

RULES FOR REGISTRATION OF PLUMERIA CULTIVARS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL  
REGISTRATION AUTHORITY FOR PLUMERIAS

Revision 1,6, October, 2009

**Plumeria Society' of America, Inc. ■**

**P.O. Box 22791**

**Houston, Texas 77227-2791**

**Any unregistered plumeria cultivar that meets these rules for registration is an eligible candidate.**

The submitter of an Application for Registration need not be the originator of the cultivar. However, the signature of both the submitter and die originator must appear on the application. The Certificate of Registration will be issued to the originator unless circumstances warrant otherwise. Since it is the objective of the Plumeria Society of America, Inc. to build a comprehensive and useful International Register\* consideration will be given to applications for which the originator is unknown or unknowable (e.g.. deceased or cultivars common to a locality).

THIL- Board of Registration understands that registration is a complex and possibly expensive process. If you are unable to comply with this procedure, yet wish to register a cultivar, please write to us at the address below. Explain the difficulty you are having or obstacles you have in complying with the Rules for Registration, why you want to register a plumeria cultivar, and enclose a photograph of the flower. We will attempt to accommodate you should circumstances warrant.

1. Since plunieria are so easily propagated by cutting, if the originator wishes to retain a proprietary claim to the cultivaxr appropriate patents should be obtained prior to submitting an Application for Registration,
2. When grown from seed, a cultivar must be in its third or later blooming cycle. When propagated from a cutting, it must be in its second or later blooming cycle. A onc-of-a-kind cultivar cannot be registered; a minimum of three established specimens must exist,
3. Document the plant and flower with digital photography saved in RAW format according to the instructions in "Photographing the Plant"
4. Prepare an Application for Registration as accurately as possible according Lo the instructions in "Completing the Application for Registration".
5. A registration fee of \$10 (U.S.) is required for all applications.
6. The completed Application for Registration, digital images saved to a CD or DVD, and applicable fee should be mailed to:  
Mark Wright Chairman, PSA Board of Registration  
2819 Carnoustie Dr.  
Missouri City, TX. 774759
7. A control number will be assigned and included in a written acknowledgment within 30 days of receipt as proof of submission,
8. The application and photographs will undergo a complete analysis and review by the Board of Registration. Please allow up to six months for this review. Should additional information be required, you will be notified in writing.

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- a. A cultivar will not be recognized solely based on genetic uniqueness. Plumeria appear capable of seemingly infinite though at times insignificant variation in most morphological aspects (growth habit; leaf size, shape, and color; flower size, shape, color, shading, and fragrance; etc.), though there do appear to be some as yet undefined limits.
  - b. Paramount consideration on recognition of a plumeria cultivar will be given to the flower. If in the opinion of the Board of Registration, the flower of a candidate cannot be regularly and consistently distinguished from a registered cultivar when grown under similar conditions, a new cultivar will not be recognized.
  - c. When significant morphological differences appear between a candidate and a registered cultivar, but the requirement in 8.b cannot be met, the Board of Registration may recognize a "selection" instead of a cultivar. The International Register will list recognized selections of a cultivar and describe the differences.
9. Upon approval by the Board of Registration, a Certificate of Registration and a photocopy of the Application for Registration will be returned to the originator or submitter as proof of registration. If requested by the Board of Registration, the originator or submitter agrees to deposit a specimen of the cultivar in one or more botanical gardens designated by the society for observation and to insure the cultivar does not become extinct. The Plumeria Society of America, Inc. will honor any patents applicable to the cultivar.
10. The application, photographs, and authority to reproduce the digital photographic images become the property of the Plumeria Society of America, Inc.

**PHOTOGRAPHING THE PLANT** – The flower (florete), flower stalk (inflorescence), leaf, and tree must be photographed with a digital camera, with the images saved in RAW format. The society has concluded that photographic documentation is less tedious to collect and more useful than a subjective written description.

You may want to consult with a local photographic supply company or photographer about the type of camera, film speed, and photographic technique for obtaining the highest quality representations. The Board of Registration will assist you if requested, but depending on the assistance required, there may be a charge for this service.

