



US00PP24977P3

(12) **United States Plant Patent**
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(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP24,977 P3**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 21, 2014**

(54) **CRAPEMYRTLE PLANT NAMED**
‘CREC-0052’

(50) Latin Name: *Lagerstroemia*: *L. indica*×*L. fauriei*×*L. limii*. ‘Arapaho’×*L.*
unknown

Varietal Denomination: **Crapemyrtle CREC-0052**

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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.: **13/573,606**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 27, 2012**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2013/0104272 P1 Apr. 25, 2013

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/626,497, filed on Sep.
27, 2011.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)
A01H 5/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *A01H 5/02* (2013.01)
USPC **Plt./252**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./252
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Lagerstroemia* crapemyrtle
plant named ‘CREC-0052’, characterized by its light pink
color flowers and large growth habit.

4 Drawing Sheets

1

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

This invention was made with government support under
58-6404-0-014 awarded by the U.S. Department of Agricul-
ture Agricultural Research Service. The government may
have certain rights in the invention.

Botanical classification: *Lagerstroemia*: *L. indica*×*L. fau-*
riei×*L. limii*. ‘Arapaho’×*L.* unknown.

Cultivar denomination: Crapemyrtle ‘CREC-0052’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of the ornamental flowering shrub and landscape plant of the
genus *Lagerstroemia*, commonly known as crapemyrtle, of
the family Lythraceae, and is referred to hereinafter by its
cultivar denomination ‘CREC-0052’. This novel plant is an
asexually propagated hybrid of crapemyrtle that was selected
in 2008 from approximately 2800 crosses. The female seed
parent is *Lagerstroemia indica*×*L. fauriei*×*L. limii*. ‘Arapaho’
(PI 633034). The male pollen parent is unknown since the
new cultivar resulted from open pollination of ‘Arapaho’.
‘CREC-0052’ was selected for its unique light pink flower
color and size. The designation ‘CREC-0052’ was evaluated
under the experimental number ‘2008-0052’ and experimen-
tal name ‘CREC-0052’. This high quality novel and distinct
cultivar of crapemyrtle plant was vegetatively propagated in
Poplarville, Miss. using vegetative medial cuttings, as
opposed to tip cuttings, taken from semi-hard, current sea-
son’s growth. Stem diameters were approximately 1/8 to 1/4

2

inch. Each of several generations of cuttings has produced
stable plants identical to the original seedling plant.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The new cultivar is a *Lagerstroemia* hybrid resulting from
the open pollination of *Lagerstroemia*: *L. indica*×*L. fauriei*×
L. limii. ‘Arapaho’ (female parent). ‘CREC-0052’ is a distinc-
tive, new cultivar of crapemyrtle plant characterized by its
light pink flower color and large crapemyrtle growth habit.
The traits of the new plant are continually maintained when
propagated asexually. This new cultivar may vary slightly
with changes in location, temperature, light, and other envi-
ronmental conditions, but the genotype will not be affected.
‘CREC-0052’ also exhibits the quality and characteristic of
adaptability to all areas of hardiness zones 7-10, based on
observed temperatures at the growing locations compared to
the USDA Hardiness Zone map. Comparison to the closest
crapemyrtle cultivars to the new plant shows that ‘Arapaho’,
the female parent of ‘CREC-0052’, is a tall crapemyrtle as is
‘CREC-0052’. However, ‘Arapaho’ has red flowers compared
to light pink flowers for ‘CREC-0052’. ‘Biloxi’ is an *indica*×
faurei hybrid, but its flowers are light pale pink which are
easily distinguished as pink from a distance. ‘CREC-0052’
keys as a light pink, but its flowers look almost white in the
landscape and appear white until viewed up close and com-
pared to something actually white. This new plant has unique
flower color contained in a very large growing crapemyrtle.
The combination of ‘CREC-0052’s light pink flower color
and large growth habit distinguishes it from all other crape-
myrtle cultivars known to the inventors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The color photographs of FIG. 1 through FIG. 4 illustrate the overall appearance and unique characteristic of light pink flower color of the new crapemyrtle cultivar 'CREC-0052'. The photographs were taken using conventional techniques and, although colors may appear different from actual colors due to light reflectance, the new plant and its colors are shown as true and accurately as reasonably possible by conventional photographic techniques. Colors in the photographs may differ from the actual colors and values in the description of the new crapemyrtle plant due to light conditions and other factors. The photographs and the detailed description of the invention are intended to illustrate further the invention and its advantages.

FIG. 1 is a color photograph of the new crapemyrtle 'CREC-0052' taken at Poplarville, Miss. that shows the flower and leaf color of the new cultivar.

FIG. 2 is a color photograph of the new crapemyrtle 'CREC-0052' taken at Poplarville, Miss. that shows the flower and leaf color of the new cultivar.

FIG. 3 is a color photograph of the new crapemyrtle 'CREC-0052' taken at Poplarville, Miss. that illustrates flower, leaf, and stem color of the new plant.

FIG. 4 is a color photograph of the new crapemyrtle 'CREC-0052' taken at Poplarville, Miss. that illustrates stem color of the new plant.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIETY

Latin name: *Lagerstroemia* 'CREC-0052'

Lagerstroemia: *L. indicax* × *L. fauriei* × *L. limii*. 'Arapaho' × *Lagerstroemia* unknown

Cultivar denomination: 'CREC-0052'

The present invention is a novel *Lagerstroemia* 'CREC-0052' cultivar known as 'CREC-0052' that is different from other crapemyrtle cultivars.

