN WINTERBOURN

by assignment

For and on behalf of
the applicant

by:


.....
(Signature)
E J HARWOOD

Date:

9th September 1991

its:

PATENT ATTORNEY
(Position)

(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. AU-B-11125/88
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (10) Acceptance No. 617096

- (54) Title
PHILODENDRON WINTERBOURN
- International Patent Classification(s)
(51)⁴ **A01H 005/12 A01H 005/00**
- (21) Application No. : **11125/88** (22) Application Date : **19.01.88**
- (30) Priority Data
- (31) Number (32) Date (33) Country
PH9932 19.01.87 AU AUSTRALIA
- (43) Publication Date : **21.07.88**
- (44) Publication Date of Accepted Application : **21.11.91**
- (71) Applicant(s)
ASHLEY CORPORATION PTY. LTD
- (72) Inventor(s)
VERONICA LESLEY WINTERBOURN; BARRY MERVYN WINTERBOURN
- (74) Attorney or Agent
WRAY & ASSOCIATES , PO Box 6292, Hay Street, EAST PERTH WA 6004
- (56) Prior Art Documents
US 04090
US 5355
US 6086
- (57)

The key characters of the Philodendron winterbourn that distinguish it from its parent P. selloum may be summarised as follows:

	P. winterbourn	Parent
Habit	Retains compact habit, never forms elongate stems.	Forms elongate climbing stems to 1m.
	Habit maintained by not developing an internodal length. Internodal length not measurable.	Internodal length increases with age to several cms between nodes.
Leaves	Foliage cover increases with age, leaves increase from basal stem area.	Number of leaves low because as plants increase in length, the leaf number decreases.
	Leaves glossy deep green to dark green (Methuen Color 26 B6-D8)	Leaves dull green to deep green (Methuen Color 26 A8-B6)
	Leaf pedicel dull dark red (Methuen Color 10 C4 greyish red)	leaf pedicel (Methuen Color 26, A8)

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(10) 617096

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Leaves small to 3/4
length of parent
(P. selloum)

Leaves large

Leaf 1/3 width of mature
parent

Leaf sinus reaches only
half-way to midrib

Leaf sinus reaches
almost to midrib

Sinus simple, leaf
between sinus not
secondarily lobed

Sinus simple, but
basal leaf lobe
may be secondarily
lobed again.

Spathe Dull yellowish-white
(Methuen Color 2 A2)
This is not significantly
different from the parent.

CLAIM

1. A new and distinct plant variety of genus *Philodendron* subgenus *Meconostigma* designated *Philodendron Winterbourn* substantially as herein described and as shown in the accompanying photographs.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
Patents Act 1952

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION
(Original)

6 1 7 0 9 6

FOR OFFICE USE

Application Number: PH09932
Lodged: 19-01-87

Class

Int. Class

Complete Specification - Lodged:
Accepted:
Published:



Priority:

Related Art:

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

Name of Applicant: ASHLEY CORPORATION PTY. LTD.

Address of Applicant: Lot 1467 Balfour Street, Huntingdale,
in the State of Western Australia, Commonwealth of Australia

Actual Inventor: Veronica Lesley Winterbourn and Barry Mervyn
Winterbourn

Address for Service:- C/- Wray & Associates
Primary Industry House
239 Adelaide Terrace
Perth
Western Australia 6000.

Complete Specification for the invention entitled:

"A PHILODENDRON CULTIVAR"

The following statement is a full description of this
invention, including the best method of performing it known
to me:-

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety of philodendron. The denomination of this new variety is "Philodendron Winterbourn".

The new variety is a hybrid derived from Philodendron Bipinnatifidum and/or Philodendron Selloum.

10 Among the novel characteristics distinguishing this variety from its parents is that the new variety is a small leaved much more compact plant than most species in subgenus Meconostigma (including Philodendron Selloum) generally having many more leaves than similar aged plants of the subgenus. While the leaves of Philodendron Winterbourn are similar in overall morphology to those of philodendron selloum, they differ markedly in their size. The leaves of Philodendron Winterbourn are approximately three-quarters the length of those of philodendron selloum, but only one-third the breadth. That is, while the leaves of most members of subgenus Meconostigma are nearly as broad at the base as they are long, the leaves of Philodendron Winterbourn are only slightly over half as wide at the base as they are long. The veins on the back of the leaves of philodendron selloum also apparently do not turn reddish as they do in older plants of Philodendron Winterbourn. The spathe of philodendron selloum is green on the outside whereas that of Philodendron Winterbourn is a dull, dark red.