All photographs should be made in daylight, but not in direct full sunlight. Ideally, they can be taken on a somewhat cloudy day or in the morning before the sun is directly illuminating the subject. The time of photography should be when the given inflorescence is in its first "full bloom", rather than a later bloom on the inflorescence when the flowers may be fewer or smaller. The subjects photographed should be the same as the ones measured when you complete the Application for Registration.

When taking the required photographs, a photographic technique called "bracketing" may be useful. When a subject is bracketed, several exposures of the same subject are made with small variations in the aperture or shutter speed. After the images are taken, select the exposures that have the clearest focusing and the truest color for registration of the cultivar.

1. Pick a freshly and fully opened flower before the sun has begun to fade the color. Take two close-up photographs of the flower set against an official PSA White Balance color sheet, one from the top and one from the bottom. Take one with the White Balance Color Sheet, then remove it for the following shot as long as the lighting does not change for subsequent shots.

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2. Photograph the inflorescence from two angles. Each view should fill as nearly as possible, but not exceed the frame of exposure. Take an exposure from the side (showing the entire flower stalk and flowers) and one at an angle such that the most revealing and favorable view of the inflorescence can be obtained.
3. Take a photograph of the entire plant (tree) showing as much of the structure as possible. It would also be valuable, though not required, for deciduous varieties to have a photograph of the plant in its dormant state without leaves.
4. Verify that a true color representation was obtained. Select the photos that most accurately match the colors of the plant.

## **COMPLETING THE APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION**

All items, except signatures, should be printed or typed. All measurements should be made using the Metric standard and specified in millimeters, centimeters, or meters. (Inch measurements will be accepted.)

Many plumeria will exhibit different characteristics depending on growing environment; for example, container grown plants in non-tropical climates will not necessarily produce identical results to the same plant grown in the tropics. Type of soil and fertilizer can also produce variations.

**DATE** - Provide the current date.

**NUMBER** - Leave blank.

**NAME** - Provide the proposed name of the cultivar. All names must conform to the rules laid down by the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants - 1992, published by The Horticultural Taxonomy Group (HORTAX) of the Royal Horticultural Society.

In general, the requirements of this code are:

- a. Names must be a proper name or word in common language of the country of origin and not a scientific or Latin name.
- b. Each word should begin with a capital letter except where national custom requires otherwise.
- c. Names may consist of one, two, or three words. We strongly recommend that one or two words be the proper name of a person, place or thing. Additionally, we strongly recommend use of one or two descriptive words.
- d. Excessively long words are discouraged. The total of all letters and spaces (between words) may not exceed 30.
- e. No obscene language, no articles (such as "the") preceding the name, no abbreviations (except Mrs.), no numbers and no names exaggerating the merits of the cultivar (such as "supreme") are permitted.

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- f. The following words may not be used in a cultivar name: x, cv, var, cultivar, variety, form, selection, cross, hybrid, group, seedling, strain, mutant, improved, and transformed.
- g. The cultivar name may not consist solely of common descriptive words, or a name likely to be confused with existing cultivars.

**Alternate(s)** - List other names, perhaps local names, by which this cultivar is also known.

**FLOWER**

**Color** - Provide the apparent color of the flower when viewed from a distance: of three meters. This is a subjective impression rather than an exact detail of the colors and shades. Only use colors: white, yellow, orange, pink, or red in this assessment.

**Size** - Provide the diameter of the photographed flower when it is laid flat upside down and gently stretched out.

**Keeping Quality** - Rate the keeping quality of freshly picked newly opened flowers when kept watered, in a small vase, indoors at room temperature. Rate on a "one" to "five" scale when "one" would indicate a poor keeping quality (wilted or discolored by morning of the next day) and "five" would indicate an excellent keeping quality (not wilted and not discolored after five or more nights).

**Flower Type** - Refer to Linked Page. Select a Number from 1 through 13, Enter Number.

**Tendency to fade** - Rate the capacity of the flower to retain its color when left on the tree in sunlight. Rate on a "one" to "five" scale the speed and degree at which fading proceeds until the flower finally falls off of the plant. Rate "one" if noticeable fading has occurred by the second morning. Rate "five" if no noticeable fading occurs before the flowers fall off.

