



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

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(54) **PENTAS PLANT NAMED ‘DPVG’**

(50) Latin Name: *Pentas lanceolata*
Varietal Denomination: **DPVG**

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(73) Assignee: **Amerinova Properties LLC**, Bonsall,
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.

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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./466**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./466**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Pentas* plant named ‘DPVG’,
characterized by its compact, upright and mounded growth
habit; freely branching habit; freely flowering habit; double
purple-colored flowers that are held above the foliage on
strong peduncles; and good garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Pentas lanceolata*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘DPVG’.

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

Title: *Pentas* Plant Named ‘DPRP2’.

Applicant: Tanaka Nobuyuki.

Serial Number: U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No.
11/978,488.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Pentas*, botanically known as *Pentas lanceolata* and here-
inafter referred to by the name ‘DPVG’.

The new *Pentas* is a product of a planned breeding pro-
gram conducted by the Inventor in Aichi, Japan. The objec-
tive of the breeding program is to create new compact *Pentas*
cultivars with double flowers.

The new *Pentas* originated from a cross-pollination made
by the Inventor in March, 2002 in Aichi, Japan of a propri-
etary selection of *Pentas lanceolata* identified as code name
D.W. Red, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with
an unnamed proprietary selection of *Pentas lanceolata*, not
patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Pentas* 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 Aichi, Japan in March, 2003.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Pentas* by cuttings in a
controlled environment in Aichi, Japan since April, 2003,
has shown that the unique features of this new *Pentas* are
stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar DPVG has not been observed under all pos-
sible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary
somewhat with variations in environment and cultural prac-
tices 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 ‘DPVG’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘DPVG’ as
a new and distinct cultivar of *Pentas*:

1. Compact, upright and mounded growth habit.
2. Freely branching habit.
3. Freely flowering habit.
4. Double purple-colored flowers that are held above the
foliage on strong peduncles.
5. Good garden performance.

Plants of the new *Pentas* can be compared to plants of the
parent selections. Plants of the new *Pentas* differ from plants
of the parent selections primarily in flower form and color.

Plants of the new *Pentas* can also be compared to plants of
the cultivar DPRP2, disclosed in U.S. Plant patent applica-
tion Ser. No. 11/978,488. Plants of the new *Pentas* differ
primarily from plants of the cultivar DPRP2 in flower color
as plants of the cultivar DPRP2 have red purple-colored
flowers.

Plants of the new *Pentas* can also be compared to plants of
the *Pentas* cultivar New Look Violet, not patented. In side-
by-side comparisons conducted in Bonsall, Calif., plants of
the new *Pentas* differed from plants of the cultivar New
Look Violet in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Pentas* were more compact than
plants of the cultivar New Look Violet.
2. Plants of the new *Pentas* had double flowers whereas
plants of the cultivar New Look Violet had single flow-
ers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the
overall appearance of the new *Pentas*, showing the colors as
true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored repro-
ductions 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
Pentas.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical plant of 'DPVG' grown in a container.

The photograph at the top of the sheet is a close-up view of typical flowers of 'DPVG'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The photograph and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown in Bonsall, Calif. during the spring in a polyethylene-covered greenhouse and conditions which approximate commercial *Pentas* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranging from 13° C. to 38° C. and night temperatures ranging from 13° C. to 21° C. Rooted young plants had been growing for about nine weeks when the photographs and description were taken. 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: *Pentas lanceolata* cultivar DPVG.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Pentas lanceolata* identified as code name D.W. Red, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unnamed proprietary selection of *Pentas lanceolata*, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About 20 days at 25° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant.—About 30 days at 20° C.

Root description.—Fibrous, medium in thickness; brown in color.

Rooting habit.—Moderately freely branching; moderately dense.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Compact, upright and mounded growth habit. Freely branching habit with about five lateral branches developing per plant; dense and bushy habit. Moderately vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 20 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 24 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 14.5 cm.

Diameter.—About 5 mm.

Internode length.—About 1.8 cm.

Aspect.—Mostly upright.

Texture.—Pubescent.

Color.—146C.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Opposite; simple.

Length.—About 7.8 cm.

Width.—About 2.7 cm.

Shape.—Lanceolate to narrowly elliptic.

Apex.—Acute to acuminate.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Pubescent, rough.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; arcuate.

Color.—Developing foliage, upper surface: 147A.

Developing foliage, lower surface: 147B. Fully

expanded foliage, upper surface: 146A; venation,

146C. Fully expanded foliage, lower surface: 146B;

venation, 147D.

Petiole length.—About 7 mm.

Petiole diameter.—About 2 mm.

Petiole texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Pubescent.

Petiole color, upper and lower surfaces.—147D.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Star-shaped double flowers arranged on rounded terminal corymbs. Freely flowering habit with about 80 flowers per inflorescence. Flowers not persistent. Flowers face mostly upright.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Plants flower continuously year round in Southern California. Early flowering habit, plants typically beginning flowering about four to six weeks after planting.

Flower longevity.—Individual flowers last about seven to ten days on the plant.

Inflorescence height.—About 3.6 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 6.5 cm.

Flower diameter.—About 1.5 cm.

Flower tube diameter.—About 1.5 mm.

Flower depth (height).—About 2.2 cm.

Flower tube length.—About 1.6 cm.

Flower bud.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Length: About 2 cm. Diameter: About 4.5 mm. Color: 77A.

Petals.—Arrangement: Twelve petals arranged in two whorls fused at the base in a slender tube. Lobe length: About 5 mm. Lobe width: About 3 mm. Lobe shape: Elliptic. Lobe apex: Acute. Lobe margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color: When opening, upper surface: 77B. When opening, lower surface: 77C. Fully opened, upper surface: 78A; color becoming closer to 77B with development. Fully opened, lower surface: 78C; color becoming closer to 78D with development.

Sepals.—Arrangement: Five to six in a single whorl fused at the base; calyx, star-shaped. Length: About 2 mm to 4 mm. Width: About 1 mm. Shape: Lanceolate to narrowly elliptic. Apex: Acute. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: 147A. Color, lower surface: 147B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 4.2 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Pedicels.—Length: About 2 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146C.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: None observed. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 2.1 cm. Style length: About 1.7 cm. Style color: 145D. Stigma shape: Two-parted. Stigma color: 145C. Ovary color: 145B.

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

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Pentas* have been observed to have good garden performance and tolerate wind, rain and temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to 30° C.

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

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Pentas* plant named 'DPVG' as illustrated and described.

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