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(54) **GERBERA PLANT NAMED 'GARSYLVANA'**

(50) Latin Name: *Gerbera hybrida*  
Varietal Denomination: **Garsylvana**

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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 new and distinct cultivar of *Gerbera* plant named 'Garsylvana', characterized by its compact, upright and uniformly mounding plant habit; freely flowering habit; white-colored ray florets; upright and strong scapes; and good garden performance.

**1 Drawing Sheet**

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Botanical designation: *Gerbera hybrida*.  
Cultivar denomination: 'GARSYLVANA'.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Gerbera* plant, botanically known as *Gerbera hybrida* and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Garsylvana'.

The new *Gerbera* plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in De Kwakel, The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program is to create new compact container *Gerbera* plants with numerous inflorescences, good garden performance, frost tolerance and attractive inflorescence coloration.

The new *Gerbera* plant originated from a cross-pollination in March, 2006 in De Kwakel, The Netherlands of a proprietary selection of *Gerbera hybrida* identified as code number 068102, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Gerbera hybrida* identified as code number PA 203, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Gerbera* plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in De Kwakel, The Netherlands during the spring of 2007.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Gerbera* plant by tissue culture in a controlled environment in De Kwakel, The Netherlands since the spring of 2007 has shown that the unique features of this new *Gerbera* plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

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

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of 'Garsylvana'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Garsylvana' as a new and distinct cultivar of *Gerbera* plant:

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1. Compact, upright and uniformly mounding plant habit.
2. Freely flowering habit.
3. White-colored ray florets.
4. Upright and strong scapes.
5. Good garden performance.

Plants of the new *Gerbera* differ from plants of the female parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Gerbera* are more compact than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Gerbera* have smaller inflorescences than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Gerbera* and the female parent selection differ in ray floret color as plants of the female parent selection have light yellow-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new *Gerbera* differ from plants of the male parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Gerbera* are more compact than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Gerbera* have broader leaves than plants of the male parent selection.
3. Inflorescences of plants of the new *Gerbera* have fewer ray florets than inflorescences of plants of the male parent selection.

Plants of the new *Gerbera* can be compared to plants of the *Gerbera hybrida* 'Garnikki', disclosed in a U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 12/802,564. Plants of the new *Gerbera* differ from plants of 'Garnikki' in the following characteristics:

1. Leaves of plants of the new *Gerbera* are duller than and not as glossy as leaves of plants of 'Garnikki'.
2. Ray florets of plants of the new *Gerbera* are narrowly elliptic in shape with emarginate to acute apices whereas ray florets of plants of 'Garnikki' are narrowly obovate in shape with obtuse apices.
3. Plants of the new *Gerbera* and 'Garnikki' differ slightly in ray floret color.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH**

The accompanying photograph illustrates the overall appearance of the new *Gerbera* plant. The photograph shows the colors as 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 *Gerbera* plant. The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Garsylvana' grown in a container.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations and measurements describe plants grown during the winter in 19-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in De Kwakel, The Netherlands and under cultural practices and environmental conditions which approximate those generally used in commercial container *Gerbera* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 16° C. to 24° C. and night temperatures ranged from 16° C. to 20° C. Rooted young tissue-cultured plants were four months old when the photograph was taken and eight months old when the description was taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, Fifth Edition, 2007, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Gerbera hybrida* 'Garsylvana'.

Parentage:

*Female, or seed, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Gerbera hybrida* identified as code number 068102, not patented.

*Male, or pollen, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Gerbera hybrida* identified as code number PA 203, not patented.

Propagation:

*Type.*—By tissue culture.

*Time to initiate roots.*—About 2.5 to three weeks at temperatures of 20° C.

*Time to produce a rooted young plant.*—About five to six weeks at temperatures of 20° C. to 26° C.

*Root description.*—Fibrous; white in color.

Plant description:

*Appearance.*—Herbaceous perennial that are typically grown as container or garden plants; compact, upright and uniformly mounding plant habit, roughly globular in shape; leaves arranged in basal rosettes and outwardly arching; dense and bushy habit; inflorescences held above the foliar plane on erect and strong basal scapes; moderately vigorous growth habit.

*Plant height, soil level to top of foliar plane.*—About 23 cm.

*Plant height, soil level to top of inflorescences.*—About 37.5 cm.

*Plant width.*—About 41 cm.

Foliage description:

*Arrangement.*—Alternate, simple.