**Intensity of scent** - Rate the intensity of the fragrance on a "one" to "five" scale. Rate "one" if there is none, rate "five" if the scent is very strong. Since different people can describe scents differently, obtain a consensus for this rating and the following description of fragrance.

**Fragrance** - Describe the scent of the flower. Example descriptions: citrus, jasmine, rose, fruity, spicy, coconut, etc., or undetermined.

**Other** - Describe other unusual characteristics such as: twisted, cup shaped, shell shaped, etc. Describe the flower color - top and bottom, eye color, shading or veining color, etc.

**FLOWER STALK**

**Attitude** - Check off the attitude of the flower stalk. This assessment should be made toward the end of its bloom cycle. Indicate "upright" if it remains relatively aligned with the branch it emerged from, or "pendant" if it developed a pronounced (more than 90 degrees) drooping tendency.

**Flower Stalk Shading** - Describe: Light green, dark green, dark red, brown, etc. LEAF

**Upper Leaf Color** - Light green, dark green, reddish green, etc.

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**Leaf border color** - Under close examination, the very edge of the leaf may have a color that is different from the upper leaf surface. at is it? Use colors red or green and indicate whether it is light or dark.

**Leaf Shape** - Refer to Linked Page. Select a Number for Leaf Shape and Leaf Tip Shape.

## ANALYSIS

This area should be left blank. It will be completed by the Board of Registration when the characteristics of the plant can be compared with established standards.

## PLANT

**Height** - Provide the height of the plant.

**Spread** - Provide the width or spread of the plant at its widest point.

**Age** - Provide the age of the plant in years.

**Tendency to set seeds** - Rate on a "one" to "five" scale the historical tendency of the plant to set seeds. Rate a "one" if it has never set seeds. Rate it a "three" if it always sets some seed pods. Rate it a "five" if it sets at least one seed pod for each flower stalk.

**Deciduous or Evergreen** - Check "deciduous" if the plant annually drops all or nearly all of its leaves at a given time for a given period. Check "evergreen" if the plant retains most of its leaves throughout the year.

**Branching** - Rate this plant's branching habit on a "one" to "five" scale. The branching habit means the average number of new branches that originate at a branch point (i.e, the number of new tips that sprout when the plant blooms). The rating corresponds to the branching habit (e.g., for an average of three new branches, rate "three"). For five or more new branches, rate "five"

**Compactness** - Rate the compactness of this plant on a "one" to "five" scale. Compactness relates to the length of stem growth between branch points. For purposes of this assessment, ignore the first two branch points if they do not seem representative. Choose a typical branch and measure the distances between its branch points. Calculate the average distance by dividing the sum of the measurements by the number of measurements taken. Determine the rating by looking up the average on the table below.

Average Inches	Average Centimeters	Rate
0to4	0to10	1
4 to 8	10 to 20	2
8to 12	20to30	3
12 to 16	30 to 40	4
16 or more	40 or more	5

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**HISTORY**

**Seedling or Cutting** - Check "seedling" if the plant was grown from seed. Check "cutting" if the plant was grown from a cutting.

**Seedlings** -

**Seed Parent** - (For seedlings only.) If known, provide the name of the cultivar that produced the seed; otherwise specify "UNKNOWN".

**Male Parent** - (For seedlings only.) Provide the name of the cultivar from which the pollen was obtained for a controlled hybridization; otherwise specify "OPEN POLLINATION".

**Patent(s)** - List patent numbers, if any, awarded to this cultivar.

**Originator** - The originator is the individual that grew this cultivar from seed. Provide these items if they can be determined.

**Date** - Provide the year of germination of this cultivar.

**Name** - Provide the name of the originator or "UNKNOWN".

**Cultivator** - The cultivator is a current individual or commercial producer of this cultivar.

**Date** - Provide the year of first offering of this cultivar.

**Name** - Provide the name of the cultivator.

**Source** - Explain where the submitter obtained this cultivar if the originator is "UNKNOWN"

**COMMENTS**

Provide any other information that you consider important or relevant to the registration of this cultivar.

**SIGNED**

Permission to publish Originator's name - In the future the Plumeria Society of America, Inc. may decide to publish the originator's name in the International Register. Check off "No" if you do not want your name published; otherwise check off "yes". If neither is checked, your name will not be published.

