



US00PP09341P

United States Patent [19]
Tachibana et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** **Plant 9,341**
[45] **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 24, 1995**

[54] **PETUNIA PLANT 'REVOLUTION PINKVEIN'**

[75] Inventors: **Ryuichi Tachibana**, Yamato; **Yuji Tamura**, Kofu; **Ushio Sakazaki**, Hikone, all of Japan

[73] Assignee: **Suntory Limited**, Osaka, Japan

[21] Appl. No.: **369,287**

[22] Filed: **Jan. 6, 1995**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 234,618, Apr. 28, 1994, abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 90,266, Jul. 13, 1993, abandoned.

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** **A01H 5/00**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./68.1**

[58] **Field of Search** **Plt./68.1**

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

P.P. 6,899 7/1989 Tsuda et al. Plt./68.1
P.P. 6,914 7/1989 Tsuda et al. Plt./68.1
P.P. 6,915 7/1989 Tsuda et al. Plt./68.1

Primary Examiner—James R. Feyrer

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis

[57] **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed herein is a decumbent type petunia plant having a long stem. The plant has abundant branching and a great profusion of blooms, and the whole bush remains in bloom for a long period of time. The flowers are single and small, are bi-color, and have vein pattern. The plant is highly resistant to rain, drought, heat and disease.

4 Drawing Sheets

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This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/234,618, filed Apr. 28, 1994 (now abandoned), which is a continuation application of Ser. No. 08/090,266, filed Jul. 13, 1993 (now abandoned).

BACKGROUND OF THE VARIETY

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety of petunia plant obtained from crossing 'Daddy Mix.' (♀) having pink color petals 'Pink Daddy' and a wild type of petunia plant (♂) having white color petals, native to Brazil.

Petunia is a very popular plant and is used for flower bedding and potting in the summer season. There are only a few varieties of the petunia plant which do not have an upright growth habit and which have a high resistance to rain, heat, drought, and cold. The petunia which we filed previously 'Revolution' series (Revolution Purplepink (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 6,915), Revolution Brilliantpink, (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 6,914), and Revolution Brilliantpink-mini (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 6,899) is a decumbent type plant having long stems, a lower plant height, abundant branching, and a high resistance to heat, cold, and rain. However, there are only a few varieties having bi-color of the flower. Accordingly, this invention was aimed at obtaining a new variety having a reddish purple color petal and bi-color of flower, together with features of said 'Revolution' series.

The new variety of petunia plant according to this invention originated from a crossing of 'Pink Daddy', a true-breeding seed-reproduced line having a pink color petal that was reproduced from the petunia F1 seed, 'Daddy Mix,' from T & M Limited of England as the female parent and a wild type of petunia plant native to Brazil as the pollen parent, in February, 1989 at the Plant Biotechnology Laboratory, Institute for Fundamental Research of Suntory Ltd., residing at 2913-1 Torihara, Hakushu-cho, Kitakoma-gun, Yamanashi-Ken, Japan. From this crossing 550 seedlings were obtained in 1989, from which 3 seedlings were selected, propagated by cutting, and then grown as a trial by flower bedding and potting from the spring of 1990. Only one of the 3 resulting plants was selected. The botanical characteristics of the finally-selected plant were then examined, using a similar variety, 'Revolution Brilliantpink-mini', for comparison, from the spring of 1991. As a result,

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it was concluded that this petunia plant is distinguishable from any other variety, whose existence is known to us, and this new variety of petunia plant was named 'Revolution Pinkvein'.

5 In the following description, the color-coding is in accordance with the Horticultural Color Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society, London, England (R.H.S. Color Chart), and the Inter-Society Color Council-Nation Bureau of Standards Color Name (I.S.C.C.-N.B.S. Color Name). A color chart based on The Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plant (J.H.S. Color Chart) is also added for reference.

10 The female parent used in the breeding of 'Revolution Pinkvein' is a true-breeding seed-reproduced line, 'Pine Daddy', having pink color petal that was reproduced from the Petunia F1 seed, 'Daddy Mix' available from T&M Limited of England. This petunia plant is world wide marketed. The main botanical characteristics of this female parent are as follows.

15 Plant:

Growth habit.—Upright.

