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Verwer

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(54) **DAHLIA PLANT NAMED 'VK 41'**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Dahlia plant named 'VK 41', characterized by its compact, upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and rounded plant habit; freely branching habit, full and dense plants; freely flowering habit; decorative inflorescence form with inflorescences held above the foliage on strong peduncles; pink and yellow bi-colored ray florets that are purple when developing; excellent garden performance; and excellent inflorescence longevity.

2 Drawing Sheets

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 'VK41'.

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 compact Dahlia cultivars with freely branching 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 1994 of the *Dahlia hybrida* Gallery Peter Paul, not patented, as the female or seed parent with an unnamed proprietary *Dahlia hybrida* seedling selection, 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 the summer of 1995. The selection of this plant was based on its compact plant habit and attractive ray floret coloration.

Asexual reproduction of the new Dahlia by cuttings was first conducted in Lisse, The Netherlands in the spring of 1996. 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 VK 41 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 'VK 41'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'VK 41' as a new and distinct Dahlia:

1. Compact, upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and rounded plant habit.

2. Freely branching habit, full and dense plants.

3. Freely flowering habit.

4. Decorative inflorescence form with inflorescences held above the foliage on strong peduncles.

5. Pink and yellow bi-colored ray florets that are purple when developing.

6. Excellent garden performance.

7. Excellent inflorescence longevity.

Plants of the new Dahlia are shorter, more freely branching and have larger inflorescences than plants of the female parent, the cultivar Gallery Peter Paul. In addition, plants of the new Dahlia have pink and yellow bi-colored ray florets whereas plants of the cultivar Gallery Peter Paul have dark pink-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new Dahlia differ primarily from plants of the male parent, an unnamed proprietary seedling 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 a typical flowering plant of 'VK 41' that was about four months old.

The photograph on the second sheet comprises a close-up view of typical inflorescences of 'VK 41'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. The following observations and measurements describe plants grown and flowered during the summer and early autumn of 2000 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. Plants were pinched one time about three to four

weeks after planting. Measurements and numerical values represent averages of typical flowering plants that were about four months old.

Botanical classification: *Dahlia hybrida* culture VK 41.

Parentage:

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

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unnamed proprietary *Dahlia hybrida* seedling selection, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About five days at 17° C.

Time to develop roots.—About 14 to 17 days at 17° C.

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

Tuber description.—Shape: Fusiform. Clump diameter: About 15 cm. Color: Close to 199C, with anthocyanin, 59C.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous flowering container or garden plant. Compact; inverted triangle; stems mostly upright and somewhat outwardly spreading giving a rounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching, about 7 lateral branches develop after removal of terminal apex (pinching); dense and full plants.

Crop time.—About 60 days from planting are required to produce flowering finished plants; rapid growth rate.

Plant height.—About 30 cm.

Plant width.—About 30 cm.

Lateral branches (*peduncles*).—Angle: Erect to almost 45° from vertical. Strength: Strong. Length: About 3 to 7 cm. Diameter: About 7 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: 144A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Leaves opposite; leaves may be single or compound with three or five leaflets. Typically about 3 to 4 pairs of leaves per lateral stem. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Attenuate to acute. Margin: Serrate. Length: Single leaves: About 3 cm. Compound leaves with three leaflets: About 10.5 cm. Compound leaves with five leaflets: About 16.4 cm. Width: Single leaves: About 3 cm. Compound leaves with three leaflets: About 6.3 cm. Compound leaves with five leaflets: About 12 cm. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; leathery. Color: Young foliage, upper surface: Lighter than 147A. Young foliage, lower surface: 148C. Mature foliage, upper surface: 147A. Mature foliage, lower surface: 148C. Venation, upper surface: 151C. Venation, lower surface: 147B. Petiole length: Single leaves: About 1 mm. Compound leaves with three leaflets: About 4 cm. Compound leaves with five leaflets: About 4.5 cm. Petiole diameter: About 3 mm. Petiole color: Upper surface: 151B. Lower surface: 147A.

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 25 days in an outdoor environment; and as cut flowers, inflorescences maintain good color and substance for about 6 days in an indoor environment.

Quantity of inflorescences.—One per lateral shoot, about 80 inflorescences plant develop during the growing season, summer through autumn.

Inflorescence bud, before showing color.—Shape: Globular. Length: About 7 mm. Diameter: About 1.2 cm. Color: 151C.

Inflorescences.—Shape, in profile: Hemispherical. Diameter: About 9.5 cm. Depth (height): About 4 cm. Disc diameter: About 2.5 cm. Receptacle diameter: About 2 cm. Receptacle height: About 5 mm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated ovate. Orientation: Initially upright, outer florets perpendicular to peduncle. Apex: Acute. Base: Attenuate; short corolla tube. Margin: Entire. Aspect: Initially concave to mostly flat. Length: About 3.3 cm. Width: About 1.8 cm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 140 in about 18 rows. Color: When opening, upper surface: 68A. When opening, lower surface: 68B. Fully opened, upper surface: Towards base, 12B; mid-section and apex, 68B. Fully opened, lower surface: Towards base, 179C; towards apex, paler than 68B; longitudinal ridges, 1C.

Disc florets.—Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 24. Shape: Tubular, elongated. Apex: Five-pointed. Length: About 1.2 cm. Width: Apex: About 3 mm. Base: About 1 mm. Color: Immature: 157D. Mature: Apex: 9B. Mid-section: 13A. Base: 157B.

Phyllaries.—Quantity: One whorl of about 7 or 8 phyllaries. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Acute. Base: Rounded. Margin: Entire. Length: About 8 mm. Width: About 3 mm. Texture: Smooth, satiny. Color: Upper surface: 146C. Lower surface: 146A, overlain with anthocyanin, 183B.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Stamen quantity: About 15 per floret. Anther length: About 4 mm. Anther color: 8A. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: 13B. Gynoecium: Present on ray and disc florets. Pistil quantity: About 15 per floret. Pistil length: About 6 mm. Stigma color: 17B. Style length: About 2 mm. Style color: 2B. Ovary color: 2D.

Seeds.—Length: About 4 mm. Color: 200B.

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

Weather tolerance: Plants of the new Dahlia have been observed to be very tolerant to wind, rain and full sun conditions. 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 'VK 41', as illustrated and described.

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