



US00PP12884P2

(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Verwer

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP12,884 P2**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 27, 2002**

(54) **DAHLIA PLANT NAMED ‘MELODY BOLERO’**

(75) **Inventor:** **Aad W. M. Verwer**, Lisse (NL)

(73) **Assignee:** **F . Gebr. Verwer**, Lisse (NL)

(*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) **Appl. No.:** **09/552,707**

(22) **Filed:** **Apr. 19, 2000**

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A01H 5/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./321**

(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./327**

Primary Examiner—Bruce R. Campell

Assistant Examiner—Michelle Kizilkaya

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—C. A. Whealy

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Dahlia plant named ‘Melody Bolero’, characterized by its upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and uniform plant habit; freely branching habit; dark green foliage; freely flowering habit; decorative inflorescence form with inflorescences positioned above the foliage; red-colored ray florets; and excellent garden performance.

2 Drawing Sheets

1

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Dahlia plant, botanically known as *Dahlia hybrida* and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Melody Bolero’.

The new Dahlia is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Lisse, The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program is to create new Dahlia cultivars with uniform growth habit, decorative inflorescence form, attractive ray floret colors, and good inflorescence longevity.

The new Dahlia originated from a cross pollination made by the Inventor in 1997 of the *Dahlia hybrida* cultivar Gallery Singer, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with an unidentified selection of *Dahlia hybrida*, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new Dahlia was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross grown in a controlled environment in Lisse, The Netherlands, in 1997. The selection of this plant was based on its uniform plant habit and attractive ray floret coloration.

Asexual reproduction of the new Dahlia by cuttings was first conducted in Lisse, The Netherlands. Asexual reproduction by cuttings has shown that the unique features of this new Dahlia are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar Melody Bolero has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature, daylength, light intensity, water and nutritional status without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Melody Bolero’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Melody Bolero’ as a new and distinct Dahlia:

1. Upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and uniform plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit, full and dense plants.
3. Dark green foliage.
4. Freely flowering habit.

2

5. Decorative inflorescence form with inflorescences positioned above the foliage.

6. Red-colored ray florets.

7. Excellent garden performance.

Compared to plants of the female parent, the cultivar Gallery Singer, plants of the new Dahlia are taller, have larger inflorescences and differ in ray floret coloration. Plants of the new Dahlia differ primarily from plants of the male parent selection in ray floret coloration.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Dahlia showing the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type. Colors in the photographs may differ from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description which accurately describe the colors of the new Dahlia.

The photograph on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of typical flowering plants of ‘Melody Bolero’ that were about four months old.

The photograph on the second sheet comprises a close-up view of typical inflorescences of ‘Melody Bolero’.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart except where general items of ordinary dictionary significance are used. The afore-mentioned photographs and the following observations and measurements describe plants grown and flowered during the summer and early autumn in Lisse, The Netherlands, in an outdoor nursery and under conditions which approximate those generally used in commercial production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged between 15 and 23° C. and night temperatures ranged between 10 and 15° C. Measurements and numerical values represent averages of typical flowering plants that were about four months old.

Botanical classification: *Dahlia hybrida* cultivar Melody Bolero.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—*Dahlia hybrida* cultivar Gallery Singer, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unidentified selection of *Dahlia hybrida*, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About 3 to 6 days at 16° C.

Time to develop roots.—About 14 days at 16° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous and well-branched.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous flowering container or garden plant. Inverted triangle; stems mostly upright and somewhat outwardly spreading giving a rounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching, about 8 lateral branches develop after removal of terminal apex (pinching); dense and full plants.

Crop time.—About 65 days from planting are required to produce flowering finished plants.

Plant height.—About 57.5 cm.

Plant width.—About 35 cm.

Lateral branches (peduncles).—Angle: Mostly erect. Strength: Strong. Length: About 20 cm. Diameter: At base: About 1.5 cm. At mid-section: About 7 mm. At apex, just below the inflorescence: About 3 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Towards base, 144A, towards apex, close to 183C.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Leaves opposite; leaves may be single or compound with three or five leaflets. Typically about 8 pairs of leaves per lateral stem. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Serrate. Length: Single leaves: About 25 cm. Compound leaflets: About 8.5 cm. Width: Single leaves: About 6 cm. Compound leaflets: About 6 cm. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; leathery. Color: Young and mature foliage, upper surface: Close to 147A. Young and mature foliage, lower surface: Close to 191A. Venation, upper surface: Close to 146C. Venation, lower surface: Close to 191A. Petiole length: About 1.5 cm. Petiole color, both surfaces: 146B.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Terminal inflorescences held above the foliage on strong peduncles. Decorative inflorescence form with elongated ovate-shaped ray florets; ray florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum. Inflorescences not fragrant. Inflorescences persistent.

Flowering response.—Flowering recurrent to continuous during the summer and autumn in The Netherlands.

Postproduction longevity.—On the plant, inflorescences maintain good color and substance for about 10 to 14 days in an outdoor environment; and as cut flowers, inflorescences maintain good color and substance for about 5 to 6 days in an indoor environment.

Quantity of inflorescences.—One per lateral shoot, about 45 inflorescences plant develop during the growing season, summer through autumn.

Inflorescence bud, at stage of showing color.—Shape: Globular to oblate. Length: About 8 mm. Diameter: About 1.5 cm. Color: Close to 151A.

Inflorescences.—Shape, in profile: Hemispherical to spherical. Diameter: About 9 cm. Depth (height): About 7 cm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated ovate. Apex: Acute. Base: Attenuate; short corolla tube. Margin: Entire. Length: About 3.5 cm. Width: About 2 cm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: More than 200. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 44A; color fading to close to 31A after senescence. Fully opened, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 42A.

Disc florets.—Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 31. Shape: Tubular, elongated. Apex: Five-pointed.

Phyllaries.—Quantity: One whorl of about 7 or 8 phyllaries. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Acute. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Length: About 1.6 cm. Width: About 1.1 cm. Texture: Smooth. Color: Upper surface: Close to 146B. Lower surface: Close to 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Stamen quantity: about 5 per floret. Anther length: About 5 mm. Anther color: Close to 15A. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: 21A. Gynoecium: Present on ray and disc florets. Pistil quantity: One per floret. Stigma color: Close to 12A. Style length: About 8 mm. Style color: Close to 151C.

Seeds.—Seed development has not been observed to date.

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to Dahlias has not been observed on plants grown under commercial greenhouse or outdoor conditions.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new Dahlia have been observed to be tolerant temperatures from 0 to 40° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Dahlia plant named 'Melody Bolero', as illustrated and described.

* * * * *