ARP X TKE 0052 Row 36—Replication 3—Plant # 7 in Rep. McNeill planting.

The following is a detailed botanical description of the characteristics of the new *Lagerstroemia* crapemyrtle cultivar known as 'CREC-0052', based on observations of the plant grown at Poplarville, Miss., and under similar conditions to those for growing these plants commercially. 'CREC-0052' has been observed under many but not all possible environmental conditions. Color notations of plant tissues are based upon The Royal Horticultural Society (R.H.S.) Colour Chart, 2001 Edition. Color notations may have been slightly affected by light quality and fertility and general plant growth. Certain characteristics will vary depending on the age of the plants so that dimensions, sizes, and colors are approximations or averages since the cultivar has not been observed under every possible environmental condition. Therefore the phenotype of the cultivar may differ from the descriptions depending upon environmental variations including, but not limited to, the season, temperatures, day lengths, light direction and quality, and fertilization, as well as other factors.

The present invention is a *Lagerstroemia* hybrid resulting from the open pollination of *Lagerstroemia indicax* × *L. fauriei* × *L. limii*. 'Arapaho' (female parent), whereby 'Arapaho' was crossed with a *Lagerstroemia* unknown pollen donor (male parent). The stem color of this new plant is Royal Horticultural Society (R.H.S.) Colour Chart Group 199-B. Three-year plants are over twenty (20) feet tall and approxi-

mately 8 to 10 feet wide. The leaf top color is R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 139-A. The flower upper petal surface color is light pink (R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 56-D). This new plant is a crapemyrtle with unique light pink flower color that may be used as a specimen in landscapes where crapemyrtles are traditionally used. This crapemyrtle plant will be in the twenty plus (20+) foot range for growth. Currently, not many if any crapemyrtles exist that are "light pinks" and that are in this large growth range known to the inventors.

FIGS. 1 and 2 show the flower color and the leaf color of the new cultivar. FIG. 3 shows the flower, leaf, and stem color of the new cultivar. FIG. 4 shows the stem color of the new plant.

The final height and width of the plant have not been observed. Three-year plants in the research facility are greater than twenty (20) feet tall and approximately 8 to 10 feet wide, forming a multiple or single trunk large crapemyrtle. The new plant has outer mature bark color in the grey-brown group in R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 199-C and inner mature bark color in the greyed-green group in R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 197-A. New stem growth is in the greyed-purple group in R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 183-C. It can possibly be grown as a large shrub in climates where shoot growth is killed to the ground each winter. Its foliage comprises glossy green leaves that are opposite and that are approximately from 2.50 to 3.00 inches in length and from 1.00 to 1.50 inches in width. The leaf top color is R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 139-A. The leaf underside color is R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 146-B. The leaf type is simple and is persistent and deciduous. The leaf margin is entire and the leaf venation is pinnate. The leaf apex is acuminate, the leaf base is rounded, and the overall leaf shape is ovate to elliptical. New leaf color is in the greyed-red group in R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 178-A and the new leaf mid-vein color is in the greyed-purple group in R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 183-D. The stem is rather slender with a slightly angular shape with prominent wings when young and a round shape when growth is more mature. The new plant is a deciduous, summer-flowering plant, so that fall color has been inconsequential. The plant has shown insect and disease tolerance comparable to the parent under field conditions.

The flowers are perfect, 6-petaled and each flower is approximately 1.25 inches in diameter. The flowers are light pink and are most typically visible from early June to late August depending on environmental conditions. Flower color represents the closest impression of the entire florescence. Individual florets are very small, so the overall impression is the observed characteristic. The flowers have medium to large tapered panicles. The flower panicle is approximately 10 to 12 inches long. The unopened flower capsule color is R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 59-A.

The fruit is comprised of seed pods that are dark green in color turning to brown, a mature seed pod color that is R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 144-A. The fruit is a broad-ellipsoidal 6-valved dehiscent capsule, brown in color in R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 144-A, approximately 1/2 of an inch wide. Seeds are approximately 3/8 to 1/2 of an inch long and winged. The pistil color is R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 14-A. A woody capsule generally persists on the panicle until late winter. Cold testing in the laboratory for cold hardiness has not yet been completed for the new cultivar. Plants had just begun to exhibit the exfoliating bark characteristics common to crapemyrtles at the time of observation.

Rooting of the new large-sized crapemyrtle is easily accomplished, making the plant excellent for production purposes, and such rooted plants are identical to the original. The

novelty of the plant includes its light pink flower color (R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 56-D) and its size. 'CREC-0052' may be used as a specimen in landscapes where crapemyrtles are traditionally used. The new crapemyrtle plant will be in the 20+ foot range for growth. Currently, not many if any crapemyrtles exist that are this "light pink" color and that are in this large crapemyrtle group growth range.

As will be apparent to those skilled in horticultural science, the new and distinct crapemyrtle plant cultivar described

herein may vary in minor detail due to climatic, soil, and cultural conditions under which the variety may be grown, as well as the stage of growth.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of crapemyrtle *Lagerstroemia* hybrid plant named 'CREC-0052', substantially as herein illustrated and described.

* * * * *



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

1/4

CRAPEMYRTLE PLANT NAMED 'SHUMAKA'

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Figure 1

2/4

CRAPEMYRTLE PLANT NAMED 'SHUMAKA'

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Figure 2

3/4

CRAPEMYRTLE PLANT NAMED 'SHUMAKA'

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Figure 3

4/4

CRAPEMYRTLE PLANT NAMED 'SHUMAKA'
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Figure 4