UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

and

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
STARKVILLE, MS

NOTICE TO NURSERYMEN OF THE NAMING AND RELEASE FOR PROPAGATION OF 'EBONY FLAME' CRAPEMYRTLE

The United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, in cooperation with Mississippi State University, announces the release of Lagerstroemia indica 'EBONY FLAME', a new burgundy leafed crapemyrtle clone. This cultivar is recommended for trial by nurserymen and horticulturists as a flowering woody landscape plant in hardiness zones 6-9 and is particularly adapted to conditions in the southeastern U.S. 'EBONY FLAME' was selected for its exceptional environmental stress tolerance, burgundy leaves, dark red flowers and extended flowering season. The texture, form and scale of the plant are ideally proportioned for inclusion as a component of foundation plantings and other landscape applications under conditions generally suited for crapemyrtle plants of medium stature.

'EBONY FLAME' resulted from a cross-pollinated Lagerstroemia indica hybrid seedling derived from a cross between 'Whit VII' and 'Arapaho' crapemyrtles as the female parent and 'Chocolate Mocha' as the male parent. The new crapemyrtle was selected at the Thad Cochran Southern Horticultural Laboratory in Poplarville, MS as an excellent burgundy leafed plant (PCM35) within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination growing under intermittent stress conditions including full sun, cool spring nights, high humidity and summer drought generally considered to be conducive to development of the common crapemyrtle diseases powdery mildew, Erysiphe lagestroemia, and Cercospora leaf spot, Cercospora lythracearum. 'EBONY FLAME' has displayed a high level of field resistance to both diseases in combination with other desirable horticultural traits including an intermediate growth habit (2 to 4 meters), dark red flowers over an extended bloom season, and dark burgundy colored foliage that is persistent from spring through fall.

Plants of 'EBONY FLAME' have an upright spreading growth habit with approximate dimensions of 1.3 meters tall and 0.5 meter wide after 5 years. Crown branching is dense and compact with good foliage cover. Leaves are opposite, broadly elliptical with an acuminate apex, cuneate base, entire margins, measuring approximately 5 cm in length and 2.5cm in width with pinnate venation. Leaves are Greyed-Purple 187A maturing to Brown 200A with color remaining stable throughout summer heat. Inflorescences average 7 cm in length and 8 cm in width on the terminal ends of branches with 40 or more flowers per panicle. Flower buds are Greyed-Purple 187A, rounded, 6mm in diameter and 7mm in length. Flowers have 6 petals, with individuals measuring 3.8cm in length and 4cm in width. Petals are fan shaped (19mm x 15mm)

with ruffled apex, ruffled margins and sagittate bases. Under low light conditions and/or cool mornings flowers open White 155A with Red-Purple 67D /Red-Purple 67A highlights. Flowers are generally Red 53A during the heat of the first day, then fade to Red-Purple 60A. Plants develop rapidly in containers and are tolerant to fluctuations of environmental conditions such as heat and moisture.

'EBONY FLAME' is easily propagated by softwood stem cuttings under intermittent misting systems. The best rooting material should be taken from actively growing stock plants. Plants of this crapemyrtle clone have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary slightly due to environmental changes such as light intensity and fertility with no alteration of genotype. Asexually propagation of the clone over multiple cycles has demonstrated retention of major distinguishing traits. Further information or a list of nurseries propagating 'EBONY FLAME' is available on written request to Cecil Pounders: USDA-ARS, [Cecil.pounders@ars.usda.gov]. The USDA-ARS does not have plants for sale. In addition, genetic material of this release has been deposited in the National Plant Germplasm System where it will be available for research purposes. It is requested that appropriate recognition be made if this germplasm contributes to the development of a new breeding line or cultivar.

Color designations are according to the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001. Hardiness ratings are based on Plant Hardiness Zone Map, USDA Misc Publ. 814.

