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Vandenberg

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

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

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(51) **Int. Cl.**
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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./279**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./279**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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

2 Drawing Sheets

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

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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

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 1998, in Salinas, Calif., of a
proprietary selection of Carnation identified as code number
0528, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent, with a
proprietary selection of Carnation identified as code number
0732, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent.

The cultivar Yoder Ice 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 March, 2000.
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 April, 2000, 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 Ice has not been observed under all
possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary
somewhat with variations in environment such as tempera-
ture 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
Ice’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Yoder
Ice’ as a new and distinct cultivar of Carnation:

1. Large white-colored flowers.
2. Strong flowering stems.
3. Strong calyxes that resist splitting.
4. Good postproduction longevity with flowers maintain-
ing 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. Flowers of plants of the new Carnation were about 1 cm
larger than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Carnation flowered about two weeks
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 light pink-colored flowers.

Plants of the new Carnation can be compared to plants of
the male parent selection. In side-by-side comparisons con-
ducted 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 18 to 20 cm
taller than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Carnation flowered about three weeks
later than plants of the male parent selection.

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

1. Plants of the new Carnation were taller than plants of the cultivar Kali.
2. Plants of the new Carnation flowered about two weeks later than plants of the cultivar Kali.
3. Plants of the new Carnation and the cultivar Kali differed slightly in flower color as plants of the cultivar Kali had light creamy white-colored flowers.
4. Plants of the new Carnation were resistant to *Fusarium oxysporum* whereas plants of the cultivar Kali were very susceptible to *Fusarium oxysporum*.

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 Ice' 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 Ice'.

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 27 weeks after planting.

Botanical classification: *Dianthus caryophyllus* cultivar Yoder Ice.

Commercial classification: Disbud or standard-type cut Carnation.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number 0528, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number 0732, 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 94 to 97 cm. Diameter: About 7 mm. Aspect: Erect. Strength: Very strong, flexible. Internode length: About 9.6 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 11.3 cm. Width: About 9 mm. 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 27 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.—None detected.

Flower size.—Diameter: About 6.8 cm. Depth (height): About 5.2 cm.

Petals/petaloids.—Quantity per flower: About 92, imbricate. Length: About 5.3 cm. Width: About 3.3 cm. Shape: Roughly spatulate to fan-shaped. Apex: Roughly rounded; 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 155D. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 155D.

Sepals.—Quantity: About five to six, fused. Length: About 3.7 cm. Calyx diameter: Apex: About 2.4 cm. Base: About 1.75 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. Lower surface: Close to 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Stamen number: About twelve. Anther length: About 2.5 mm. Anther shape: Oblong. Anther color: Close to 158A. Pollen: None observed. Gynoecium: Pistil quantity: About two to four. Style length: About 2.1 cm. Style color: Close to 155D. Stigma shape: Linear. Stigma color: Close to 155D. Ovary size: About 1.1 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 Carnation.

It is claimed:

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

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