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

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(54) **CARNATION PLANT NAMED 'HILDYNA'**

(50) Latin Name: ***Dianthus caryophyllus***
Varietal Denomination: **Hildyna**

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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 85 days.

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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./278**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./278
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Carnation plant named 'Hildyna', characterized by its upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and uniformly mounded plant habit; freely branching habit; freely flowering habit; large dark red-colored double flowers that are positioned above and beyond the foliar plane on strong peduncles; and good garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

Botanical designation: *Dianthus caryophyllus.*
Cultivar denomination: 'HILDYNA'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Carnation plant, botanically known as *Dianthus caryophyllus*, grown commercially as a potted and garden plant and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Hildyna'.

The new Carnation 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 potted Carnation plants that have uniform plant habit and numerous unique and attractive flowers.

The new Carnation plant originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in De Kwakel, The Netherlands in May, 2007 of a proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number A 16148-01, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number SE-12-C, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new Carnation plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant from within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in De Kwakel, The Netherlands in July, 2008.

Asexual reproduction of the new Carnation plant by terminal cuttings propagated in a controlled greenhouse environment in De Kwakel, The Netherlands since 2008 has shown that the unique features of this new Carnation plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new Carnation have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions and cultural practices.

The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environmental conditions 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 'Hildyna'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Hildyna' as a new and distinct Carnation plant:

1. Upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and uniformly mounded plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit.
3. Freely flowering habit.
4. Large dark red-colored double flowers that are positioned above and beyond the foliar plane on strong peduncles.
5. Good garden performance.

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

1. Plants of the new Carnation have longer branches than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Flowers of plants of the new Carnation are more round in shape than flowers of plants of the female parent selection.
3. Flower color of plants of the new Carnation is darker red than flower color of plants of the female parent selection.

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

1. Plants of the new Carnation have shorter branches than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Carnation are more freely flowering than plants of the male parent selection.
3. Flower color of plants of the new Carnation is darker red than flower color of plants of the male parent selection.

Plants of the new Carnation can be compared to plants of *Dianthus caryophyllus* 'Sunflor Triton', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,743. In side-by-side comparisons conducted

in De Kwakel, The Netherlands, plants of the new Carnation differed from plants of 'Sunflor Triton' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Carnation were more vigorous than plants of 'Sunflor Triton'.
2. Plants of the new Carnation had darker green-colored leaves than plants of 'Sunflor Triton'.
3. Plants of the new Carnation had larger flowers with more petals per flower than plants of 'Sunflor Triton'.
4. Plants of the new Carnation and 'Sunflor Triton' differed in flower color as plants of 'Sunflor Triton' had purple red-colored flowers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying photograph illustrates the overall appearance of the new Carnation 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 Carnation plant.

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

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Plants used in the aforementioned photograph and following observations and measurements describe plants grown during the late winter and early spring in 12-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in De Kwakel, The Netherlands and under cultural practices which approximate those generally used in commercial potted Carnation production. During the production of the plants, day and night temperatures averaged 12° C. and light levels averaged 7,000 lux. Plants were pinched one time five weeks after planting. Plants used for the description were 20 weeks old and plants used for the photograph were 25 weeks old. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Dianthus caryophyllus* 'Hildyna'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number A 16148-01, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number SE-12-C, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By terminal cuttings.

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

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About eight days at 18° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About three weeks at 20° C. to 25° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About five weeks at 18° C.

Root description.—Medium in thickness, fibrous; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Moderate branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant type and form.—Herbaceous perennial; upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and uniformly mounded plant habit; roughly globular in shape.

Branching habit.—Freely-branching growth habit; when pinched, about seven basal branches develop each with about six secondary branches; dense and bushy growth habit.

Plant height.—About 11 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 17.1 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 6.2 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Internode length: About 1.8 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 137A.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple; sessile.

Length.—About 7.4 cm.

Width.—About 8 mm.

Shape.—Narrowly oblanceolate.

Apex.—Acute.

Base.—Attenuate, decurrent.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Smooth, glabrous.

Venation pattern.—Parallel.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 143A to 143B; towards the base, close to 144B. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 143B; towards the base, close to 144B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N137C; venation, close to N137C. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to N137D; venation, close to 143A.

Flower description:

Flower type and habit.—Rotate double flowers usually arranged in terminal sprays; freely flowering habit with typically about 30 flowers developing per plant; flowers positioned above and beyond the foliar plane on strong peduncles; flowers face mostly upright to slightly outwardly.

Fragrance.—Flowers faintly fragrant; sweet, clove-like.

Natural flowering season.—Flowering is continuous through the summer and late summer in The Netherlands; plants begin flowering about 13 weeks after planting.

Flower longevity.—Flowers last about ten days on the plant; flowers not persistent.

Spray height.—About 5.4 cm.

Spray diameter.—About 6.2 cm.

Flower diameter.—About 5 cm.

Flower depth.—About 3.9 cm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.9 cm. Diameter: About 1 cm. Shape: Obovate. Color: Between N186C and 200A; towards the base, close to 144A.

Petals and petaloids.—Quantity and arrangement: About 20 petals per flower arranged in the outer whorls and about 25 petaloids (transformed stamens) per flower in the inner whorls. Length, petals: About 3.8 cm. Width, petals: About 2.3 cm. Length, petaloids: About 3.1 cm. Width, petaloids: About 1.5 cm. Shape, petals: Spatulate. Shape, petaloids: Irregularly narrow spatulate. Apex, petals and petaloids: Praemorse. Base, petals and petaloids: Acute. Margin, petals and petaloids: Entire. Texture, petals and petaloids, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Color, petals and petaloids: When opening, upper surface: Darker than 53A; base, close to 145D. When opening, lower surface: Darker than between 53A and 187B; base, close to 145D. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to 53A; towards the base, flushed

with close to 61B; base, close to 145D. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 53B; base, close to 145D.

Sepals.—Quantity and arrangement: Five in a single whorl; proximal 70% of the sepals are fused. Length: About 2 cm. Width: About 6 mm. Shape: Oblong. Apex: Broadly acute. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: When opening, upper surface: Close to 147D; towards the apex, close to 183C. When opening, lower surface: Between N186C and 200A; margins, close to 187A; base, close to 144A. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to 147D; towards the apex, close to 183C. Fully opened, lower surface: Between N186C and 200A; margins, close to 187A; base, close to N137A.

Peduncles.—Length: About 1.7 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: Erect to about 20° from vertical. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 137B.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: None observed. Pistils: Quantity: About three per flower. Pistil length: About 2 cm. Stigma shape: Pointed; curved. Stigma color: Close to N186D. Style length: About 1.8 cm. Style color: Towards the apex, close to 72B; towards the base, close to NN155D. Ovary color: Close to N144A. Fruits and seeds: Fruit and seed development have not been observed on plants of the new Carnation.

Disease & pest resistance: Plants of the new Carnation have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to Carnation plants.

Garden performance: Plants of the new Carnation have been observed to have good garden performance and to tolerate wind, rain and temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to 35° C. and to be hardy to USDA Hardiness Zone 9.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Carnation plant named 'Hildyna' as illustrated and described.

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