Signatures:

Dean, College of Forest Services
Mississippi State University
Director of MAFES

2/28/13
Date

Deputy Administrator, Crop Production and Protection
Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

2/11/13
Date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
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MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
STARKVILLE, MS

NOTICE TO NURSERYMEN OF THE NAMING AND RELEASE FOR PROPAGATION OF 'EBONY & IVORY' CRAPEMYRTLE

The United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, in cooperation with Mississippi State University, announces the release of Lagerstroemia indica, 'EBONY & IVORY' a white flowered crapemyrtle clone with burgundy foliage. This cultivar is recommended for trial by nurserymen and horticulturists as a flowering woody landscape plant in hardiness zones 6-9 and is particularly adapted to conditions in the southeastern U.S. 'EBONY & IVORY' was selected for its exceptional environmental stress tolerance, high level of disease resistance under ambient field conditions and extended flowering season. The texture, form and scale of the plant are ideally proportioned for inclusion as a component of foundation plantings and other landscape applications under conditions generally suited for crapemyrtle plants of medium stature.

'EBONY & IVORY' resulted from cross-pollination of Lagerstroemia indica 'Whit VIII' as the female parent and 'Chocolate Mocha' as the male parent. The new crapemyrtle was selected at the Thad Cochran Southern Horticultural Laboratory in Poplarville, MS as an excellent burgundy leafed plant (PCM 47) within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination growing under intermittent stress conditions including full sun, cool spring nights, high humidity and summer drought generally considered to be conducive to development of the common crapemyrtle diseases powdery mildew, Erysiphe lagestroemia, and Cercospora leaf spot, Cercospora lythracearum. 'EBONY & IVORY' has displayed a high level of field resistance to both diseases. The clone also retains foliage better than many green leaf clones during periods of heat and moisture stress in combination with its desirable horticultural traits including an intermediate growth habit (2 to 4 meters), white flowers over an extended bloom season, and dark burgundy colored foliage that is persistent from spring through fall.

Plants of 'EBONY & IVORY' have a upright growth habit with approximate dimensions of 2.0 meters tall and 0.75 meter wide after 5 years. Crown branching is dense and compact with good foliage cover. Leaves are opposite, broadly elliptical with an acuminate apex, cuneate base, entire undulating margins measuring approximately 3.5 cm in length and 2 cm in width with pinnate venation. Fully developed leaves are deep burgundy (Brown 200A) with color remaining stable throughout summer heat. Inflorescences average 14 cm in length and 10 cm in width with 40 or more flowers per panicle developing on the terminal ends of branches. Flower buds begin Greyed-Red 178A maturing to Red-Purple 59A and are rounded averaging 8mm in diameter and 7mm in length. Flowers have 6 petals, with individuals approximately 0.7cm in

length and 1.6cm in width. Petals are fan shaped (7mm X 16mm) with ruffled apex, ruffled margins and sagitate bases. Flowers are normally White 155D during the heat of the first day, then fade to Orange-White 159C the second day. Plants develop rapidly in containers and are highly tolerant to fluctuations of environmental conditions such as heat and moisture.

'EBONY & IVORY' is easily propagated by softwood stem cuttings under intermittent misting systems. The best rooting material should be taken from actively growing stock plants. Plants of this crapemyrtle clone have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary slightly due to environmental changes such as light intensity and fertility with no alteration of genotype. Asexual propagation of the clone over multiple cycles has demonstrated retention of major distinguishing traits. Further information or a list of nurseries propagating 'EBONY & IVORY' is available on written request to Cecil Pounders; USDA-ARS, [Cecil.Pounders@ars.usda.gov]. The USDA-ARS does not have plants for sale. In addition, genetic material of this release has been deposited in the National Plant Germplasm System where it will be available for research purposes. It is requested that appropriate recognition be made if this germplasm contributes to the development of a new breeding line or cultivar.

Color designations are according to the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart 2001. Hardiness ratings are based on Plant Hardiness Zone Map, USDA Misc Publ. 814.

