Supplement XII (2012) to International register of heather names

Registered names

Calluna vulgaris

‘Ally’
® C.2011.08 registered on 16 September 2011 by Sten-Börje Sörensson, Hono, Sweden.
✱ Individual leaves less than 1mm long, mid-green, glabrous; very tightly appressed to slender and short (about 1cm long, not more than 1mm wide) side shoots, which are often not branched – the effect is of a mossy shrub; shoots tips paler, yellow-green when young. Flowers solitary on side shoots, buds pink (H8), opening shell-pink (H16); calyx lobes about 3.5mm long, broad; corolla lobes shorter, c. 3mm.
❦ Seeding deliberately raised and selected in 2006 by Sten-Börje Sörensson; Ally was his mother’s second name.

‘Amanda’
® C.2011:05 registered on 12 February 2011 by Kurt Kramer, Edewecht, Germany.
✱ Bud-flowering, ruby (H5; RHS 59B–60A), darker than ‘Amethyst’, August–November; foliage dark green, new growth mid-green; after 3 years (pruned) 30cm tall × 25cm across.
❦ Sport from ‘Amethyst’ found in Autumn 1999 at Apen, Germany, in nursery of Marohn & Häger.

‘Bollan’
✱ Young stems deep crimson; leaves pale yellow-green, some developing very pale creamy tips; to 2mm long, not appressed to shoot but spreading at angle of about 45° so individual shoots are moss-like; young side shoots not branching; flowers usually solitary on short side-shoots, lilac.
❦ Chance seedling found in 2005 by Frideborg Sörenssson in her garden in Hönö and named by her son, Sten-Börje Sörensson. Bollan was his mother’s nickname.

‘Dark Pink Angie’
✱ Bud-flowering, dark pink (H7), bud small, September–December; foliage dark green; habit upright, broad; after 4 years to 50cm × 50cm.
❦ Sport on ‘Moulin Rouge’ found by J. van Leuven in October 2006.

‘Golden White Angie’
✱ Bud-flowering, white; September–December; foliage golden; habit bushy, upright, after 5 years to 50cm × 50cm.

‘Grüne Silvana’
✱ Bud-flowering, pink (“hellrosa” H7–H8), September–November; foliage green; habit upright, after 5 years 60cm × 50cm.
❦ Sport on ‘Silvana’.

‘Hellgrüne Angie’
**Juliette**
* Bud-flowering, rose-pink (H7), colour between ‘Anette’ and ‘Jette’; buds 4mm × 1.5mm; August–December; foliage light green; habit bushy, after 3 years to 25cm × 30cm.
ĕ Sport on ‘Anette’ found by Wilfred Holzwart, Hoisdorf, in Autumn 2007.

**Linda**
® C.2011.06: registered on 12 February 2011 by K. Kramer, Edewecht, Germany.
* Bud-flowering, white (RHS 155C-155D), August–October; foliage bright green all year; after 3 years 25 cm × 25 cm (pruned).
ĕ Sport from ‘Barbara’ found in autumn 2004 at Edewecht, Germany, by Kurt Kramer.

**Marcelita**
® C.2011.09 registered on 23 September 2011 by H. J. Kuipers, Nijensleek, Holland
* Flowers double, 6mm long, 6mm across, magenta (H14), late August–mid-October; foliage green; new growth green; habit upright, 60cm tall, 30cm across after 3 years (pruned).
ĕ Sport on ‘Annemarie’ found in August 2006 by H. J. Kuipers in his nursery. Flowers darker than ‘Annemarie’ and habit more erect.

**Späte Angie**
* Bud-flowering, red (H5–H6), buds small; September–December; foliage bright green; broad, upright habit, after 4 years to 50cm × 50cm;
ĕ Sport on ‘Angie’ (“blüht drei Wochen später als ‘Angie’”), found by Clemens Keysers, Kevelaer in October 2010.

**Weiße Lena** (‘Weisse Lena’)
* Bud-flowering, white, August–October; foliage green; habit upright, after 5 years to 60cm × 50cm.
ĕ Sport on ‘Lena’ found by J. van Leuven in September 2011; “sehr frühe Blüte im August, dickere Knospe als bei ‘Loki’, weiß”.

**Weiße Silvana** (‘Weisse Silvana’)
* Bud-flowering, white, September–November; silver-grey foliage; upright habit, after 5 years to 60cm × 50cm.
ĕ Sport on ‘Silvana’, found by Johannes van Leuven in September 2011.

**Zelena**
® C.2011.02 registered on 16 January 2011 by K. Kramer, Edewecht, Germany
* Non-flowering clone with light green foliage and upright habit; to 30cm × 25cm (pruned) after 3 years.
ĕ Seedling raised in 2002; selected in 2008 by Kurt Kramer.
Daboecia cantabrica

‘Stardust Muxoll’
® D.2011.01: registered on 12 July 2011 by Jens Kjærbøl, Bryrup, Denmark.

Flowers “double” (densely packed with petaloid segments), white, due to “doubling” the flowers seem whiter than any single cultivar, June-October; pedicels not recurving but remaining erect or sharply ascending (as in D. cantabrica f. blumii) so the flowers are not pendent at maturity; corolla 9mm long, 9mm diameter, not shed after flowering, broadly urn-shaped; calyx green, sepals to 3mm long; foliage green throughout the year; habit spreading, to 25cm tall, to 35cm across (after 4 years not pruned).


