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VandenBerg

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[54] CARNATION PLANT NAMED VICTORIA
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[52] U.S. Cl. Plt./70.2
[58] Field of Search Plt. 70.2

[56] References Cited PUBLICATIONS

Anon., "Cumulative Index Vols. 1, 2 & 3", *Plant Varieties Journal*, vol. 4, No. 1, Australian Plant Variety Lights Offices, Third (Unnumbered) page of index. Citation of *Plant Varieties Journal*, 1989, 2(1):4-13 from DIALOG.

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[57] ABSTRACT

A carnation plant named Victoria, particularly characterized by its commercial double flower type; flat, high centered flower form; orange flower color, streaked and margined with red; diameter of flower of 54 to 60 mm when fully opened, when grown as a spray carnation; petal margins are slightly serrated and ruffled; strong, flexible stems; high production of flowering stems per plant; high production of flowers, with 5 to 7 flowering laterals developing per stem; flowering response of 24 to 26 weeks after planting rooted cuttings; very low incidence of splitting of calyx; very resistant to *Fusarium oxysporum*; and recommended as a miniature (spray) carnation.

2 Drawing Sheets

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The present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar of carnation, botanically known as *Dianthus caryophyllus* L. and referred to by the cultivar name Victoria.

Victoria, identified as 2196 (85-084004), was originated from a cross made under supervision of Cornelis P. VandenBerg in a controlled breeding program in Salinas, Calif., in 1984.

The female parent of Victoria was the cultivar identified as Etna, a red spray carnation.

The male parent of Victoria was the cultivar identified as Starlight, also a red spray carnation.

The breeding program resulting in Victoria had the objective of creating new carnation cultivar resistant to *Fusarium oxysporum*. In order to ensure resistance, seedlings were planted in a controlled environment in soil heavily infested with *Fusarium oxysporum* in Suba, near Bogota, Colombia, South America. Seedlings were allowed to grow for 18 months, with removal of those seedlings that died from *Fusarium oxysporum*.

Victoria was discovered and selected as one flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross by Cornelis P. VandenBerg in October 1986, in the above-described location.

The first act of asexual reproduction of Victoria was accomplished when vegetative cuttings were taken from the initial selection in Suba, Colombia in October 1986, immediately after selection, by technicians working under supervision of Cornelis P. VandenBerg.

Horticultural examination of controlled flowerings of successive plantings has shown that the unique combination of characteristics as herein disclosed for Victoria are firmly fixed and are retained through successive generations of asexual reproduction.

Victoria has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary significantly with variations in environment such as temperature, light intensity and daylength, without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following observations, measurements and comparisons describe plants grown in Suba, near Bogota, Colombia, under greenhouse conditions which approxi-

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mate those generally used in commercial greenhouse practice.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be basic characteristics of Victoria, which, in combination, distinguish this carnation as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Commercial double flower type.
2. Flat, high centered flower form.
3. Orange flower color, with non-uniform and inconsistent red markings on petals and on petal margins.
4. Diameter of flower of 54 to 60 mm when fully opened, when grown as a spray carnation.
5. Petal margins are slightly serrated and ruffled.
6. Strong, flexible stems.
7. High production of flowering stems per plant.
8. High production of flower, with 5 to 7 flowering laterals developing per stem.
9. Flowering response of 24 to 26 weeks after planting rooted cuttings.
10. Very resistant to *Fusarium oxysporum*.
11. Recommended as a miniature (spray) carnation.

The accompanying photographic drawings show typical inflorescence of Victoria, with the colors being as nearly true as possible with illustrations of this type.

Sheet 1 is a color photograph of Victoria grown as a spray cut carnation.

Sheet 2 is a black and white photograph of three views of the inflorescence of Victoria. In sheet 2 a measuring tape in centimeters has been added.

The combination of orange flower color with red streaks and margins, high production of flowering stems per plant, high production of flowers per stem, and very high resistance to *Fusarium oxysporum* is not represented in any commercial spray carnation cultivar known to the inventor.

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart. The color values were determined on plant material grown as spray carnations in Salinas, Calif. on Apr. 2, 1993.

Classification:

Botanical.—*Dianthus caryophyllus* L. cv Victoria.

Commerical.—Spray carnation for cut flower production.

INFLORESCENCE

Form: Flat, High centered.

Type: Commercial double.

Flower diameter: 54 to 60 mm when fully opened.

Number of petals: 21 to 35.

Color (general tonality from a distance of three meters):
Orange, with red streaks and margins.

Color (upper surface): Closest to 33D, with markings and margins closest to 46B. Markings and red margins are non-uniform and inconsistent. Color is stable during maturity.

Shape: Rounded, slightly serrated and ruffled.

Androecium: Normal to semi-petaloid stamens; normal to degenerated anthers; moderate pollen.

Gynoecium: Typical carnation, smooth, conical ovaries; three styles.

Fragrance: Very slight, typical carnation.

Fertility: No fertility level has been established.

Keeping qualities: 7–14 days after cutting.

PLANT

A. General appearance:

Growth.—Bushy, semi-erect perennial; plant is normally pinched approximately three weeks after

planting to produce upright habit typical of cut carnations.

Branching.—Semi-erect, numerous and unrestricted at base of plant; 5–7 flowering laterals developing per stem.

Size.—Two (2) year old plants may reach 150–200 cm in height.

Foliage:

Color.—Typical carnation, closest to 189A overlaid with 189B.

Texture.—Surface has a thin wax-like finish which is bluish green in color.

Size.—Mature leaves are 9–11 cm in length and 6–7 mm in width; weakly curled.

Flowering: The first flush of flowers appears 24 to 26 weeks after planting rooted cuttings, and there are approximately 6–8 flowering stems at first flush when the apical bud is removed. The side laterals then grow out in approximately 8 weeks after which the second flush of flowers appears. The flowers of the first and second flushes are similar in size but in subsequent flowerings the flowers tend to become somewhat smaller. There are approximately 6–8 flushes of flowers during a two year plant life at which time a commercial plant would typically be discarded.

Shape.—Long, narrow, lancet shaped.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct carnation plant named Victoria, as described and illustrated.

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