Signatures:

Kyle Hopper — 2/28/13

Dean, College of Forest Services — Date
Mississippi State University
Director of MAFES

K Simmons — 3/11/13

Deputy Administrator, Crop Production and Protection — Date
Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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STARKVILLE, MS

NOTICE TO NURSERYMEN OF THE NAMING AND RELEASE FOR PROPAGATION OF 'EBONY EMBERS' CRAPEMYRTLE

The United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, in cooperation with Mississippi State Universtity, announces the release of Lagerstroemia indica 'EBONY EMBERS', a deep red flowered crapemyrtle clone with burgundy foliage. This cultivar is recommended for trial by nurserymen and horticulturists as a flowering woody landscape plant in hardiness zones 6-9 and is particularly adapted to conditions in the southeastern U.S. 'EBONY EMBERS' was selected for its high environmental stress tolerance, high level of disease resistance under ambient field conditions and extended flowering season. The texture, form and scale of the plant are ideally proportioned for inclusion as a component of foundation plantings and other landscape applications under conditions generally suited for crapemyrtle plants of medium stature.

'EBONY EMBERS' resulted from a cross-pollinated Lagerstroemia indica hybrid seedling derived from a cross between 'Whit VII' and 'Arapaho' crapemyrtles as the female parent and 'Chocolate Mocha' as the male parent. The new crapemyrtle was selected at the Thad Cochran Southern Horticultural Laboratory in Poplarville, MS as an excellent burgundy leafed plant (PCM39) within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination growing under intermittent stress conditions including full sun, cool spring nights, high humidity and summer drought generally considered to be conducive to development of the common crapemyrtle diseases powdery mildew, Erysiphe lagestroemia, and Cercospora leaf spot, Cercospora lythracearum. 'EBONY EMBERS' has displayed a high level of field resistance to both diseases. The clone also retains foliage better than many green-leaf clones during periods of heat and moisture stress in combination with its desirable horticultural traits including an intermediate growth habit (3 to 5 meters), dark red flowers over an extended bloom season, and dark burgundy colored foliage that is persistent from spring through fall.

Plants of 'EBONY EMBERS' have an upright growth habit with approximate dimensions of 2.5 meters tall and 1.0 meter wide after 5 years. Crown branching is dense with good foliage cover. Leaves are opposite, broadly elliptical with an acuminate apex, cuneate base, undulating entire margins measuring approximately 5 cm in length and 3 cm in width with pinnate venation. Emerging leaves are Greyed-Purple 187-A that mature to a deep burgundy (Brown 200A) with color remaining stable throughout summer heat. Inflorescences with 40 or more flowers per panicle average 10 cm in length and 10 cm in width on the terminal ends of branches. Flower buds are Greyed-Purple 187A, rounded, 8mm in diameter and 8mm in length. Flowers have 6

petals, with individual flowers measuring 3.5 cm in length and 3.5cm in width. Petals are fan shaped (1.3 cm x 1.5cm) with ruffled apex, ruffled margins and sagittate bases. Flowers are generally Red 53C during the heat of the first day, then fade to Red 53D the second day. Plants develop rapidly as a containerized crop and are highly tolerant to fluctuations of environmental conditions such as heat and moisture.

'EBONY EMBERS' is easily propagated by softwood stem cuttings under intermittent misting systems. The best rooting material should be taken from actively growing stock plants. Plants of this crapemyrtle clone have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary slightly due to environmental changes such as light intensity and fertility with no alteration of genotype. Asexual propagation of the clone over multiple cycles has demonstrated retention of major distinguishing traits. Further information or a list of nurseries propagating Ebony Embers is available on written request to Cecil Pounders; USDA-ARS, [Cecil.Pounders@ars.usda.gov]. The USDA-ARS does not have plants for sale. In addition, genetic material of this release has been deposited in the National Plant Germplasm System where it will be available for research purposes. It is requested that appropriate recognition be made if this germplasm contributes to the development of a new breeding line or cultivar.

Color designations are according to the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart 2001. Hardiness ratings are based on Plant Hardiness Zone Map, USDA Misc Publ. 814.