*Length.*—About 16 cm.

*Width.*—About 6.5 cm.

*Shape.*—Oblong.

*Apex.*—Acute.

*Base.*—Truncate.

*Margin.*—Irregularly sinuate; sinuses divergent; undulate.

*Texture, upper surface.*—Sparsely pubescent.

*Texture, lower surface.*—Moderately pubescent.

*Venation pattern.*—Pinnate.

*Color.*—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 147A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to

147B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137A; venation, close to 144A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137B; venation, close to 144B.

*Petioles.*—Length: About 8.5 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Moderately pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 144A. Color, lower surface: Close to 144B.

Inflorescence description:

*Appearance.*—Semi-double type inflorescence form with narrowly elliptic-shaped ray florets; solitary inflorescences borne on upright and strong scapes above the foliar plane; ray and disc florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum.

*Fragrance.*—None detected.

*Flowering season.*—Plants begin flowering about three months after planting and flower from April to November in outdoor gardens in The Netherlands; plants flower year-round under greenhouse conditions.

*Inflorescence longevity.*—Inflorescences last about two to four weeks on the plant; inflorescences not persistent.

*Quantity of inflorescences.*—Freely flowering habit with about 18 open and developing inflorescences per plant at one time.

*Inflorescence bud.*—Height: About 1.9 cm. Diameter: About 1.5 cm. Shape: Ovate. Color: Close to 138B and 138C; towards the base, close to 138A; towards the apex, between 145D and 150D.

*Inflorescence size.*—Diameter: About 7.3 cm. Depth (height): About 3.5 cm. Diameter of disc: About 2.2 cm. Receptacle height: About 3 mm. Receptacle diameter: About 4 mm. Receptacle color: Close to 157B to 157C.

*Ray florets.*—Orientation: About 70° from vertical. Length: About 3.4 cm. Width: About 8 mm. Shape: Narrowly elliptic. Apex: Emarginate to acute. Base: Cuneate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; slightly velvety; longitudinally ridged. Number per inflorescence: About 36 arranged in about two whorls. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 155D. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 155D.

*Disc florets.*—Arrangement: Massed at center of receptacle. Shape: Tubular, fused. Apex: Acute. Base: Fused. Margin: Entire. Length: About 1.6 cm. Width: About 3 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 180. Color, prior to opening: Apex: Close to 11B; at the apex, close to 179B and 180C. Mid-section: Close to 11B. Base: Close to 151C to 151D and 10A to 10B. Color, when opening: Apex: Close to 4D. Mid-section: Close to 4D and 155A. Base: Close to 155A and 157D. Color, fully opened: Apex and mid-section: Close to 155A. Base: Close to 155A and 157D.

*Pappus.*—Quantity of hairs per floret: About 50. Length: About 6 mm. Diameter: Less than 1 mm. Texture: Soft. Color: Close to 157D.

*Phyllaries.*—Number of phyllaries per inflorescence: About 60 arranged in about two whorls. Length: About 1.3 cm. Width: About 2 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Narrowly acute. Base: Cuneate. Mar-

gin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous. Texture, lower surface: Densely tomentose. Color, upper surface: Between 143B and 144A. Color, lower surface: Close to 138B; towards the base, close to 137C.

*Scapes*.—Length: About 35.6 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm; distally, about 3 mm. Angle: About 10° from vertical. Strength: Strong. Texture: Densely tomentose. Color: Close to 144B; distally, close to 143A to 143B; proximally, close to 152D.

*Reproductive organs*.—Androecium, present on disc florets only: Quantity per floret: Two. Filament length: About 1 cm. Filament color: Close to 155A. Anther shape: Lanceolate. Anther length: About 0.5 mm. Anther color: Close to 155A. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 8B. Gynoecium, present on ray and disc florets: Quantity per floret: One. Pistil length: About 1 cm. Stigma shape: Cleft.

Stigma color: Close to 200A. Style length: About 9.5 mm. Style color: Close to NN155C. Ovary color: Close to 157A.

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

5 Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to *Gerberas* has not been observed on plants of the new *Gerbera* grown under commercial production conditions.

10 Garden performance: Plants of the new *Gerbera* have been observed to have good garden performance and to tolerate wind, rain and temperatures from about -5° C. to about 35° C.

It is claimed:

15 1. A new and distinct *Gerbera* plant named 'Garsylvana' as illustrated and described.

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