Plant height.—30–40 cm.

Spreading area of plant.—25–30 cm in diameter.

20 *Blooming period.*—April to September, the southern Kanto area, Japan.

25 Stem:

Thickness.—3.0–6.0 mm.

Anthocyanin pigmentation.—Absent.

Branching.—Abundant.

Pubescence.—Medium.

Length of internode.—2.0–3.0 cm before blooming; 2.0–4.0 cm during blooming.

30 Leaf:

Leaf attaching angle.—Horizontal.

Shape.—Elliptic

Size (average).—5.0–6.5 cm in length; 2.5–3.5 cm in width.

Thickness.—0.4–0.5 mm.

Color.—Moderate olive green to moderate yellow green (R.H.S. 146A-137C, J.H.S. 3508-3712).

Pubescence.—Medium.

40 Flower: Opening obliquely upward.

Type.—Single.

Shape.—Funnel-shape, with corolla of five segments or fused petals.

Diameter.—10–12 cm.

Color.—Red purple (R.H.S. 73A-B) with dark reddish purple (R.H.S. 79A-B) lines radiating from center portion.

Reproductive organs.—1 normal pistil having a stigma and 5 normal stamens.

Peduncle.—1.5–2.5 mm in thickness, and 2.5–3.0 mm in length.

Physiological and ecological characteristics: Moderate resistance to rain, heat and disease, and moderate resistance to pests.

The pollen parent used in the breeding of 'Revolution Pinkvein' is a wild type of petunia native to Brazil having white color petal, the seeds of which were gathered at Gramado, Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil and introduced to Japan in October, 1983. This wild type of plant is presently maintained at the aforementioned Plant Biotechnology Laboratory, Suntory Ltd. The main botanical characteristics of this male parent are as follows.

Plant:

Growth habit.—Decumbent.

Plant height.—20 cm.

Spreading area of plant.—100–150 cm in diameter.

Blooming period.—May to August in the southern Kanto area, Japan.

Stem:

Length from base.—50–80 cm.

Thickness.—Main stem 2.0–3.0 mm; lateral stem 1.5–2.5 mm.

Color.—Strong yellow green (R.H.S. 144B-144C, J.H.S. 3512-3513).

Branching.—Over-abundant.

Pubescence.—Dense.

Length of internode.—1.0–2.0 cm before blooming; 1.5–3.0 cm during blooming.

Leaf:

Phyllotaxis.—Opposite both before and during blooming.

Shape.—Oval.

Size (average).—4.5–5.5 cm × 2.5–3.5 cm.

Thickness.—0.4–0.5 mm.

Color.—Grayish olive green (R.H.S. 137A-137B, J.H.S. 3716-3717).

Pubescence.—Few.

Flower: Opening obliquely upward.

Type.—Single.

Shape.—Funnel-shape, with corolla of five segments or fused petals.

Diameter.—4.0–5.0 cm.

Color.—In the unopened stage (bud), yellow green (R.H.S. 149C-149D, J.H.S. 3303-3304); when open, green white (R.H.S. 157D, J.H.S. 3102; at full bloom, white (R.H.S. 155D, J.H.S. 2902).

Reproductive organs.—1 pistil and 5 stamens, both normal.

Peduncle.—0.9–1.2 mm in thickness, and 2.0–2.5 mm in length.

Physiological and ecological characteristics: High resistance to drought, relatively high resistance to heat, and moderate resistance to diseases and pests.

This new and distinct variety of petunia plant, 'Revolution Pinkvein', was asexually reproduced by cuttings at the aforementioned Plant Biotechnology Laboratory, Institute for Fundamental Research of Suntory Ltd., residing at 2913-1 Torihara, Hakushu-cho, Kitakoma-gun, Yamanashi-

ken, Japan, and the homogeneity and stability thereof were confirmed.

