



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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP12,506 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 2, 2002**

- (54) **PHILODENDRON PLANT NAMED 'XANADU-II'**
- (75) Inventors: **Randy L. Allamand**, Lake Placid;
David R. Lilly, Boynton Beach, both of FL (US)
- (73) Assignee: **Twyford International**, Santa Paula, CA (US)
- (*) 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.: **09/484,661**
- (22) Filed: **Jan. 18, 2000**
- (51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A01H 5/00**
- (52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./381**

(58) **Field of Search** Plt./381

Primary Examiner—Bruce R. Campell
Assistant Examiner—Michelle Kizilkaya
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—C. A. Whealy

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Philodendron plant named 'Xanadu-II', characterized by its dark green, glossy, deeply-lobed leaves; long petioles; and upright growth habit. The new Philodendron is derived from the cultivar Winterbourn, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,030. The new Philodendron is distinguished from the cultivar Winterbourn by its larger and more deeply lobed leaves, and its taller and more upright growth habit. These differences are particularly evident in juvenile plants which have not attained reproductive maturity.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Philodendron plant, botanically known as *Philodendron selloum*, and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name Xanadu-II.

The new Philodendron is a naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of the commercial *Philodendron selloum* cultivar Winterbourn, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,030. This mutation was discovered and selected by the Inventors in July, 1994 as a single plant within a tissue-cultured planting of the parent cultivar in a controlled environment in Sebring, Fla.

Asexual propagation of the new cultivar by divisions in Sebring, Fla., has shown that the unique features of this new Philodendron plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual propagation.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The new Philodendron has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature, light intensity, and/or fertilizer rate, without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of the cultivar Xanadu-II. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Xanadu-II' as a new and distinct cultivar and distinguish it from the parent cultivar, Winterbourn:

1. Plants of the new Philodendron are taller than plants of the cultivar Winterbourn; this difference is particularly evident when the plants are juvenile, that is before the plants attain reproductive maturity.
2. Plants of the new Philodendron are more upright than plants of the cultivar Winterbourn.
3. Leaves of plants of the new Philodendron are larger and more deeply lobed than leaves of plants of the cultivar Winterbourn; this difference is particularly evident when the

2

plants are juvenile, that is, before the plants attain reproductive maturity.

4. Plants of the new Philodendron have fewer branches than plants of the cultivar Winterbourn.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the overall appearance of the new Philodendron, showing the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type. Colors in the photograph may differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description which more accurately describe the actual colors of the new Philodendron. The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a typical plant of the cultivar Xanadu-II grown in the landscape about 16 months after planting a single 7-week old tissue culture-derived liner.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. The following observations and measurements describe rooted liners that were grown outdoors for about 18 months in Sebring, Fla., with day temperatures averaging 27° C., night temperatures averaging 13° C., and light levels about 1,500 to 2,000 foot candles.

Botanical classification: *Philodendron selloum* cultivar Xanadu-II.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of *Philodendron selloum* cultivar Winterbourn, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,030.

Propagation:
Method.—By tissue culture or by divisions.
Time to root tissue-cultured liners.—About seven weeks.
Rooting habit.—Very thick, fleshy; typical of species.
Pseudobulbs.—Not observed.