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

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(54) **PETUNIA PLANT NAMED ‘CONDOWHITE’**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(50) Latin Name: *Petunia*×*hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **Condowhite**

(75) Inventor: **Ushio Sakazaki**, Shiga (JP)

(73) Assignee: **Plant ZI LLC**, San Marco, CA (US)

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

UPOV ROM GTITM Computer Database, GTI JOUVE Retrieval Software 2003/02 citation(s) for ‘Condowhite’.*

* cited by examiner

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(22) Filed: **Mar. 10, 2003**

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A01H 5/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./356**

(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./356**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Petunia plant named ‘Condowhite’, characterized by its outwardly spreading and uniform plant habit; freely branching habit; numerous double flowers that are white in color; and good garden performance.

(56) **References Cited**
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
2003/0135905 P1 * 7/2003 Kerley Plt./356

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical classification/cultivar designation: *Petunia*×*hybrida* cultivar Condowhite.

dowhite’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Condowhite’ as a new and distinct cultivar:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Outwardly spreading, cascading and uniform plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit.
3. Numerous double flowers that are white in color.
4. Good garden performance.

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Petunia plant, botanically known as *Petunia*×*hybrida*, and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name Condowhite.

Plants of the new Petunia differ from plants of the female parent, the unidentified Brazilian single-flowered selection, in the following characteristics:

The new Petunia is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Shiga Prefecture, Japan. The objective of the breeding program is to create new outwardly spreading Petunias with numerous double flowers with attractive flower colors.

1. Plants of the new Petunia have larger flowers than plants of the female parent.

The new Petunia originated from a cross made by the Inventor in April, 1999 of an unidentified Brazilian single-flowered selection of Petunia, not patented, as the female, or seed parent, with an unidentified white-colored double-flowered selection of Petunia, not patented, as the male, or pollen parent. The new Petunia was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on Oct. 20, 1999 in Gensingen, Germany, on the basis of its numerous double flowers.

Plants of the new Petunia differ from plants of the male parent, the unidentified white-colored double-flowered Petunia selection, in the following characteristics:

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by terminal vegetative cuttings since Nov., 1999, taken in Gensingen, Germany has shown that the unique features of this new Petunia are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

1. Plants of the new Petunia are more outwardly spreading and not as upright as plants of the male parent.
2. Plants of the new Petunia are more vigorous and more freely branching than plants of the male parent.
3. Plants of the new Petunia have better garden performance than plants of the male parent.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new Petunia can be compared to plants of the cultivar Silk Road, disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 09/450,095, now abandoned. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Gensingen, Germany, plants of the new Petunia differed from plants of the cultivar Silk Road in the following characteristics:

Plants of the cultivar Condowhite have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature, light intensity and daylength without, however, any variance in genotype.

1. Plants of the new Petunia were more outwardly spreading and not as upright as plants of the cultivar Silk Road.
2. Plants of the new Petunia had larger flowers than plants of the cultivar Silk Road.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Con-

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

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

The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Condowhite' grown in a 15-cm container.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a close-up view of typical flowers and leaves of 'Condowhite'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Bonsall, Calif., in an outdoor nursery during the winter under full sun conditions with day temperatures ranging from 18 to about 35° C. and night temperatures ranging from 7 to 18° C. After planting rooted cuttings, plants were grown for about nine weeks in 15-cm containers. Color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Petunia*×*hybrida* cultivar Condowhite.

Parentage:

Female parent.—Unidentified Brazilian single-flowered *Petunia*×*hybrida* selection, not patented.

Male parent.—Unidentified white-colored double-flowered *Petunia*×*hybrida* selection, not patented.

Propagation:

Type cutting.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer and winter.—About 15 days at 20 to 22° C.

Time to develop roots, summer and winter.—About 20 days at 18 to 20° C.

Root description.—Fine; white, close to 155D, in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Form.—Annual flowering plant; indeterminate; initially upright, then outwardly spreading and trailing; uniform. Freely branching habit with about eight lateral branches and numerous secondary lateral branches per plant.

Usage.—Appropriate for hanging baskets, window boxes, patio containers and landscape applications.

Plant height.—About 9 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 44 cm.

Vigor.—Vigorous.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 30 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Internode length: About 1.25 cm. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 145A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate before flowering; opposite after flowers develop; simple. Quantity per lateral branch: About 30. Length: About 7 cm. Width: About 4.5 cm. Shape: Obovate. Apex: Rounded. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent; glandular. Venation pattern: Pinnate, arcuate. Color: Developing leaves, upper surface: 146A. Developing leaves, lower surface: 146B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: 147A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface:

147B. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: 146B. Petiole length: About 1.5 cm. Petiole diameter: About 4 mm. Petiole color: 145B.

Flower description:

Flower type and habit.—Double salverform flowers; flowers face mostly upward or outward; axillary. Very freely flowering habit, about two open flowers and about seven to eight flower buds per lateral branch at one time.

Natural flowering season.—Long day responsive; long flowering period, spring until frost in the autumn; flowering continuous during this period. Plants start flowering about four weeks after planting rooted cuttings. Flowers persistent.

Flower longevity on the plant.—About seven days.

Fragrance.—Strong; sweet.

Flower size.—Diameter: About 8.75 cm. Tube length: About 3.5 cm. Throat diameter, distal end: About 3.5 cm. Tube diameter, proximal end: About 7 mm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 4.5 cm. Diameter: At apex, about 3 cm; at base, about 8 mm. Shape: Elongated oblong with ruffled apices. Color: 145A.

Corolla.—Quantity/arrangement: About five to six outer petals fused in a single whorl, funnellform; interior to the outer whorl, about 25 progressively smaller petaloids, variable in size. Petal length from throat: About 3 cm. Petal width: About 3.5 cm. Petal/petaloid shape: Roughly spatulate or fan-shaped. Petal/petaloid apex: Rounded to very slightly emarginate; ruffled. Petal/petaloid margin: Entire; ruffled. Petal/petaloid texture: Smooth, velvety. Color: Petals/petaloids, upper surface, when opening: 157A to 157B. Petals/petaloids, lower surface, when opening: 157D. Petals/petaloids, upper surface, fully opened: 157C to 157D; with development, color becoming closer to 155D. Petals/petaloids, lower surface, fully opened: 155D. Flower throat (inside): 157C to 157D. Flower tube (outside): 157B. Venation, upper petal/petaloid surface: 145C. Venation, lower petal/petaloid surface: 145B. Venation, throat: 145C. Venation, tube: 144D.

Sepals.—Arrangement/appearance: Single whorl of five sepals fused at base, star-shaped. Length: About 2.8 cm. Width: About 2 mm. Shape: Obovate. Apex: Rounded. Margin: Entire. Texture: both surfaces: Pubescent, glandular. Color, upper surface: 146A. Color, lower surface: 146B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 1.7 cm. Width: About 3 mm. Angle: About 45 to 65° from the stem. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146C.

Reproductive organs.—No reproductive structures observed, all transformed into petaloids; flowers sterile.

Seed/fruit.—Seed and/or fruit production has not been observed.

Disease/pest resistance: Plants of the new Petunia have not been noted to be resistant to pathogens or pests common to Petunia.

Garden performance: Plants of the new Petunia have been observed to have good garden performance. Plants of the new Petunia have been noted to tolerate temperatures from 0 to 38° C. and have excellent tolerance to rain and wind.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Petunia plant named 'Condowhite', as illustrated and described.

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