Erica

E. spiculifolia ‘Branka’
® E.2010:01: registered on 27 March 2010 by K. Kramer, Edewecht, Germany.

Flowers June–July; corolla and sepals cerise (H6); foliage dark green; to 25cm × 25cm after 3 years.

Seedling raised by K. Kramer about 2006; propagated by Heidekulturen Marohn & Häger.

E. tetralix ‘Pink Enigma’

Bushy dwarf shrub with upright shoots; foliage dark greyish-green; leaves usually in fours, broad, ovate, with a few long marginal cilia, sometimes with red-glandular tips especially those towards the apex of a shoot, otherwise upper surface glabrous, margins recurved, lower surface exposed, whitish green; leaves towards the tips of “abnormal” shoots may have pink tips or varying and increasing amounts of pink tissue resembling that of the corolla; in extreme examples, the upper portion of the shoots have no green leaves but have variously shaped pink, petaloid “bracts” which are longer and broader than the leaves; flowers may be formed and seem “normal”, or the flowers are grotesquely malformed. On shoots with flowers, leaves arranged in evenly spaced whorls of four, spreading, but becoming more widely spaced below inflorescence and also tending to become more erect and more appressed to the stem; flowers with densely hirsute ovary.

We do not know where or how this plant originated. Its known history commences when Brita Johansson was given a young plant by Jack Platt who, as past yearbooks show, was a very keen collector of new clones which he cultivated for a few years in his garden before replacing them with newer ones. Platt informed Mrs Johansson that he had obtained the plant from Ray Warner. Brita Johansson grew ‘Pink Enigma’ in her garden in Sweden, propagated it and passed a plant to Sten-Börje Sörensson who still cultivates it. It is apparently very hardy and was not affected by the extremely cold winter of 2010–2011.
E. cinerea ‘Sandford Heritage’
® E.2011.02: registered on 4 October 2011 by Dr J. F. Wright.

Flowers without stamens, corolla obovate with very narrow mouth through which the malformed style protrudes, corolla

Wild-collected; and aberrant form found on 28 September 2009 on Sandford Heath (SY 93727 90374), near Wareham, Dorset, by Dr J. F. Wright; the original plant is still alive at that place, 2 October 2011.


‘Miss Prissy’
Flowers lavender-pink, August–September; foliage gold-green in summer turning orange in winter; habit compact, 6–8in × 12in.

From Ken Hutchins, Mossyrock, Washington, USA.

‘Mullion variegated’: this name is here formally rejected because it has been used for a similar sport of different origin.

A sport on ‘Mullion’ propagated by Heaths and Heathers Nursery and for sale in USA “for many years”.

Other names not previously recorded

Calluna
Daboecia cantabrica


Erica carnea


‘Polly Bigguns’

* Large shell-pink flowers, darkening with age to deep pink, January–May, with medium green foliage; vigorous spreading habit 6in tall × 24in across.

Sport of ‘Pink Spangles’ found by Ken Hutchins, Mossyrock, Washington, USA.

Cascade Heather Society (electronic) newsletter (July 2011); Heaths & Heathers Nursery, USA, website (accessed 21 December 2011).


Erica cinerea


‘Ruby Chalice’

* Ruby flowers, June–October, with gold foliage with orange tints in winter. Compact and tidy, 10in × 18–24in. Slow growing. Unique flower and foliage combination in this group.

Sport found by Ken Hutchins, Mossyrock, Washington, USA

Heaths & Heathers Nursery, USA, website (accessed 21 December 2011).

Erica × darleyensis

‘Alice’

* Flowers red, large, January–April; foliage dark green; bushy; 18in × 24in.

Heaths & Heathers Nursery, USA, website (accessed 29 January 2011).

‘Coral Bells’

* Large soft pink flowers, January–April; dark green foliage; 18in × 24in.

Raised by David Wilson, Chilliwack, Canada, and named and introduced by Karla Lortz (Heather and Heathers Nursery, Washington, USA).

Heaths & Heathers Nursery, USA, website (accessed 29 January 2011); Cascade Heather Society (electronic) newsletter (July 2011).
‘Perfect Polly’
* Larger flowers than ‘White Perfection’.
☞ Sport on ‘White Perfection’ in Ken Hutchins’s garden, Mossybank, Washington, USA.
✉ Heaths & Heathers Nursery, USA, website (accessed 21 December 2011).

‘Pretty Polly’
* Large, dark lilac-pink flowers, November–May; bushy plant, 15in × 24in.
☞ From Ken Hutchins, Mossyrock, Washington, USA.
✉ Heaths & Heathers Nursery, USA, website (accessed 21 December 2011).

CAPE HEATHS (*Erica*)

‘Ron’s White’
* With translucent, tubular milky white flowers, in summer; grows upright to about 4ft in height.
☞ Chance seedling in the South African garden at the Arboretum, University of California Santa Cruz, California, USA; discovered by Ron Arruda, former South African garden curator. First released at a plant sale in October 2010.

*E. gracilis*

‘Mary’: this name is already in use in the denomination class Erica.

NOTE: Because this name has been accepted by a statutory plant registration authority (see ICNCP 2009, Art. 31.2) it may not be rejected. To distinguish this cultivar of Cape heath from the earlier, still cultivated selection of *E. × watsonii*, the names of the raiser / finder should be added (under ICNCP 2009, Art 30.5). This the name should be written *E. gracilis* ‘Mary’ (Holz 2011), to distinguish it from *E. × watsonii* ‘Mary’ (Flecken 1992).


*E. sparsa*