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**Vandenberg**

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(54) **CARNATION PLANT NAMED ‘YODER POINT’**

(50) Latin Name: *Dianthus caryophyllus*  
Varietal Denomination: **Yoder Point**

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

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Carnation plant named ‘Yoder Point’, characterized by its large dark red-colored flowers; strong flowering stems; strong calyxes that resist splitting; good postproduction longevity with flowers maintaining good substance and color for about ten days in an interior environment after shipping; and resistance to *Fusarium oxysporum*.

**2 Drawing Sheets**

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Botanical designation: *Dianthus caryophyllus*.  
Cultivar denomination: ‘Yoder Point’.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Carnation plant, botanically known as *Dianthus caryophyllus* and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Yoder Point’.

The new Carnation is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Salinas, Calif., and Madrid, Cundinamarca, Colombia, South America. The objective of the breeding program is to create new cut Carnation cultivars having long flowering stems, early flowering, attractive flower color and good flower form and substance.

The new Carnation originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in 1997, in Salinas, Calif., of a proprietary selection of Carnation identified as code number 0170, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent, with a proprietary selection of Carnation identified as code number 0047, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent.

The cultivar Yoder Point was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled environment in Madrid, Cundinamarca, Colombia, South America in July 1998. The selection of this plant was based on its flower color and good flower form and substance.

Asexual reproduction of the new Carnation by terminal cuttings in Madrid, Cundinamarca, Colombia, South America since August 1998, has shown that the unique features of this new Carnation are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

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

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

1. Large dark red-colored flowers.
2. Strong flowering stems.
3. Strong calyxes that resist splitting.
4. Good postproduction longevity with flowers maintaining good substance and color for about ten days in an interior environment after shipping.
5. Resistant to *Fusarium oxysporum*.

Plants of the new Carnation can be compared to plants of the female parent selection. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Madrid, Cundinamarca, Colombia, South America, plants of the new Carnation and female parent selection differed in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Carnation were about 10 cm taller than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Carnation flowered about one week later than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new Carnation and the female parent selection differed in flower color as plants of the female parent selection had salmon pink-colored flowers.

Plants of the new Carnation can be compared to plants of the male parent selection. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Madrid, Cundinamarca, Colombia, South America, plants of the new Carnation and the male parent selection differed in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Carnation were about 10 cm taller than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Carnation flowered about one week later than plants of the male parent selection.

Plants of the new Carnation can also be compared to plants of the cultivar Toledo, not patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Madrid, Cundinamarca, Colombia, South America, plants of the new Carnation and the cultivar Toledo differed in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Carnation were about 15 to 20 cm taller than plants of the cultivar Toledo.

2. Plants of the new Carnation flowered about one week earlier than plants of the cultivar Toledo.
3. Plants of the new Carnation had better keeping quality than plants of the cultivar Toledo.
4. Plants of the new Carnation were more resistant to *Fusarium oxysporum* than plants of the cultivar Toledo.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Carnation, 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 Carnation.

The photograph on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering stem of 'Yoder Point' grown as a disbud or standard-type cut Carnation.

The photograph on the second sheet comprises a close-up view of a typical flower of 'Yoder Point'.

## DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. The following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Madrid, Cundinamarca, Colombia, South America under conditions which approximate commercial practice in a single-layer polyethylene-covered greenhouse. Four-week old rooted cuttings were planted in ground beds and pinched about three to four weeks later. During the production time, day temperatures ranged from 19° C. to 24° C.; night temperatures ranged from 4° C. to 12° C.; and light levels ranged from 3,000 to 5,000 foot-candles. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for six to ten typical flowering stems about 28 weeks after planting.

Botanical classification: *Dianthus caryophyllus* cultivar Yoder Point.

Commercial classification: Disbud or standard-type cut Carnation.

Parentage:

*Female, or seed, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number 0170, not patented.

*Male, or pollen, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number 0047, not patented.

Propagation:

*Type.*—Terminal tip cuttings.

*Time from sticking unrooted cuttings to planting.*—About four weeks.

*Root description.*—Fine, freely-branching.

Plant description:

*Flowering stem description.*—Length: About 95 cm. Diameter: About 8 mm. Aspect: Erect. Strength: Very strong, flexible. Internode length: About 9.1 cm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; waxy. Color: Close to 147A, overlain with waxy bloom, close to 188A to 188C.

*Foliage description.*—Arrangement: Opposite; sessile. Aspect: Concave; mostly upright to eventually

reflexing and curling. Length: About 15.75 cm. Width: About 1.3 cm. Shape: Linear. Apex: Sharply acute to acuminate. Base: Clasping. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Tough, leathery; waxy. Venation: Parallel. Color: Developing foliage, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 147A, overlain with waxy bloom, close to 188A to 188B. Fully developed foliage, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 147A, overlain with waxy bloom, close to 188A to 188B. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: Similar to lamina.

Flowering description:

*Appearance.*—Large single hemispherical flowers; typically grown as a disbud or standard-type with one flower per stem.

*Flowering response.*—Year-round under greenhouse conditions; plants flower about 28 weeks after planting rooted cuttings.

*Postproduction longevity.*—Good postproduction longevity with flowers maintaining good substance and color for about ten days in an interior environment after shipping. Flowers persistent.

*Fragrance.*—Slightly fragrant; spicy, clove-like.

*Flower size.*—Diameter: About 6.9 cm. Depth (height): About 5.3 cm.

*Petals/petaloids.*—Quantity per flower: About 54, imbricate. Length: About 5.2 cm. Width: About 2.75 cm. Shape: Roughly spatulate to fan-shaped. Apex: Roughly rounded; finely serrated giving a fringed appearance; undulate. Lateral margins: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 59A. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 59A.

*Sepals.*—Quantity: About five to six, fused. Length: About 3.8 cm. Calyx diameter: Apex: About 2.3 cm. Base: About 1.4 cm. Shape: Roughly linear. Apex: Acuminate. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Tough, leathery; smooth; waxy, longitudinally ridged. Resistance to splitting: Very good, calyxes resist splitting. Color: Upper surface: Close to 195B to 195C. Lower surface: Close to 144A to 146B.

*Reproductive organs.*—Androecium: Stamen number: About eight. Anther length: About 3 mm. Anther shape: Oblong. Anther color: Close to 158A. Pollen: Sparse. Pollen color: Close to 158A. Gynoecium: Pistil quantity: About four. Style length: About 1.6 cm. Style color: Close to 59A. Stigma shape: Linear. Stigma color: Close to 59A. Ovary size: About 1 cm by 7.5 mm. Ovary color: Base, close to 155D; apex, close to 151D.

*Seed/fruit.*—Seed and fruit production have not been observed.

Disease/pest resistance: Plants of the new Carnation planted in soils heavily infested with *Fusarium oxysporum* have been observed to be highly resistant to *Fusarium oxysporum*. Plants of the new Carnation have not been observed to be resistant to other pathogens and pests common to Carnations.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Carnation plant named 'Yoder Point', as illustrated and described.



