

US00PP19096P2

(12) United States Plant Patent

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US PP19,096 P2 (10) Patent No.:

(45) Date of Patent: Aug. 12, 2008

PETUNIA PLANT NAMED 'FORT TRAILING LIGHT LAVENDER'

Latin Name: *Petunia×hybrida* Varietal Denomination: Fort Trailing Light Lavender

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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.

Appl. No.: 11/728,165

Mar. 23, 2007 (22)Filed:

Int. Cl. (51)A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

U.S. Cl. Plt./356

(58)See application file for complete search history.

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(57)ABSTRACT

A new and distinct cultivar of *Petunia* plant named 'Fort Trailing Light Lavender', characterized by its outwardly spreading to trailing growth habit; freely branching habit; freely flowering habit; large lavender-colored flowers; and good garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

Botanical designation: *Petunia*×*hybrida*. Cultivar denomination: 'FORT TRAILING LIGHT LAV-ENDER'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Petunia, botanically known as *Petunia*×*hybrida* and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Fort Trailing Light Lavender'.

The new *Petunia* is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in De Lier, The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program is to create new freely-branching *Petunia* cultivars with early and freely flowering habit, and unique and attractive flower color.

The new *Petunia* originated from a cross-pollination made 15 by the Inventor in 1999 in De Lier, The Netherlands of two unnamed proprietary selections of *Petunia*×*hybrida*, not patented. The new *Petunia* was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled environment in De 20 Lier, The Netherlands.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Petunia* by terminal cuttings in a controlled environment in De Lier, The Netherlands since 2003, has shown that the unique features of this new *Petunia* are stable and reproduced true to type in succes- 25 sive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment and cultural practices such as temperature and light intensity without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and 35 are determined to be the unique characteristics of 'Fort Trailing Light Lavender'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Fort Trailing Light Lavender' as a new and distinct cultivar of *Petunia*:

- 1. Outwardly spreading to trailing growth habit.
- 2. Freely branching habit.

- 3. Freely flowering habit.
- 4. Large lavender-colored flowers.
- 5. Good garden performance.

Plants of the new Petunia can be compared to plants of the female parent selection. Plants of the new Petunia differ from plants of the female parent selection in the following characteristics:

- 1. Plants of the new *Petunia* are more outwardly spreading than and not as upright as plants of the female parent selection.
- 2. Plants of the new *Petunia* are broader than plants of the female parent selection.
- 3. Plants of the new Petunia and the female parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the female parent selection have white-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Petunia* can be compared to plants of the male parent selection. Plants of the new *Petunia* differ from plants of the male parent selection in the following characteristics:

- 1. Plants of the new *Petunia* are broader than plants of the male parent selection.
- 2. Plants of the new Petunia have larger flowers than plants of the male parent selection.
- 3. Plants of the new *Petunia* and the male parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the male parent selection have white-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Petunia* can be compared to plants of the Petunia cultivar Revolution Pastelpink No. 3, disclosed in The cultivar Fort Trailing Light Lavender has not been 30 U.S. Plant Pat. No. 10,310. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in De Lier, The Netherlands, plants of the new Petunia differed from plants of the cultivar Revolution Pastelpink No. 3 in the following characteristics:

- 1. Plants of the new *Petunia* were more freely branching than plants of the cultivar Revolution Pastelpink No. 3.
- 2. Plants of the new *Petunia* had smaller flowers than plants of the cultivar Revolution Pastelpink No. 3.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the overall appearance of the new *Petunia*, showing the colors as 3

true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type. Colors in the photograph may differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description which accurately describe the colors of the new *Petunia*. The photograph comprises a side perspective view of typical flowering plants of 'Fort Trailing Light Lavender' grown in a hanging basket container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The photograph and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown in De Lier, The Netherlands, under commercial practice during the late winter and spring in a glass-covered greenhouse with day temperatures averaging 18° C. and night temperatures averaging 18° C. Rooted young plants had been growing for about ten weeks when the photograph and description were taken. Plants used for the description were grown in 10.5-cm containers. 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.

Botanical classification: *Petunia*×*hybrida* cultivar Fort Trailing Light Lavender.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Unnamed proprietary selection of Petunia×hybrida, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unnamed proprietary selection of Petunia×hybrida, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By terminal cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summary.—About five to seven days at temperatures of 19° C. to 20° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About six to eight days at temperatures of 19° C. to 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About 14 to 19 days at temperatures of 19° C. to 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About two to three weeks at temperatures of 19° C. to 20° C.

Root description.—Fine; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; moderately dense. Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Outwardly spreading to trailing growth habit; flattened globular in shape. Freely branching habit with about six primary lateral branches each with multiple secondary lateral branches; pinching is typically not required. Moderately vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 5.5 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 40 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 20 cm.

Diameter.—About 2 mm.

Internode length.—About 0.5 cm to 1 cm.

Strength.—Moderately strong.

Aspect.—Initially upright to outwardly spreading.

Texture.—Densely pubescent; viscid.

Color.—144B.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate, simple; sessile.

Length.—About 5.2 cm.

Width.—About 3.1 cm.

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Shape.—Ovate.

Apex.—Acute.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Densely pubescent.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; arcuate.

Color.—Developing and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: 137B; venation, 143A to 143B. Developing and fully expanded foliage, lower surface: 138B; venation, 143B to 143C.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Relatively large salverform flowers arranged singly arising from leaf axils. Freely flowering habit with usually about 14 open flowers and flower buds developing per lateral branch. Flowers not persistent. Flowers face upright to outwardly.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Plants flower continuously from late spring into autumn in The Netherlands. Plants typically beginning flowers about 6.5 weeks after planting.

Flower longevity.—Individual flowers last about five days on the plant.

Flower diameter.—About 7.5 cm.

Flower length (height).—About 5.5 cm.

Flower bud.—Shape: Narrowly oblanceolate. Length: About 2.5 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Color: Close to 137B.

Corolla.—Arrangement: Five petals fused at the base and opening into a flared trumpet. Petal length from throat: About 6.3 cm. Petal lobe width: About 3.2 cm. Petal shape: Spatulate. Petal apex: Retuse. Petal margin: Entire. Petal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Densely pubescent. Color: Petal, when opening, upper surface: 75A. Petal, when opening, lower surface: 76C. Petal, fully opened, upper surface: 75A to 75B; color becoming closer to 75B to 75C with development. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: 76C.

Calyx.—Arrangement: One star-shaped calyx tube with five sepals fused at the base per flower. Sepal length: About 1.8 cm. Sepal width: About 3 mm. Sepal shape: Narrowly oblong. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Densely pubescent. Color, immature and mature, upper surface: 137C. Color, immature and mature, lower surface: 137B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 3 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Angle: Erect to about 40° from stem axis. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Densely pubescent; viscid. Color: 144A.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity/arrangement: Five per flower. Filament length: About 2 cm. Anther shape: Broadly reniform. Anther length: About 2 mm. Anther color: 158C. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: 155A. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 2.1 cm. Style length: About 2.1 cm. Style color: 145C. Stigma shape: Flattened, three-lobed. Stigma color: 143C. Ovary color: 143C.

Seed/fruit.—Seed and fruit development have not been observed on plants of the new Petunia.

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Petunia* have been observed to have good garden performance and tolerate

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wind, rain and temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to about 35° C.

Pathogen/pest resistance: Plants of the new *Petunia* have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Petunia*.

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What is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Petunia* plant named 'Fort Trailing Light Lavender' as illustrated and described.

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