



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

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(54) **LILY PLANT NAMED ‘TINY DOUBLE YOU’**

(50) Latin Name: *Lilium hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **Tiny Double You**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./314**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./314**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Lily plant named ‘Tiny Double You’, characterized by its upright plant habit; vigorous growth habit; densely-foliated habit; freely flowering habit; double-type orange-colored flowers; and good postproduction longevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Lilium hybrida*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘TINY DOUBLE YOU’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Lily plant, commercially known as Asiatic Hybrid Lily, botanically known as *Lilium hybrida* and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Tiny Double You’.

The new Asiatic Hybrid Lily plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in ’t Zand, The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program was to develop new compact and dense potted Asiatic Hybrid Lily plants with double-type flowers, attractive flower coloration and good postproduction longevity.

The new Asiatic Hybrid Lily plant originated from a cross-pollination in 2001 of an unnamed proprietary selection of *Lilium hybrida*, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with an unnamed proprietary selection of *Lilium hybrida*, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new Asiatic Hybrid Lily plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a flowering plant from within the resultant progeny of the cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in ’t Zand, The Netherlands in 2004.

Asexual reproduction of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily plant by bulb scales in a controlled greenhouse environment in ’t Zand, The Netherlands since 2005 has shown that the unique features of this new Asiatic Hybrid Lily plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily have 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.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Tiny Double You’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Tiny Double You’ as a new and distinct cultivar of Asiatic Hybrid Lily plant:

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1. Upright plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.
3. Densely-foliated habit.
4. Freely flowering habit.
5. Double-type orange-colored flowers.
6. Good postproduction longevity.

Plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily differ primarily from plants of the female parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily smaller flowers than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Flowers of plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily do not produce pollen whereas flowers of plants of the female parent selection produce pollen.

Plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily differ primarily from plants of the male parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily have more flowers per plant than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Flowers of plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily do not produce pollen whereas flowers of plants of the male parent selection produce pollen.

Plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily can be compared to plants of Asiatic Hybrid Lily ‘Orange Pixie’, (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 5,792). In side-by-side comparisons conducted in ’t Zand, The Netherlands, plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily differed from plants of ‘Orange Pixie’ in the following characteristics:

1. Flowers of plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily were double-types whereas flowers of plants of ‘Orange Pixie’ were single-types.
2. Flowers of plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily did not produce pollen whereas flowers of plants of ‘Orange Pixie’ produced pollen.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the overall appearance of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily plant showing 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 Asiatic Hybrid Lily plant.

The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Tiny Double You' grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations and measurements describe plants that were grown during the spring in 15-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in 't Zand, The Netherlands and under cultural conditions and practices typically used in Asiatic Hybrid Lily production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 16° C., night temperatures averaged 18° C. and light levels were about 6,000 lux. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for typical flowering plants. Plants were 55 days old when the photograph and description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Lilium hybrida* 'Tiny Double You'.
Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Unnamed proprietary selection of *Lilium hybrida*, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unnamed proprietary selection of *Lilium hybrida*, not patented.

Plant description:

Plant form/growth habit.—Upright flowering plant; single erect flowering stem with a terminal cluster of double-type flowers; dense plant habit; vigorous growth habit.

Plant height, soil level to top of flowers.—About 35 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 17.5 cm.

Plant circumference.—About 55 cm.

Bulbs.—Diameter: About 10 cm to 20 cm. Texture: Smooth. Color: Close to 155D.

Flowering stems.—Diameter: About 6 mm. Internode length: About 2 cm to 3 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 145A.

Leaves.—Arrangement: Alternate; simple; sessile. Quantity of leaves per plant: About 76. Length, lower leaves: About 8 cm. Width, lower leaves: About 1.2 cm. Length, upper leaves: About 11 cm. Width, upper leaves: About 1.6 cm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Base: Decurrent. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, smooth; leathery. Venation pattern: Parallel. Color: Developing and fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137A; venation, close to 137A. Developing and fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137C; venation, close to 137C.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement.—Double-type flowers arranged in umbellate inflorescences.

Flower shape and aspect.—Flowers are funnel-shaped and when fully opened, tepals flatten and recurve towards the apex; flower buds face upright and flowers face mostly upright.

Flowering habit.—Freely flowering habit, large bulbs will produce about seven flowers per flowering stem.

Fragrance.—Slightly fragrant.

Natural flowering season.—Plants flower naturally in June and July in The Netherlands; plants can be flowered year-round in the greenhouse and forced to bloom about 55 days after planting.

Postproduction longevity.—Good postproduction longevity, flowers last about two weeks on the plant; tepals not persistent; gynoecium persistent.

Flower buds.—Length: About 6.5 cm. Diameter: About 2.5 cm. Circumference: About 8 cm. Shape: Lanceolate. Color: Close to 145A, with development close to 168C; sutures, close to 145A.

Flower size.—Diameter: About 13 cm. Length (height): About 6 cm.

Perianth.—Quantity/arrangement: Fifteen tepals per flower; two outer whorls with six tepals each and an inner whorl with three tepals; tepals imbricate. Tepal length, inner tepals: About 5 cm. Tepal width, inner tepals: About 4 cm. Tepal length, outer tepals: About 7 cm. Tepal width, outer tepals: About 3 cm. Tepal shape, inner tepals: Cordate. Tepal shape, outer tepals: Lanceolate. Tepal apex, inner tepals: Rounded. Tepal apex, outer tepals: Acute. Tepal margin: Entire. Tepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Tepal color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 26A; color becoming closer to 28B with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 26C.

Pedicels.—Angle: About 45° to 70° from stem axis. Strength: Strong. Length: About 4 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 137C.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per flower: About six. Filament length: About 3 cm. Filament color: Close to 23D. Anther length: About 5 mm. Anther color: Close to 23C. Pollen amount: None produced. Pistils: Quantity per flower: One. Style length: About 2.5 cm. Style color: Close to 23C.

Fruits.—Length: About 1.7 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Color: Close to 142A.

Seed produced.—No viable seeds observed.

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to Asiatic Lilies has not been observed.

Garden performance: Plants of the new Asiatic Hybrid Lily have exhibited good tolerance to rain and wind and have been observed to tolerate temperatures from about -2° C. to about 40° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Lily plant named 'Tiny Double You' as illustrated and described.

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