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**(12) United States Plant Patent
Straver****(10) Patent No.: US PP23,920 P2
(45) Date of Patent: Sep. 24, 2013**(54) **CLEMATIS PLANT NAMED ‘ZOQUM’**(50) Latin Name: *Clematis hybrid*
Varietal Denomination: **Zoqum**(75) Inventor: **Willem Straver**, Emmerich (DE)(73) Assignee: **J. Van Zoest Beheer B.V.**, Boskoop
(NL)(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 42 days.(21) Appl. No.: **13/374,146**(22) Filed: **Dec. 14, 2011**(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./228**(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./228
See application file for complete search history.*Primary Examiner* — Kent L Bell(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Penny J. Aguirre(57) **ABSTRACT**A new cultivar of *Clematis* named ‘Zoqum’, characterized by
its free-flowering habit with bell-shaped flowers that are of
red-purple in color and non-fading, its near sterility, a climb-
ing plant habit and its cold hardiness to at least U.S.D.A. Zone
5.**2 Drawing Sheets****1**Botanical classification: *Clematis hybrid*.
Variety denomination: ‘Zoqum’.**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Clematis* of hybrid origin (Viticella Group) and will be
referred to hereafter by its cultivar name ‘Zoqum’. ‘Zoqum’ is
grown as an herbaceous climbing plant for use in the land-
scape or as a flowering potted plant for the terrace.‘Zoqum’ was derived from an ongoing breeding program
by the Inventor at his nursery in Emmerich, Germany. The
goal of the selection was to select a hardy climber with
uniquely colored flowers that could be grown for different
purposes in the garden.‘Zoqum’ was selected in 2007 as a single unique plant and
arose from a cross made in 2003. The Inventor did not keep
the records on the proprietary seedlings used for the cross,
therefore the parentage is unknown.Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar was first accom-
plished by internodal stem cuttings under the direction of the
Inventor in Boskoop, The Netherlands. The characteristics of
this cultivar have been determined to be stable and are repro-
duced true to type in successive generations.**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
represent the characteristics of the new cultivar as grown
outdoors and observed for five years in Boskoop, The Neth-
erlands. These attributes in combination distinguish ‘Zoqum’
from other cultivars of *Clematis* known to the Inventor.

1. ‘Zoqum’ exhibits a very floriferous habit.
2. ‘Zoqum’ has bell-shaped flowers that are red-purple in
color.
3. ‘Zoqum’ has flowers that are not fading.
4. ‘Zoqum’ is considered sterile; seeds are very rarely
produced.
5. ‘Zoqum’ has a climbing plant habit.
6. ‘Zoqum’ is at least cold hardy to U.S.D.A. Zone 5.

2‘Zoqum’ can be compared to the cultivar ‘Etoile Rose’
(unpatented) and ‘Odoriba’ (unpatented). ‘Zoqum’ exhibits
flowers that are red-purple in color with a closed bell-shape
flower and a glabrous flower bud.5 *Clematis* ‘Etoile Rose’ differs from ‘Zoqum’ in having
flowers that are red-pink with white in color, an open bell-
shape flower and a more hairy flower bud.10 *Clematis* ‘Odoriba’ differs from ‘Zoqum’ in having flowers
that are red-purple which are half white in color at the upper
surface, an open bell-shape flower and sparsely hairy flower
bud.**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING**15 The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the over-
all appearance and distinct characteristics of the new *Clema-*
tis. The photographs were taken of a three year-old plant of
‘Zoqum’ as grown in a one-gallon container in Boskoop, The
Netherlands.

The photograph in FIG. 1 shows the flowering habit.

The photograph in FIG. 2 shows the inside of the flower
with a close up of the stamens and pistils.

25 The photograph in FIG. 3 shows the flower bud.

FIG. 4 shows an immature seedhead.

FIG. 5 shows 2 leaves.

The colors in the photographs are as close as possible with
the digital photography techniques available, the color values
cited in the detailed botanical description accurately describe
the colors of the new *Clematis*.**DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION**35 The following is a detailed description of three year-old
plants of ‘Zoqum’ as grown outdoors in one-gallon containers
under full sun at a nursery in Boskoop, The Netherlands. The
phenotype of the new cultivar may vary with variations in
environmental, climatic, and cultural conditions, as it has not
40 been tested under all possible environmental conditions. The
color determination is in accordance with The 2001 R.H.S.