SUMMARY OF THE VARIETY

The new variety of petunia plant has a decumbent habit and long stems, and thus is very different from the similar varieties, 'Falcon Rose', having an semi-upright growth habit and 'Revolution Brilliantpink-mini'. The plant has abundant branching and great profusion of blooms, and the whole bush remains in bloom for a considerable period of time, longer than the bloom period of 'Falcon Rose'. The flowers are single, and smaller than 'Falcon Rose', the petals have a bi-colored vein pattern and the ground color is deep purplish pink, pattern color is dark reddish purple which is clearly distinguished from the 'Revolution Brilliantpink-mini', single color of flower is strong reddish purple. The bottom throat inside portion of the corolla have a dark reddish purple color. The plant is highly resistant to rain, drought, heat and disease.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a photograph giving a partial view of the new variety of petunia plant planted in a flower bed;

FIG. 2 is photograph of flowers of the new variety of petunia plant;

FIG. 3 is a photograph showing, in numerical order, a branch having an open flower (3), a current shoot (4), a bud (5), a side view of the flower (6), a front view of the flower (7), a rear view of the flower (8), an interior view of the flower (9), and pistil and stamens (1), of the new variety of petunia plant; and

FIG. 4 is a photograph showing, in numerical order, a branch having an open flower (1), a flower (2), a bud (3), and a current shoot (4) of a similar variety 'Revolution Brilliantpinkmini', in comparison with corresponding items (5–8) of the new variety of petunia plant.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIETY

The botanical characteristics of the new and distinct variety of petunia plant 'Revolution Pinkvein' are as follows.

Plant:

Growth habit.—Decumbent. The stems hang down when potted in a hanging pot.

Plant height.—15–25 cm.

Spreading area of plant.—The stems extend to a length of 60–85 cm from the base, and thus the spreading area of the plant is 120–170 cm in diameter. When good soil conditions are present with adequate moisture, the new variety spreads by the rooting of the nodes of stems.

Growth.—Very vigorous with abundant branching, a great profusion of blooms; the whole bush remaining in bloom for a considerable period of time.

Blooming period.—Late March to the beginning of October, in all areas of Japan. The plant shape does not change throughout this period.

Stem: Extending to 60–80 cm.

Thickness.—3.0–4.0 mm.

Anthocyanin pigmentation.—Absent.

Pubescence.—Medium.

Branching.—Over-abundant (primary), abundant (secondary).

Length of internode.—2.0–4.0 cm.

Leaf:

Leaf attaching angle.—Horizontal.

Shape.—Oval.

Length.—4.0–5.0 cm.

Width.—2.0–3.5 cm.

Thickness.—0.4–0.6 cm.

Color.—Moderate olive green (R.H.S. 146A, J.H.S. 3508).

Pubescence.—Medium.

Flower: Opening obliquely upward.

Type.—Single.

Shape.—Funnel-shape, corolla of five segments or fused petals, with the midribs of the segments being conspicuously of a dark reddish purple color.

Diameter.—3.5–5.5 cm.

Color.—Petal is bi-color with vein pattern. The ground color is deep purplish pink (R.H.S. 70C, J.H.S. 9213 and pattern color is strong reddish purple (R.H.S. 72A, J.H.S. 9209) — dark reddish purple (R.H.S. 79A, J.H.S. 9218). The bottom throat inside portion of the corolla is a dark reddish purple color (R.H.S. 79A, J.H.C. 9213).

Reproductive organs.—1 normal pistil and 5 normal stamens (2 stamens are higher than pistil). The pistils and stamens are normal and typical of the genus.

Peduncle.—2.0–2.5 mm in thick, and 0.2–0.3 cm in length.

Ploidy.—The new variety is belived to be diploid consistent with the diploid character of its parents.

Physiological and ecological characteristics: High resistance to cold, rain and heat. Also high resistance to disease.

5 Moderate resistance to pests.

The new variety of petunia plant is most suitable for flower bedding and potting, particularly in hanging pots or planters, and further excellent for ground cover.

10 The plant of this new variety ‘Revolutin Pinkvein’ is presently planted and maintained at the Plant Biotechnology Laboratory, Institute for Fundamental Research of Suntory Ltd., residing at 2913-1 Torihara, Hakushu-cho, Kitakomagun, Yamanashi-ken, Japan.

We claim:

15 1. A new and distinct variety of petunia plant, substantially as herein illustrated and described, characterized particularly as to novelty by (A) being a decumbent habit plant having long stems, (B) and abundant branching and a great profusion of blooms, the whole bush remaining in bloom for a considerable period of time, (C) flowers that are single and small, the petals are bi-color with vein pattern and the ground color is deep purplish pink and pattern color is strong reddish purple and bottom throat inside portion of a dark reddish purple color, and (D) a high resistance to rain, drought, heat and disease.