20 The accompanying drawings are photographs showing the vegetation and flower of the new variety as depicted in colour as nearly as true as reasonably possible to make the same in a photograph of this character,

30 The following is a detailed description of the new variety:

a cultivar which results in the following characteristic:

Height:- Shrub to about 1 metre tall

Stem:- Few-branched, internodes not developed, the sixty or more leaves forming a dense crown, the leaf scars crowded together on the stem.

Leaf size:- About 12 to 20 centimetres across and 22 to 35 centimetres long.

10 Leaf characteristics:- Leaf blades ovate to narrow-ovate (with the base often truncated) in outline and the tip (terminal lobe) sometimes acuminate, almost flat or V-shaped, especially at the sinus, margins slightly recurved, pinnatifid, with five to eight pairs of lobes, the younger leaves divided half-way to the midrib (and with the fewer lobes) and the older leaves divided to three-quarters of the way to the midrib or more; terminal and side lobes tapering on younger leaves, side lobes nearly parallel sided on older leaves and slightly curved towards the terminal lobe, terminal lobe poorly separated from adjacent lobes, especially on 20 younger leaves, lobes angled forward at about 50 degrees from the midrib, obtuse to acute; basal lobes bipinnatifid, the secondary lobes all poorly developed (or missing) except the secondary basal lobe away from the sinus (the one towards the sinus is missing), mature leaves dark green, glossy, with light-green midrib and major veins on the adaxial surface and reddish major veins and midrib on the abaxial surface. Major veins sub-opposite to alternate.

30 Flower:- The peduncle is a dull olive green, transition to the spathe is oblique and abrupt. The spathe is c. 12cm long and uniformly c. 3.5cm diameter with a small point at the top. The outside of the spathe is smooth and shiny, it is a dull dark red, suffused

with green towards the base and somewhat lighter toward the apex. The inside of the spathe is dull, the lower half is pale pink and the upper half is cream-coloured. The spadix has cream coloured flowers over the upper four-fifths of its length and pale yellow female flowers over the lower fifth. Its surface is pink in the lower two-thirds and cream coloured in the upper third.

The key characters of the *Philodendron winterbourn* that distinguish it from its parent *P. selloum* may be summarised as follows:

	<i>P. winterbourn</i>	Parent
Habit	Retains compact habit, never forms elongate stems.	Forms elongate climbing stems to 1m.
	Habit maintained by not developing an internodal length. Internodal length not measurable.	Internodal length increases with age to several cms between nodes.
Leaves	Foliage cover increases with age, leaves increase from basal stem area.	Number of leaves low because as plants increase in length, the leaf number decreases.
	Leaves glossy deep green to dark green (Methuen Color 26 B6-D8)	Leaves dull green to deep green (Methuen Color 26 A8-B6)
	Leaf pedicel dull dark red (Methuen Color 10 C4 greyish red)	leaf pedicel (Methuen Color 26, A8)
	Leaves small to 3/4 length of parent (<i>P. selloum</i>)	Leaves large
	Leaf 1/3 width of mature parent	
	Leaf sinus reaches only half-way to midrib	Leaf sinus reaches almost to midrib

Sinus simple, leaf
between sinus not
secondarily lobed

Sinus simple, but
basal leaf lobe
may be secondarily
lobed again.

Spathe Dull yellowish-white
(Methuen Color 2 A2)
This is not significantly
different from the parent.

The parent, *Philodendron selloum* can be readily seen in various botanic publications including 'Exotica' Series 3 7th Edition, page 183. The form of *Philodendron winterbourn* is seen on the enclosed photograph.

The cultivar is a selection of the widely grown *Philodendron selloum* (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew confirmation). Approximately 40,000 plants of the parent were cultivated per year for 5 years and a selection process was undertaken to develop a cultivar with the following characteristics:

- i) Compact habit for pot culture
- ii) Dark glossy leaves
- iii) Vigorous growth characteristics while retaining a high resistance to pests and diseases.

A promising form was finally selected for further development. Following growing trials the cultivar was found to be stable and met the selection criteria listed above.

Since that time it has been extensively micropropagated and proved to be completely stable in all the desirable characteristics.

The original material is still available, though the same extensive selection process would be required to repeat the cultivar.

M/S

THE CLAIM defining the invention is as follows:-

1. A new and distinct plant variety of genus Philodendron subgenus Meconostigma designated Philodendron Winterbourn substantially as herein described and as shown in the accompanying photographs.

DATED this THIRD day of SEPTEMBER 1991.

ASHLEY CORPORATION PTY LTD

Applicant.

Wray & Associates
Perth, Western Australia,
Patent Attorneys for the Applicant.

MIS