The submitter and originator **must** sign in the spaces provided.

Unless the originator is unknown, deceased, or contact is not possible. The originator, if known, must be identified in any case.

Plumeria Society of America, Inc. Board of Registration / October 2009

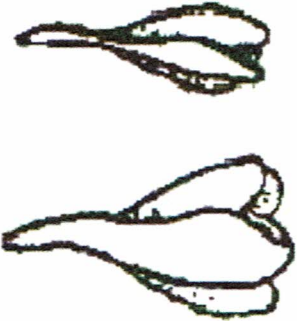
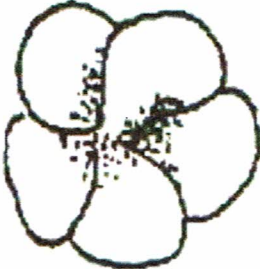
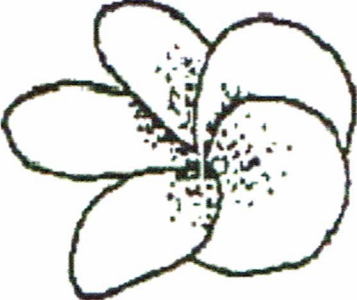
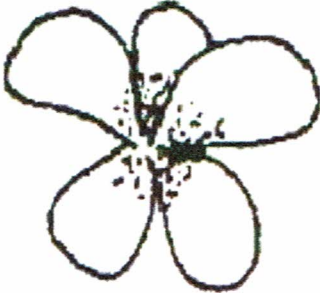
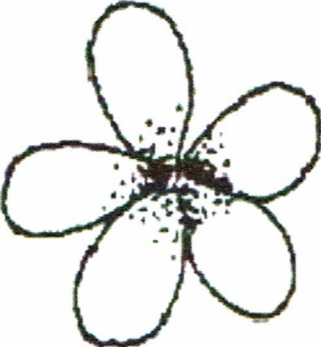
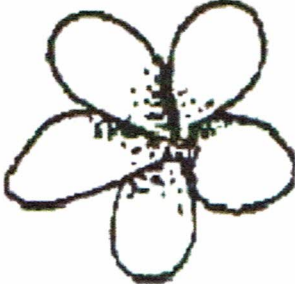
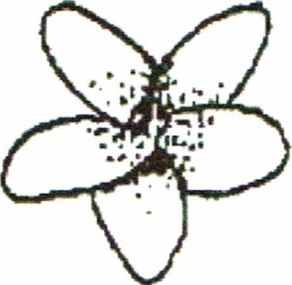
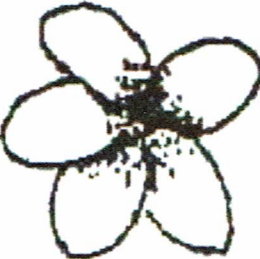
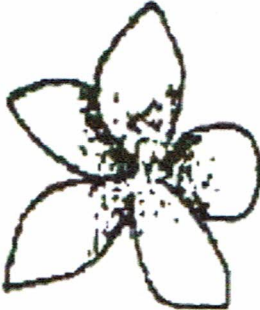
Page prepared by  
Milton Pierson  
Research Committee

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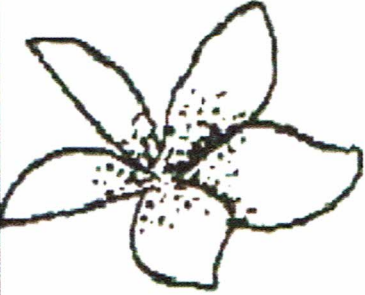
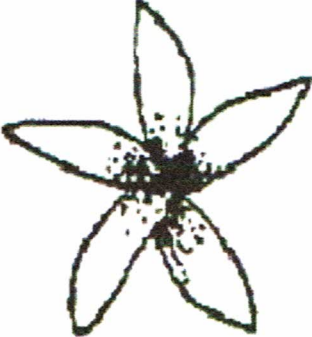
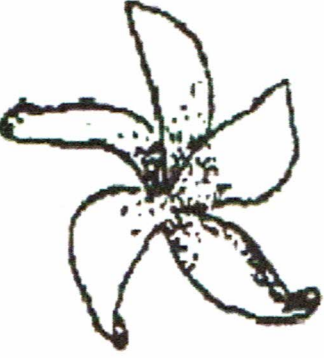
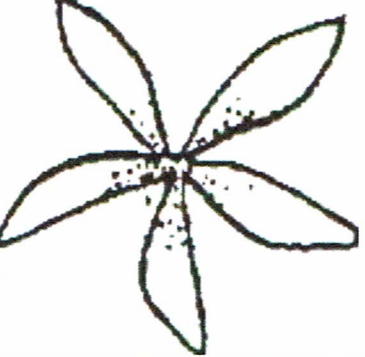
**Diagram of general shapes of flower types found in plumeria.**