Colour Chart of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England, except where general color terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

General description:

Botanical classification.—*Clematis* ‘Zoqum’ (classified 5
in the Viticella Group).

Blooming period.—Main flowering period of 6 to 8
weeks in summer.

Plant habit.—Herbaceous climber.

Height and spread.—Three year-old plant will be at 10
about 2 m height when pruned in late winter at 25 cm
above soil level and about 60 cm in width.

Cold hardiness.—At least to U.S.D.A. Zone 5.

Culture.—Moist but well-drained soils in full sun with
roots shaded. 15

Diseases.—No comparison trials have been conducted
to date in regards to powdery mildew susceptibility or
resistance.

Root description.—Fleshy.

Growth and propagation: 20

Propagation.—Internodal softwood cuttings from veg-
etative shoots.

Root initiation.—Roots develop in 6 weeks in summer
under greenhouse conditions.

Time required for root development.—75 to 90 days to 25
develop a 5 cm container from a 5 cm cutting.

Growth rate.—Moderately vigorous once planted in the
landscape.

Stem description:

Shape.—Round and 6 ribbed. 30

Stem color.—166A.

Stem size.—About 2 m (including peduncle and termi-
nal pedicel) in length, an average of 3 mm in diameter.

Stem surface.—Mainly glabrous with a few scattered
hairs. 35

Internode length.—Ranges from 5 to 15 cm.

Branching.—Basal branching.

Foliage description:

Leaf arrangement.—Opposite.

Leaf division.—Compound; pinnate, an average of 9 40
leaflets per leaf.

Leaf shape.—Roughly ovate in shape.

Leaf size.—An average of 12 cm in length and width.

Leaflet shape.—Ovate.

Leaflet base.—Oblique. 45

Leaflet apex.—Acute.

Leaflet fragrance.—No particular fragrance when
crushed.

Leaflet venation.—Slightly reticulate on both surfaces.

Leaflet margins.—Entire, lower leaflet sometimes 50
lobed.

Leaflet attachment.—Articulate, 147A, glabrous but a
few scattered hairs.

Leaflet surface.—Glabrous on both surfaces.

Leaflet size.—Up to 6 cm in length and 4 cm in width. 55

Leaflet color.—Upper surface 147A, lower surface
146B.

Petioles.—Average of 4 cm in length and 1 mm in width,
187A in color, sparsely pubescent surface.

Petiolules.—Average of 1.2 cm in length and 1 mm in 60
width, 187A in color, sparsely pubescent surface.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type.—Usually a 3 flowered dichasial
cyme.

Inflorescence arrangement.—Terminal and axillary on
young shoots.

Pedicels.—Up to 8 cm in length and an average of 2 cm,
147A flushed with 79A in color, surface glabrous and
round in shape.

Peduncles.—Average of 2 cm in length and 2.5 cm in
width, 147A flushed with 79A in color, surface gla-
brous and round in shape.

Peduncle bracts.—Leaf-like, division simple, about 4
cm in length and 3 cm in width, color and surface is
the same as leaflets.

Bud description.—Downward facing, lanceolate in
shape, 59C in color, apex acuminate in shape and
quickly opening, glabrous surface, up to 4 cm in
length and 2.5 cm in width.

Flower fragrance.—None.

Lastingness of flowers.—Individual flowers last about 7
days, the tepals are caducous followed by the stamens.

Flower quantity.—Terminal and axillary on young
shoots, on a 3 year old plant about 30 to 60 flowers per
stem.

Flower type.—Single, urceolate with campanulate apex
in shape.

Flower aspect.—Downward facing.

Flower size.—Up to 4 cm in length and 4 cm in diameter.

Tepal number.—4.

Tepal shape.—Spathulate.

Tepal apex.—Acute and curled outwards.

Tepal base.—Oblong.

Tepal margins.—Entire or slightly crenulate at apex.

Tepal surface.—Upper surface; glabrous, lower surface;
glabrous with villous margin.

