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**Eveleens**

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(54) **GERBERA PLANT NAMED ‘GARPAM’**

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

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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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(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **Plt./357**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... **Plt./357**  
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

Upov-rom Plant Variety Database 2011/01. GTI Jouve Retrieval Software, Citation for *Gerbera* ‘Pam’ 2 pages.\*

\* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Gerbera* plant named ‘Garpam’, characterized by its compact, upright and uniformly mounding plant habit; freely flowering habit; red purple-colored ray florets; upright and strong scapes; and good garden performance.

**1 Drawing Sheet**

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Botanical designation: *Gerbera hybrida*.  
Cultivar denomination: ‘GARPAM’.

**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 ‘Garpam’.

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 A 12, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Gerbera hybrida* identified as code number A 914, 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.

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

1. Compact, upright and uniformly mounding plant habit.
2. Freely flowering habit.
3. Red purple-colored ray disc 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 freely flowering than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Ray florets of plants of the new *Gerbera* are slightly lighter in color than ray florets of plants of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Gerbera* have longer scapes than plants of the female parent selection.

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

1. Plants of the new *Gerbera* have larger inflorescences than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Ray florets of plants of the new *Gerbera* are slightly lighter in color than ray florets of plants of the male parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Gerbera* have shorter scapes than plants of the male parent selection.

Plants of the new *Gerbera* can be compared to plants of the *Gerbera hybrida* ‘Lilian’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 22,386. Plants of the new *Gerbera* differ from plants of ‘Lilian’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Gerbera* have broader leaves than plants of ‘Lilian’.
2. Leaves of plants of the new *Gerbera* are glossier than leaves of plants of ‘Lilian’.
3. Plants of the new *Gerbera* and ‘Lilian’ differ in ray floret color as plants of ‘Lilian’ have light red-colored ray florets.



Plants of the new *Gerbera* can also be compared to plants of the *Gerbera jamesonii* 'Pam', not patented. Plants of the new *Gerbera* differ from plants of 'Pam' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Gerbera* are more compact and more uniform than plants of 'Pam'.
2. Plants of the new *Gerbera* are suitable for container and garden cultivation whereas plants of 'Pam' are suitable for cut flower cultivation.
3. Plants of the new *Gerbera* and 'Pam' differ 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 'Garpam' 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* 'Garpam'.

Parentage:

*Female, or seed, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Gerbera hybrida* identified as code number A 12, not patented.

*Male, or pollen, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Gerbera hybrida* identified as code number A 914, 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 20.1 cm.

*Plant height, soil level to top of inflorescences.*—About 36.6 cm.

*Plant width.*—About 51.9 cm.

Foliage description:

*Arrangement.*—Alternate, simple.

*Length.*—About 16.4 cm.

*Width.*—About 8 cm.

*Shape.*—Runcinate; narrowly obovate in outline.

*Apex.*—Obtuse.

*Base.*—Acuminate.

*Margin.*—Coarsely and irregularly angulate; sinuses divergent; undulate.

*Texture, upper surface.*—Slightly bullate; sparsely pubescent.

*Texture, lower surface.*—Densely pubescent.

*Venation pattern.*—Pinnate.

*Color.*—Developing leaves, upper surface: Darker than between 141A and 143A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 138C. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Between N137D and 147A; venation, close to 144A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 191B; venation, close to 144A to 144B.

*Petioles.*—Length: About 8.7 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Texture, upper surface: Sparsely pubescent. Texture, lower surface: Moderately pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 144A; distally, close to 144C. Color, lower surface: Close to 144A to 144B; distally, close to 152B to 152C.

Inflorescence description:

*Appearance.*—Semi-double type inflorescence form with narrowly oblanceolate-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 1.4 cm. Diameter: About 1.5 cm. Shape: Globular. Color: Between 143B and 144A; towards the apex, close to 185A to 185B.

*Inflorescence size.*—Diameter: About 5.7 cm. Depth (height): About 2.4 cm. Diameter of disc: About 1.8 cm. Receptacle height: About 3 mm. Receptacle diameter: About 6 mm. Receptacle color: Close to 194D.

*Ray florets.*—Orientation: About 70° from vertical. Length: About 3 cm. Width: About 5 mm. Shape: Narrowly oblanceolate. Apex: Obtuse. Base: Cuneate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; slightly velvety; longitudinally ridged. Number per inflorescence: About 50 arranged in about two whorls. Color: When opening, upper surface: Close to 67A to 67B. When opening, lower surface: Close to 70B. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to 67C; color becoming closer to 68B

with development. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 70C; color does not fade with development.

*Disc florets*.—Arrangement: Massed at center of receptacle. Shape: Tubular, fused. Apex: Acute. Base: Fused. Margin: Entire. Length: About 1 cm. Width: About 3 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 150. Color, prior to opening: Apex: Close to 179B and 180C. Mid-section: Close to 157C to 157D. Base: Close to 157B to 157C. Color, when opening: Apex: Close to 179C to 179D. Mid-section: Close to 160C to 160D. Base: Close to 157D. Color, fully opened: Apex: Close to 179D. Mid-section: Close to 160D. Base: Close to 157D and 155C.

*Pappus*.—Quantity of hairs per floret: About 50. Length: About 7 mm. Diameter: Less than 1 mm. Texture: Soft. Color: Close to 157D.

*Phyllaries*.—Number of phyllaries per inflorescence: About 70 arranged in about three whorls. Length: About 1 cm. Width: About 2 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Narrowly acute. Base: Cuneate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous. Texture, lower surface: Densely tomentose. Color, upper surface: Close to 144B. Color, lower surface: Close to 143A; towards the base, close to 137B to 137C.

*Scapes*.—Length: About 33.6 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm; distally, about 3.5 mm. Angle: About 10° from

vertical. Strength: Strong. Texture: Densely tomentose. Color: Close to 144C; distally, close to 143B; proximally, close to 177C to 177D.

*Reproductive organs*.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Quantity per floret: Two. Filament length: About 6 mm. Filament color: Close to 155A. Anther shape: Lanceolate. Anther length: About 4 mm. Anther color: Close to 197A. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 12A. Gynoecium: Present on disc and ray florets. Quantity per floret: One. Pistil length: About 8 mm. Stigma shape: Cleft. Stigma color: Close to 197A. Style length: About 7 mm. Style color: Between N155C and 186D. Ovary color: Close to 155A.

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

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.

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:

1. A new and distinct *Gerbera* plant named ‘Garpam’ as illustrated and described.

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