Signatures:

Dean, College of Forest Services
Mississippi State University
Director of MAFES

2/28/13
Date

Deputy Administrator, Crop Production and Protection
Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

3/11/13
Date

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NOTICE TO NURSERYMEN OF THE NAMING AND RELEASE FOR PROPAGATION OF 'EBONY FIRE' CRAPEMYRTLE

The United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, in cooperation with Mississippi State University announces the release of Lagerstroemia indica 'EBONY FIRE', a new burgundy foliaged crapemyrtle clone. This cultivar is recommended for trial by nurserymen and horticulturists as a flowering woody landscape plant in hardiness zones 6-9 and is particularly adapted to conditions in the southeastern U.S. 'EBONY FIRE' was selected for its high environmental stress tolerance, high level of disease resistance under ambient field conditions and extended flowering season. The texture, form and scale of the plant are ideally proportioned for inclusion as a component of foundation plantings and other landscape applications under conditions generally suited for crapemyrtle plants of medium stature.

'EBONY FIRE' resulted from a cross-pollinated Lagerstroemia indica hybrid seedling derived from a cross between 'Whit VII' and 'Arapaho' crapemyrtles as the female parent and 'Chocolate Mocha' as the male parent. The new crapemyrtle was selected at the Thad Cochran Southern Horticultural Laboratory in Poplarville, MS as an excellent burgundy leafed plant (PCM10) within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination growing under intermittent stress conditions including full sun, cool spring nights, high humidity and summer drought generally considered to be conducive to development of the common crapemyrtle diseases powdery mildew, Erysiphe lagestroemia, and Cercospora leaf spot, Cercospora lythracearum. 'EBONY FIRE' has displayed a high level of field resistance to both diseases. The clone also retains foliage better than many green leaf clones during periods of heat and moisture stress in combination with its desirable horticultural traits including an intermediate growth habit (2 to 4 meters), dark red flowers over an extended bloom season, and dark burgundy colored foliage that is persistent from spring through fall.

Plants of 'EBONY FIRE' have a spreading growth habit with approximate dimensions of 1.5 meters tall and 1.0 meter wide after 5 years. Crown branching is dense and compact with good foliage cover. Leaves are opposite, broadly elliptical with an acuminate apex, cuneate base, entire margins measuring approximately 5 cm in length and 3 cm in width with pinnate venation. Fully developed leaves are deep burgundy (Brown 200A) with color remaining stable throughout summer heat. Inflorescences average 12 cm in length and 9 cm in width on the terminal ends of branches with 40 or more flowers per panicle. Flower buds are Red-Purple 59A, rounded, 6mm in diameter and 6mm in length. Flowers have 6 petals, with individuals measuring 4cm in length and 3.5cm in width. Petals are fan shaped (2cm x 1.5cm) with ruffled apex, ruffled margins and

sagittate bases. Flowers are generally Red- Purple60A during the heat of the first day, then fade to Red-Purple 60C the second day. Plants develop rapidly in containers and are highly tolerant to fluctuations of environmental conditions such as heat and moisture.

'EBONY FIRE' is easily propagated by softwood stem cuttings under intermittent misting systems. The best rooting material should be taken from actively growing stock plants. Plants of this crapemyrtle clone have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary slightly due to environmental changes such as light intensity and fertility with no alteration of genotype. Asexual propagation of the clone over multiple cycles has demonstrated retention of major distinguishing traits. Further information or a list of nurseries propagating Ebony Fire is available on written request to Cecil Pounders; USDA-ARS, [Cecil.Pounders@ars.usda.gov]. The USDA-ARS does not have plants for sale. In addition, genetic material of this release has been deposited in the National Plant Germplasm System where it will be available for research purposes. It is requested that appropriate recognition be made if this germplasm contributes to the development of a new breeding line or cultivar.

Color designations are according to the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart 2001. Hardiness ratings are based on Plant Hardiness Zone Map, USDA Misc Publ. 814.