* * * * *

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

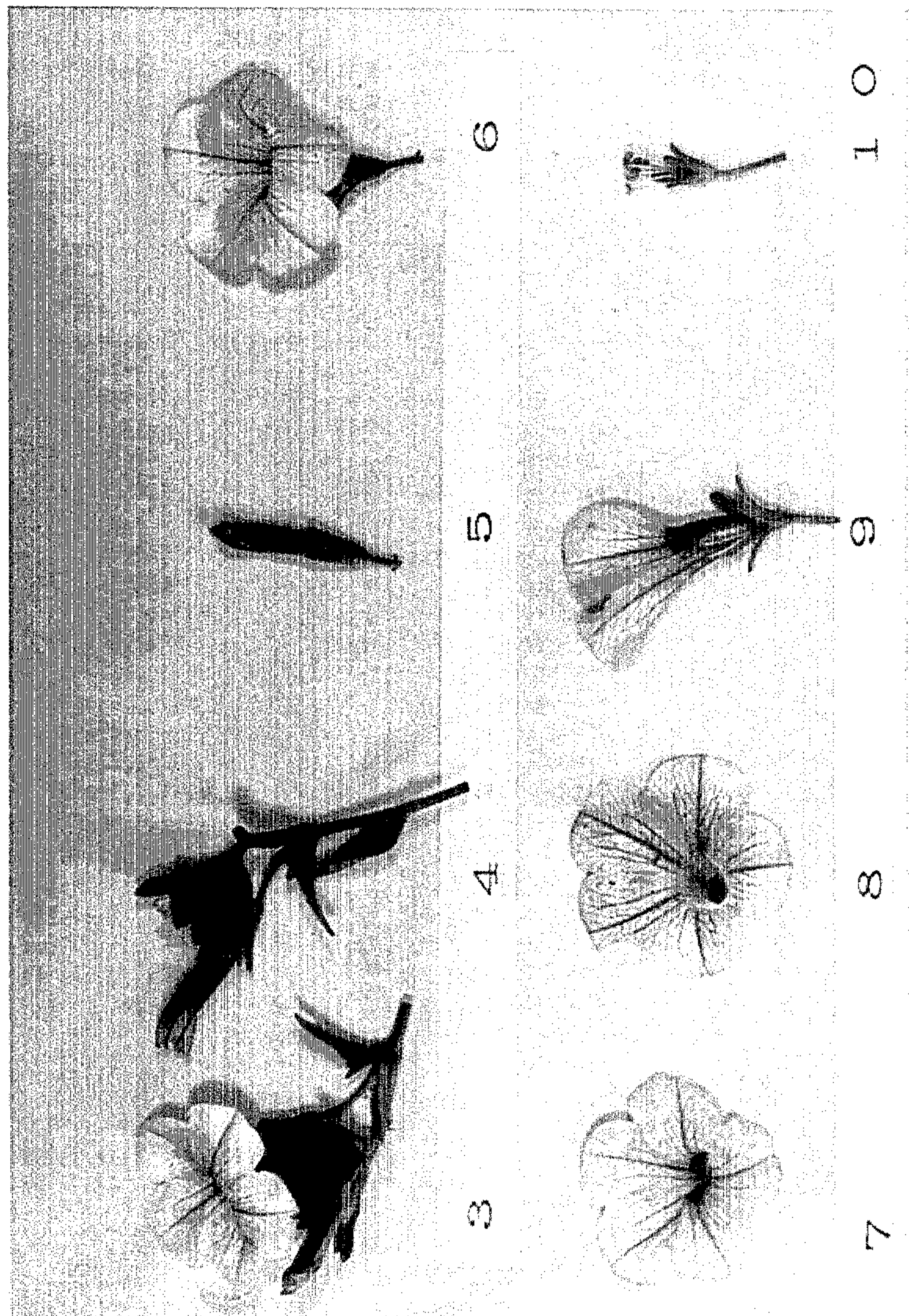


Fig. 4