Drawings adapted with permission from Plumeria Cultivars in Hawaii, Research Bulletin 158, University of Hawaii, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (1982). (This publication is currently out of print.).

		
<p>Type 1. shell-type (usually does not open further)</p>	<p>Type 2. wide petals rounded tip highly overlapped</p>	<p>Type 3. wide petals rounded tip highly overlapped</p>
		
<p>Type 4. obovate petals rounded tip slightly overlapped</p>	<p>Type 5. obovate petals rounded tip slightly overlapped</p>	<p>Type 6. elliptical petals rounded tip moderately overlapped</p>
		
<p>Type 7. elliptical petals pointed tip moderately overlapped</p>	<p>Type 8. elliptical petals pointed tip moderately overlapped</p>	<p>Type 9. elliptical petals pointed tip slightly overlapped</p>

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<p>Type 10. narrow petals pointed tip slightly overlapped</p>	<p>Type 11. narrow petals pointed tip slightly overlapped</p>	<p>Type 12. narrow, twisted petals pointed tip slightly overlapped</p>
		
<p>Type 13. narrow petals pointed tip not overlapped</p>		



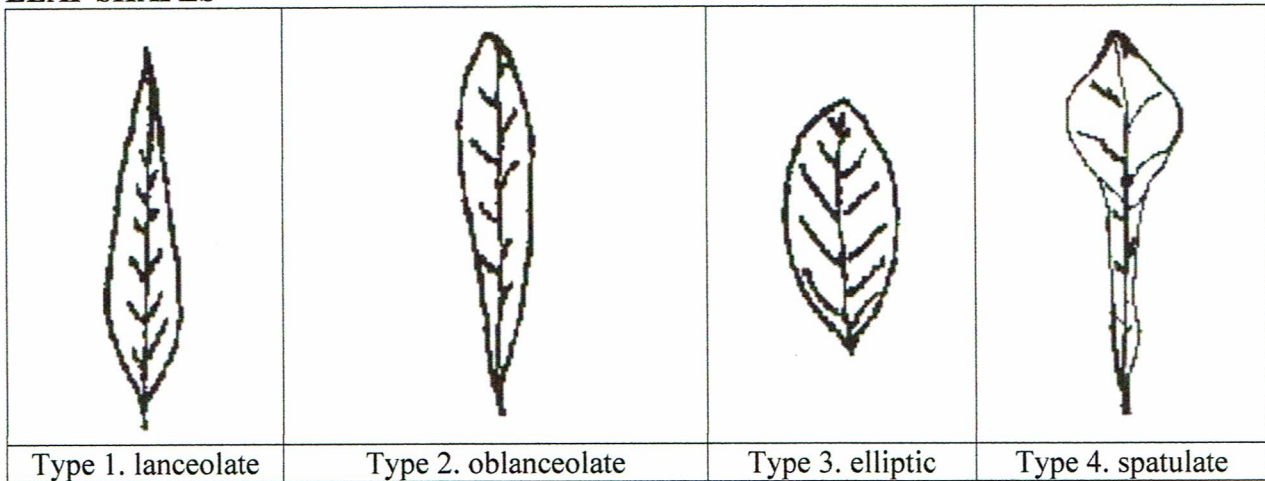
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Diagram of general shapes of leaves and leaf tips found in plumeria.

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## LEAF SHAPES



## LEAF TIP SHAPES



Type 1.  
emarginate



Type 2.  
obtuse or rounded



Type 3.  
obtuse or blunt



Type 4.  
acute



Type 5.  
acuminate

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