Signatures:

Dean, College of Forest Services
Mississippi State University
Director of MAFES

2/28/13
Date

Deputy Administrator, Crop Production and Protection
Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

3/11/13
Date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Service
Washington, D.C.

and

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
Starkville, MS

NOTICE TO NURSERYMEN OF THE NAMING AND RELEASE FOR PROPAGATION OF 'EBONY GLOW' CRAPEMYRTLE

The United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, in cooperation with Mississippi State University, announces the release to nurserymen of Lagerstroemia indica 'EBONY GLOW', a new burgundy leafed crapemyrtle clone. This cultivar is recommended for trial by nurserymen and horticulturists as a flowering woody landscape plant in hardiness zones 6-9 and is particularly adapted to conditions in the southeastern U.S. 'EBONY GLOW' was selected for its exceptional environmental stress tolerance, burgundy leaves, light pink to white flowers and extended flowering season. The texture, form and scale of the plant are ideally proportioned for inclusion as a component of foundation plantings and other landscape applications under conditions generally suited for medium stature crapemyrtle plants.

'EBONY GLOW' resulted from a cross-pollination of a Lagerstroemia indica 'Whit I' crapemyrtle as the female parent and an inbred seedling of 'Chocolate Mocha' crapemyrtle as the male parent. The new crapemyrtle was selected at the Thad Cochran Southern Horticultural Laboratory in Poplarville, MS as an excellent burgundy leafed plant (PCM38) within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination growing under intermittent stress conditions including full sun, cool spring nights, high humidity and summer drought generally considered to be conducive to development of the common crapemyrtle diseases powdery mildew, Erysiphe lagestroemia, and Cercospora leaf spot, Cercospora lythracearum. 'EBONY GLOW' has displayed a high level of field resistance to both diseases in combination with other desirable horticultural traits including good tolerance to moisture stress, an intermediate growth habit (2 to 4 meters), very light pink flowers over an extended bloom season, and dark burgundy colored foliage that is persistent from spring through fall.

Plants of 'EBONY GLOW' have an upright spreading growth habit with approximate dimensions of 1.6 meters tall and 0.7 meter wide after 5 years. Branching of plants is well structured with good foliage cover. Leaves are opposite, keel shaped with an acuminate apex, cuneate base, entire margins, measuring approximately 5 cm in length and 3cm in width with pinnate venation. Leaves are dull Greyed-Purple 187A maturing to Black 202A with color remaining stable throughout summer heat. Inflorescences average 10 cm in length and 8 cm in width on the terminal ends of branches with 30 or more flowers per panicle. Flower buds are Red-Purple 59A, rounded, 6mm in diameter and 9mm in length. Flowers have 6 fan shaped petals, with individual flowers measuring 2cm in length and 1.5cm in width. Petals are 15mm wide x 19mm wide with ruffled apex, ruffled margins and sagittate bases. Flowers are generally

Red-Purple 69D during the heat of the first day, then fade to White 155D. Plants develop rapidly in containers and are tolerant to fluctuations of environmental conditions such as heat and moisture.

'EBONY GLOW' is easily propagated by softwood stem cuttings under intermittent misting systems. The best rooting material should be taken from actively growing stock plants. Plants of this crapemyrtle clone have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary slightly due to environmental changes such as light intensity and temperature with no alteration of genotype. Asexual propagation of the clone over multiple cycles has demonstrated retention of major distinguishing traits. Further information or a list of nurseries propagating, 'EBONY GLOW' is available on written request to Cecil Pounders; USDA-ARS, [Cecil.Pounders@ars.usda.gov]. The USDA-ARS does not have plants for sale. In addition, genetic material of this release has been deposited in the National Plant Germplasm System where it will be available for research purposes. It is requested that appropriate recognition be made if this germplasm contributes to the development of a new breeding line or cultivar.

Color designations are according to the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001. Hardiness ratings are based on Plant Hardiness Zone Map, USDA Misc Publ. 814.

Signatures:

Dean, College of ~~Forest Services~~ Agriculture and Life Sciences — Date 3/14/13
Director of MAFES
Mississippi State University

Deputy Administrator, Crop Production and Protection — Date 3/20/13
Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture