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

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- (54) **OSTEOSPERMUM PLANT NAMED**
'SAKOST8365'
- (50) Latin Name: *Osteospermum hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **SAKOST8365**
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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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- (51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./360**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./360
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
PP17,703 P3 * 5/2007 Larsen Plt./360
* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**
A new *Osteospermum* plant particularly distinguished by
having a primrose-yellow flower color when opening and
changing to an apricot-pink flower color over 2 to 4 days as
the flower ages and a fairly compact and very well-branching
plant growth habit, is disclosed.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Genus and species: *Osteospermum hybrida*.
Variety denomination: 'SAKOST8365'.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention comprises a new and distinct variety
of *Osteospermum*, botanically known as *Osteospermum*
hybrida, and hereinafter referred to by the variety name
'SAKOST8365'. 'SAKOST8365' originated from a hybrid-
ization in Marslev, Denmark of the female commercial
Osteospermum variety 'SAKOST8202', also commercially
known as CAPE DAISY™ 'Softly Pink' (U.S. application
Ser. No. 13/134,031) having light pink flowers (young flow-
ers have a pinkish-white flower color) and the male
Osteospermum proprietary breeding line '207011' (unpat-
ented) having pink flowers and yellow disc florets.

In May 2008, the two *Osteospermum* lines
'SAKOST8202' and '207011' were crossed and seeds were
obtained. The seeds were sown and plants were grown in pots
for evaluation. In February 2009, a line was selected which
had a highly unique primrose-yellow flower color when open-
ing and changes to an apricot-pink flower color over 2 to 4
days as the flower ages. This line also has a fairly compact and
very well-branching plant growth habit.

In February 2009, the line was vegetatively propagated by
cuttings and re-evaluated in an open field and a greenhouse.
The line was given the breeder code number '209142' and the
stability of the distinct characteristics of this variety was
confirmed.

In June 2009, plants from '209142' were evaluated again in
pots and in an open field. Line '209142' was subsequently
designated 'SAKOST8365' and was found to reproduce true
to type in successive generations of asexual propagation via
vegetative cuttings.

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SUMMARY

The following are the most outstanding and distinguishing
characteristics of this new variety when grown under normal
horticultural practices in Salinas, Calif.

1. Primrose-yellow flower color when opening and
changes to an apricot-pink flower color over 2 to 4 days
as the flower ages; and
2. A fairly compact and very well-branching plant growth
habit.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

This new *Osteospermum* plant is illustrated by the accom-
panying photographs which show the plant's overall plant
habit including form, foliage, and flowers. The photographs
are of a plant grown twelve months from transplant into
8-inch pots from rooted cuttings in Salinas, Calif. under
greenhouse conditions in the fall of 2012. The colors shown
are as true as can be reasonably obtained by conventional
photographic procedures.

FIG. 1 shows the overall plant habit of the plant grown in a
pot.

FIG. 2 shows a close-up of the mature inflorescence of the
plant.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following detailed descriptions set forth the distinctive
characteristics of 'SAKOST8365'. The data which define
these characteristics were collected from asexual reproduc-
tions carried out in Salinas, Calif. Data was collected on
plants grown approximately twelve months from transplant
into 8-inch pots under greenhouse conditions in Salinas,
Calif. in the fall of 2012. Color references are to The R.H.S.

Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society of London (R.H.S.), 4th edition. Anatomic labels are from *The Cambridge Illustrated Glossary of Botanical Terms*, by M. Hickey and C. King, Cambridge University.

Classification:

Family.—Compositae.

Botanical.—*Osteospermum hybrida*.

Common.—*Osteospermum*, South African Daisy.

Designation.—‘SAKOST8365’.

Parentage:

Female parent.—The commercial *Osteospermum* variety ‘SAKOST8202’, also commercially known as CAPE DAISY™ ‘Softly Pink’ (U.S. application Ser. No. 13/134,031).

Male parent.—The proprietary *Osteospermum* line ‘207011’ (unpatented).

Growth:

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—Cuttings will colonize a 2.5 cm diameter by 2.5 cm tall greenhouse tray cell with peat-based plant media in approximately four weeks. Cuttings are dipped in a normal dilution (1:9) of Dip ‘N Grow root inducing solution in water. The trays are misted hourly during rooting.

Environmental conditions for plant growth.—Rooted cuttings are transplanted to pots with a 16 cm diameter, one plant per pot. Peat-based growing media is used. The pots are watered using a 150 ppm to 200 ppm fertilizer solution using 18-8-18 fertilizer. The soil is allowed to dry between watering. During the first few weeks after transplanting, the plants should have evening temperatures around 15° C. to 18° C. for good root growth. When plants reach 7.5 cm to 10 cm in height they are pinched back to 5 to 6 leaves to promote branching. Spring and summer daytime high temperatures in Salinas, Calif. where the data was collected, range from 16° C. to 25° C.

Time to bloom from propagation.—Approximately four weeks when rooted vegetative cuttings are transferred to a 5-inch diameter pot. Flowering season is in the spring, summer and fall in the United States. Vernalization is not required to induce flowering.

Plant description:

Habit.—Fairly compact and very well-branching.

Life cycle.—Perennial.

Form.—Semi-erect.

Height (from soil line to first node).—2.0 cm.

Height (from soil line to top of foliage).—35.0 cm.

Width.—55.0 cm.

Branches:

General.—1 main, 6 total; circular in cross-section.

Length (total).—25.0 cm; approximately 1.0 cm from the soil line to the first node and 3.0 cm between the first and second nodes.

Diameter.—0.9 cm.

Internode length.—3.0 cm.

Color.—RHS 144B (Yellow-Green).

Pubescence.—Absent.

Anthocyanin color.—Absent.

Stems:

General.—Multiple, circular in cross-section.

Length.—19.0 cm.

Diameter.—0.4 cm.

Internode length.—2.0 cm.

Color.—RHS 144B (Yellow-Green).

Pubescence.—Absent.

Anthocyanin color.—Absent.

Leaves:

Arrangement.—Alternate.

Shape.—Oblanceolate.

Apex.—Acute.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Serrate.

Venation.—Pinnate.

Surface appearance (both surfaces).—Dull.

Surface pubescence (both surfaces).—Slight.

Surface pubescence color (both surfaces).—RHS N155A (White).

Attachment.—Decurrent.

Length.—6.5 cm.

Width.—2.0 cm.

Thickness.—Less than 0.1 cm.

Color.—Upper surface: RHS 146A (Yellow-Green).

Lower surface: RHS 146B (Yellow-Green).

Venation color (both surfaces).—RHS 146D (Yellow-Green).

Inflorescence:

Number per plant.—60 to 70 in bloom.

Type.—Capitulum (head); disc florets are perfect and ray florets are carpellate.

Flowering habit.—Determinate.

Lastingness of inflorescence on the plant.—3 to 4 days.

Fragrance.—Absent.

Seed production.—None observed.

Diameter.—6.5 cm.

Depth.—0.5 cm.

Petal (ray floret) number.—21 per inflorescence.

Disc diameter.—1.2 cm.

Disc floret number.—60 to 80 per inflorescence.

Peduncle length.—8.0 cm from inflorescence to first node.

Peduncle diameter.—0.2 cm.

Peduncle color.—RHS 143A (Green).

Peduncle texture.—Dull, slight pubescence.

Phyllaries.—Arrangement: 20 per inflorescence, free, arranged symmetrically. Length: 1.0 cm. Width: 0.1 cm. Apex: Acute. Margin: Entire. Shape: Linear; acute. Color (for both upper and lower surfaces): RHS 143A (Green).

Ray florets (ligules):

Corolla.—One ray per ray floret; only the outer row of florets are the ray florets.

Number of ray florets.—21 per inflorescence.

Length.—3.2 cm.

Width.—0.7 cm.

Shape.—Lanceolate.

Apex.—Acute.

Margin.—Entire.

Base.—Fused.

Color.—Upper surface: RHS 18C (Yellow-Orange) with RHS 75A (Purple) stripes and streaks; RHS 75A (Purple) at the base; RHS 10A (Yellow) at the tip. Lower surface: RHS 11A (Yellow) with RHS 165A (Greyed-Orange) stripes and streaks.

Pubescence.—Glabrous.

Disc florets:

Color.—RHS 97C (Violet-Blue).

Shape.—Tubular.

Apex.—Pointed.

Texture.—Dull, pubescent.

Size.—Length: 0.6 cm. Width: 0.1 cm.

Reproductive organs:

Ovary.—Superior.

Stigma color.—RHS N186A (Greyed-Purple).

Pistil form.—One style with two stigma branches.

Pistil length.—0.7 cm.

Stamens.—5, fused into a single tube.

Style color.—RHS 155A (White).

Anther color.—RHS 165A (Greyed-Orange).

Pollen color.—RHS 17A (Yellow-Orange).

Filament color.—RHS 155A (White).

Disease and insect resistance: No known resistance or susceptibility.

COMPARISON WITH PARENTAL LINES AND KNOWN VARIETY

‘SAKOST8365’ is a distinct variety of *Osteospermum* having a primrose-yellow flower color when opening and changing to an apricot-pink flower color over 2 to 4 days as the flower ages and a fairly compact and very well-branching plant growth habit. ‘SAKOST8365’ is distinguished from its parents as described in Table 1 (color references are to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 4th edition).

TABLE 1

Comparison with Parental Lines			
Characteristic	‘SAKOST8365’	Female Parent ‘SAKOST8202’	Male Parent ‘207011’
Ray floret (ligule) color, upper surface	RHS 18C (Yellow-Orange) with RHS 75A (Purple) stripes and streaks; RHS 75A (Purple) at the base and RHS 10A (Yellow) at the tip	RHS 62C (Red-Purple) with young flowers of RHS 155B (White)	Pink

TABLE 1-continued

Comparison with Parental Lines			
Characteristic	‘SAKOST8365’	Female Parent ‘SAKOST8202’	Male Parent ‘207011’
Disc floret color	RHS 97C (Violet-Blue)	RHS N187A (Greyed-Purple)	Yellow

‘SAKOST8365’ is a distinct variety of *Osteospermum* having a primrose-yellow flower color when opening and changing to an apricot-pink flower color over 2 to 4 days as the flower ages and a fairly compact and very well-branching plant growth habit. ‘SAKOST8365’ is most similar to the *Osteospermum* plant named ