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van Haaster

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(54) **DAHLIA PLANT NAMED ‘OREGON’**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Dahlia plant named ‘Oregon’,
characterized by its upright, uniformly mounded and com-
pact plant habit; freely branching, full and dense plants;
short response time; and red-colored ray florets with bright
yellow-colored disc florets.

1 Drawing Sheet

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**BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION/CULTIVAR
DESIGNATION**

Dahlia variabilis cultivar Oregon.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct culti-
var of Dahlia plant, botanically known as *Dahlia variabilis*,
commercially referred to as a pot-type Dahlia, and herein-
after referred to by the name ‘Oregon’.

The new Dahlia is a product of a planned breeding
program conducted by the Inventor in Hillegom, The Neth-
erlands. The objective of the breeding program is to create
new pot-type Dahlia cultivars with uniform plant growth
habit and attractive ray floret coloration.

The new Dahlia originated from a cross made by the
Inventor in 1996 of two unidentified proprietary *Dahlia*
variabilis seedling selections, not patented. 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 Hillegom, The Netherlands.
The selection of this plant was based on its desirable
inflorescence form and attractive floret colors.

Asexual reproduction of the new Dahlia by vegetative tip
cuttings was first conducted in Hillegom, The Netherlands in
1997. 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 Oregon has not been observed under all
possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary
somewhat with variations in environment such as
temperature, daylength and light intensity, without,
however, any variance in genotype.

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

1. Upright, uniformly mounded and compact plant habit.
2. Freely branching, full and dense plants.
3. Short response time.

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4. Red-colored ray florets with bright yellow-colored disc
florets.

Plants of the new Dahlia differ from plants of the parent
selections primarily in ray floret coloration.

5 Plants of the new Dahlia can be compared to plants of the
cultivar Maryland, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 11,602.
However, in side-by-side comparisons conducted in De Lier,
The Netherlands, plants of the new Dahlia differed from
10 plants of the cultivar Maryland in the following character-
istics:

1. Plants of the new Dahlia flower about one to two weeks
earlier than plants of the cultivar Maryland.

15 2. Plants of the new Dahlia had smaller leaves than plants
of the cultivar Maryland.

3. Plants of the new Dahlia had smaller inflorescences
than plants of the cultivar Maryland.

20 4. Plants of the new Dahlia and plants of the cultivar
Maryland differed in ray floret coloration.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

25 The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the
overall appearance of the new Dahlia showing the colors as
true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored repro-
ductions of this type. Colors in the photograph may differ
from the color values cited in the detailed botanical descrip-
tion which accurately describe the colors of the new Dahlia.
30 The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a
typical flowering plant of ‘Oregon’.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

35 In the following description, color references are made to
The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition,
except where general terms of ordinary dictionary signifi-
cance are used. Plants used in the aforementioned
photographs, and the following observations and measure-
ments were grown and flowered during the autumn in a
glass-covered greenhouse in De Lier, The Netherlands. One
rooted cutting was planted in a 10.5-cm container and
pinched one week after planting. During the production of
these plants, the day temperature ranged from 19 to 21° C.,
40 night temperatures ranged from 18 to 20° C., and light levels
ranged from 10,000 to 15,000 lux. Measurements and

numerical values represent averages of typical flowering plants about eight weeks after planting.

Botanical classification: *Dahlia variabilis* cultivar Oregon.

Commercial classification: Pot-type Dahlia.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary *Dahlia variabilis* seedling selection, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary *Dahlia variabilis* seedling selection, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Vegetative tip cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—Summer: About 5 days at 22° C.

Winter: About 8 days at 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant.—Summer: About 12 days at 22° C. Winter: About 16 days at 20° C.

Root description.—Fine and fibrous.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; development of tubers has not been observed.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous pot-type Dahlia. Inverted triangle; stems mostly upright and somewhat outwardly spreading giving a uniformly mounded appearance to the plant; compact. Moderately vigorous.

Branching habit.—Freely branching, about six lateral branches develop per plant; dense and full plants.

Plant height.—About 18 cm.

Plant width or area of spread.—About 14 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 15 cm. Diameter: About 7.5 mm. Internode length: About 3 cm. Strength: Moderately strong, flexible. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: 144A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Leaves single or compound with three or five leaflets; opposite. Terminal leaflet length: About 6.75 cm. Terminal leaflet width: About 5.5 cm. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Acute. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Dentate. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Slightly pubescent. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color: Young foliage upper surface: 137C. Young foliage lower surface: 138B. Mature foliage upper surface: 137A. Mature foliage lower surface: 138B. Venation, upper surface: 146D. Venation, lower surface: 137C. Petiole: Length: About 2.5 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 147C.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Terminal and axillary inflorescences held above the foliage on strong flexible peduncles. Composite inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets and disc florets massed at the center; ray and disc florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum. Inflorescences not fragrant. Inflorescences persistent.

Flowering response.—Plants flower continuous and freely from the late spring through the fall.

Response time (time to flowering).—Short response time; plants begin flowering about six to seven weeks after planting rooted cuttings.

Postproduction longevity.—Inflorescences maintain good color and substance for about one to two weeks.

Quantity of inflorescences.—At full flower, about 20 open inflorescences and buds per plant.

Inflorescence bud (before showing color).—Shape: Globular, roughly spherical. Length: About 7.5 mm. Diameter: About 9 mm. Color: 144B.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 6.5 cm. Depth (height): About 2 cm. Disc diameter: About 1 cm. Receptacle diameter: About 1.75 cm. Receptacle height: About 5 mm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Orientation: Initially upright, outer florets perpendicular to peduncle. Aspect: Straight, concave. Length: About 3.25 cm. Width: About 1.5 cm. Apex: Acute. Base: Cuneate; short corolla tube. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 80 in about six or seven rows. Color: When opening, upper surface: 45B. When opening, lower surface: 44B. Fully opened, upper surface: 45A; with subsequent development fading to 44B. Fully opened, lower surface: 44B.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular, elongated. Apex: Rounded. Length: About 1 cm. Width: Apex: About 2 mm. Base: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 35. Color: Immature: 15B. Mature: Apex: 9A. Mid-section: 17A. Base: 145C.

Phyllaries (involucral bracts).—Quantity: About six or seven per inflorescence. Length: About 1.25 cm. Width: About 6 mm. Shape: Narrowly deltoid. Apex: Acute. Base: Cuneate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth. Color: Upper surface: 137B. Lower surface: 143C.

Peduncles.—Length, terminal inflorescence: About 5 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Aspect: Erect. Strength: Moderately strong, flexible. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Stamen quantity: Five per floret. Anther length: About 2 mm. Anther shape: Ovoid. Anther color: 9A. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: 17A. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Pistil quantity: One per floret. Pistil length: About 9 mm. Stigma color: 14A. Style length: About 8 mm. Style color: 7B. Ovary color: 1C.

Seed/fruit production.—Seed nor fruit production has not been observed.

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens or pests 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 wind and rain-tolerant. Plants of the new Dahlia tolerant temperatures from 1° to about 40° C.

It is claimed:

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

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