Tepal color.—Upper surface; a blend of 72A and 72B
with middle section 61B and base paler than 61B,
lower surface; 72A with margin closest to 155A and
villous.

Tepal size.—Up to 5 cm in length and 2 cm in width.

Reproductive organs:

Gynoecium.—Numerous pistils (up to 30) 1.4 cm in
length; ovary white hairy (about 155A); style 145D in
color and plumose and 155A in color at the base,
about 1 cm in length; stigma 145D in color, glabrous
and curled.

Androcoecium.—Filaments 0.4 to 1 cm in length, 0.1 cm
in width, linear in shape, 4D in color, surface glabrous
but a few hairs below the anther; anthers 5 mm in
length, linear in shape, 11D in color; connective just a
bit obtuse elongated, surface hairy, 4D in color.

Seed.—Head up to 4 cm in diameter, seed development
is very rare, when mature; ovary portion 202A in color
and hairy; style portion plumose, 202A in color and 2
cm in length; stigma portion 202A in color and
hooked.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of *Clematis* plant named
‘Zoqum’ as herein illustrated and described.

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FIG. 1

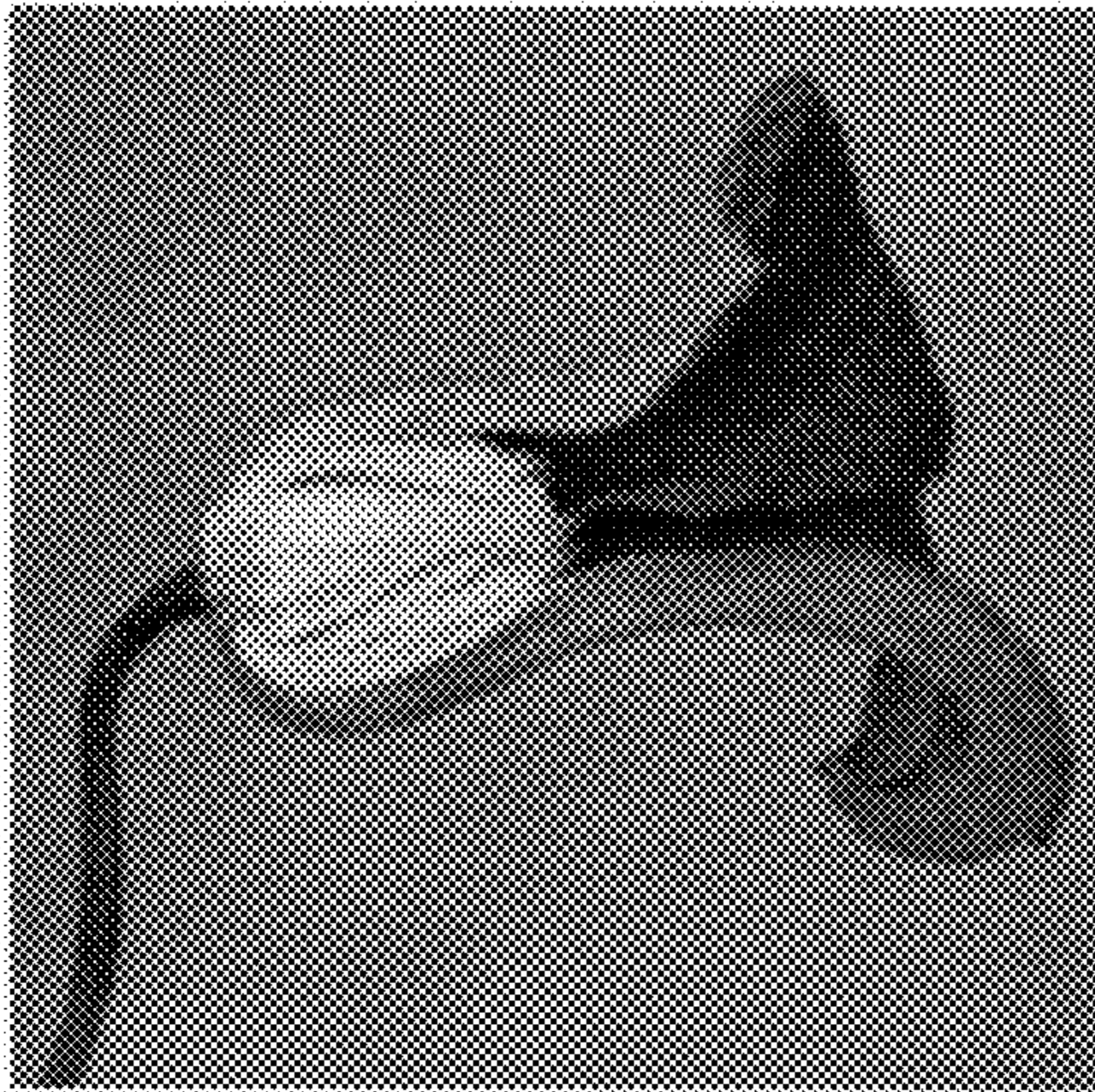


FIG. 2

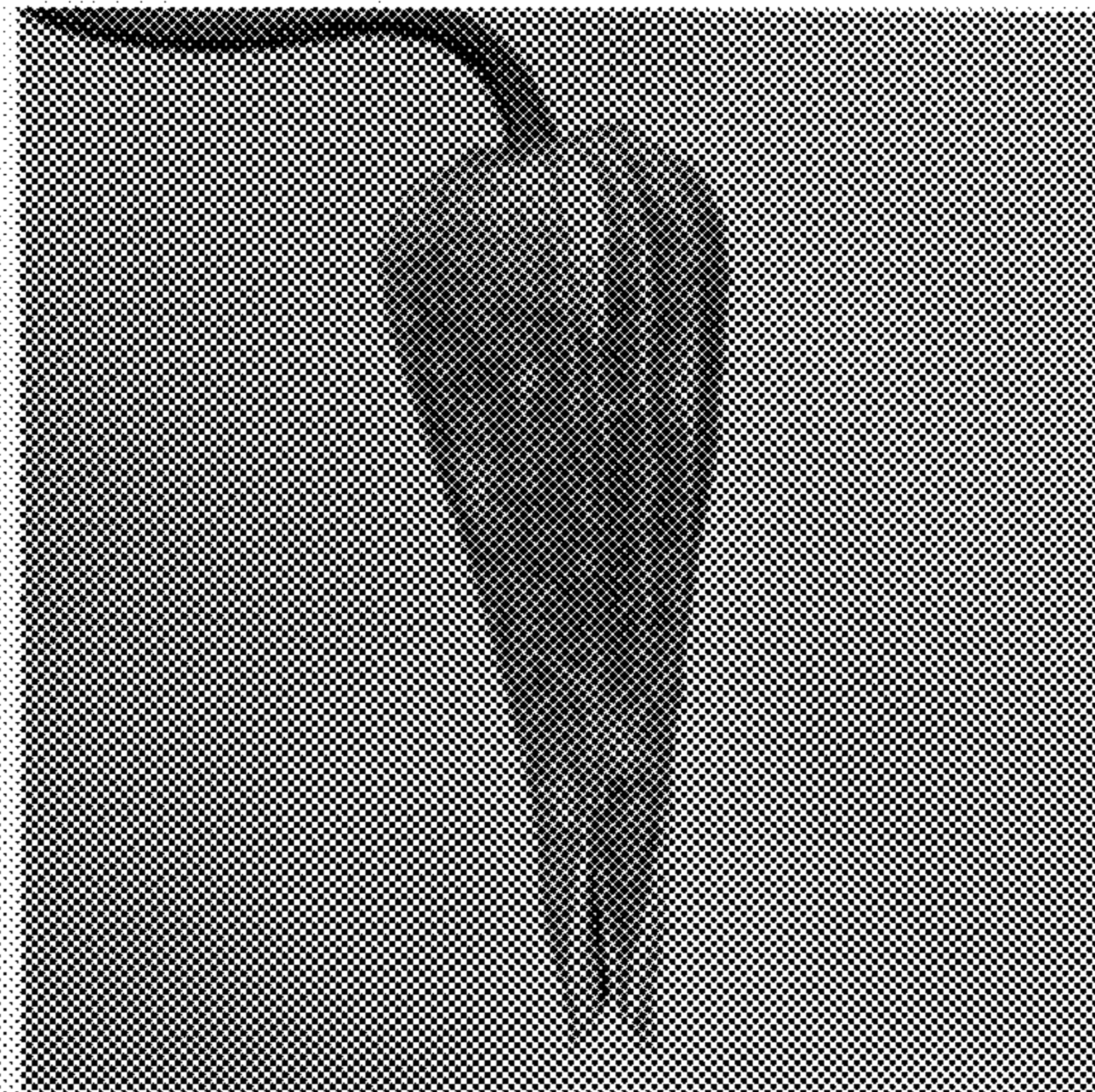


FIG. 3

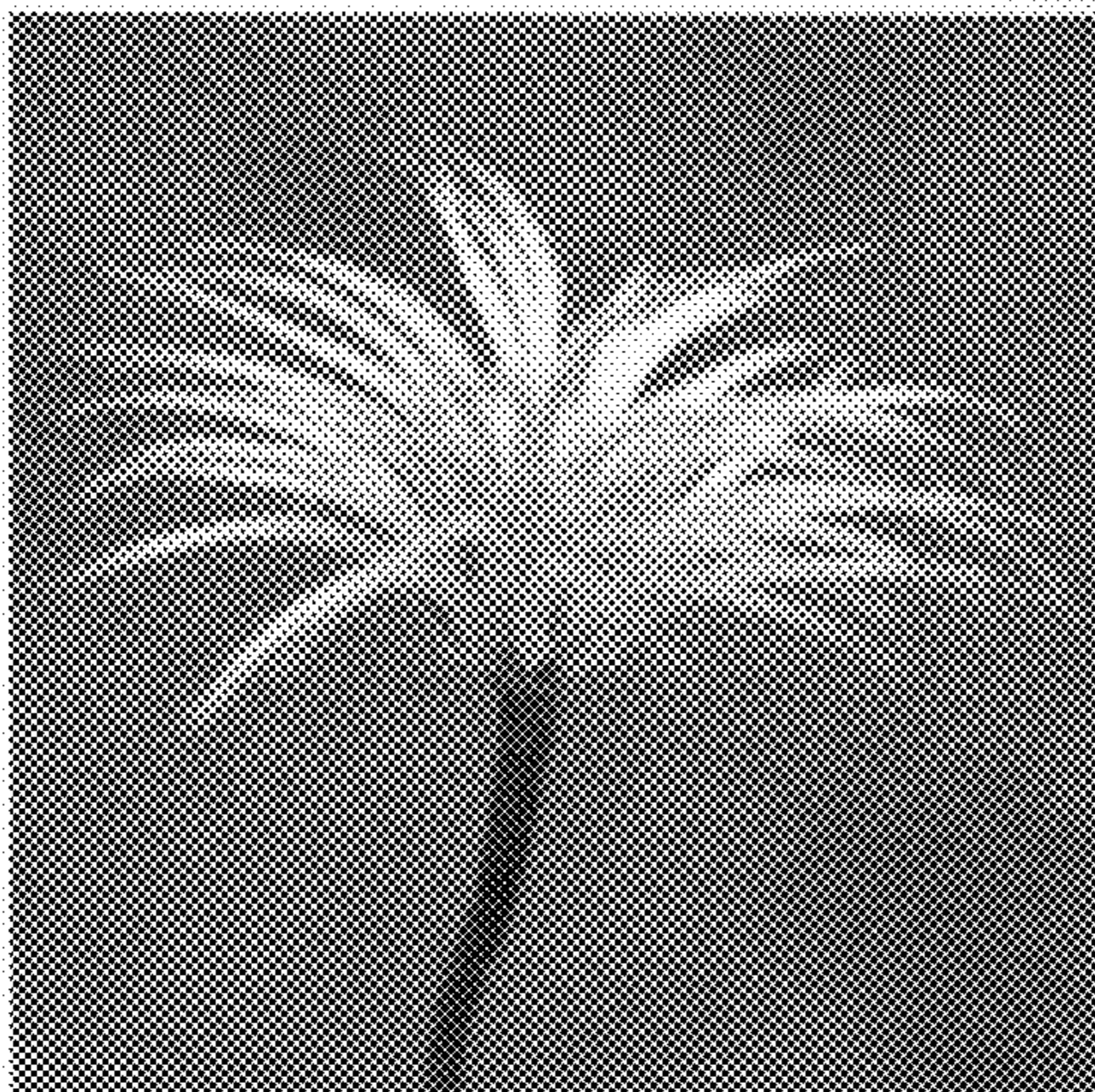


FIG. 4

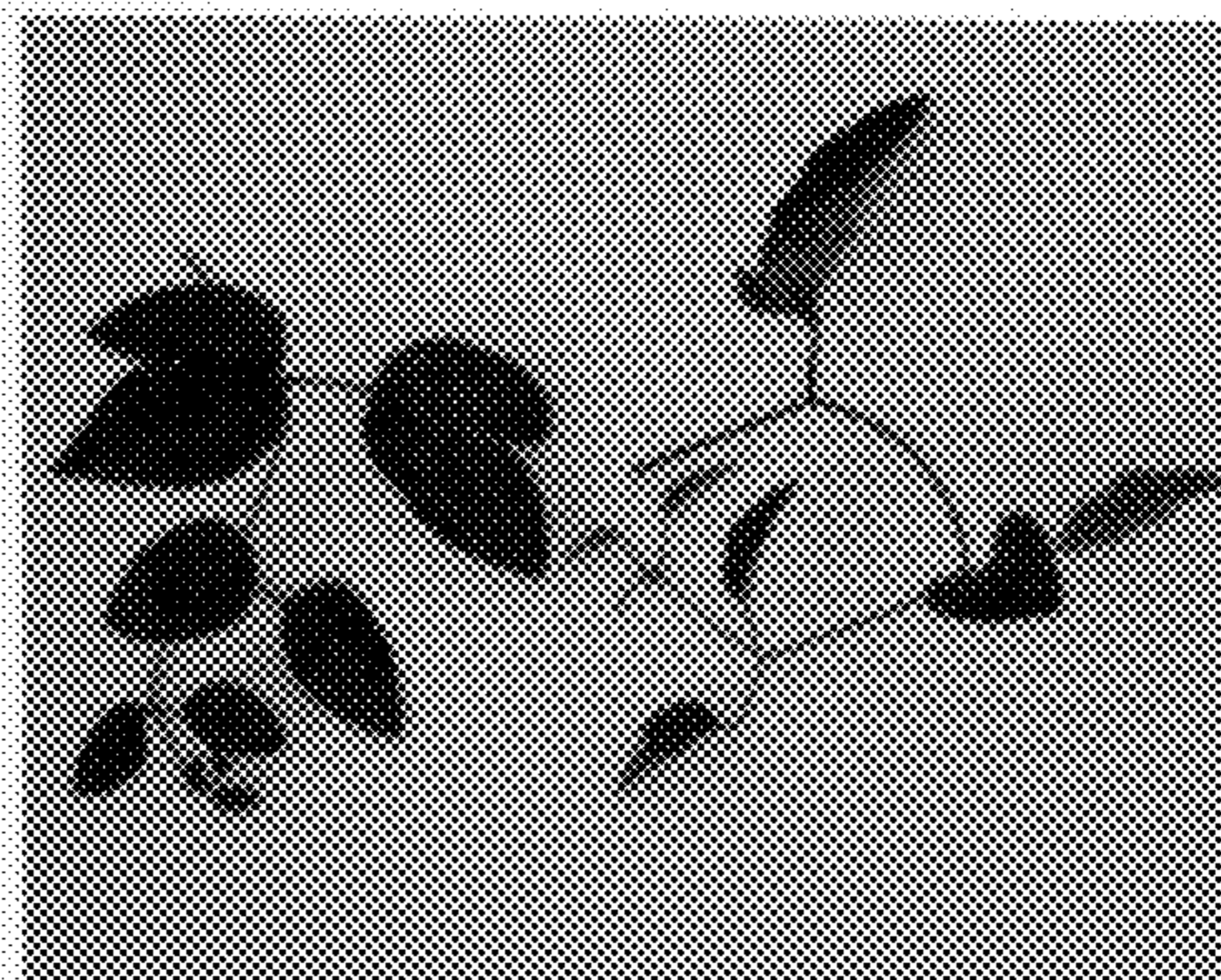


FIG. 5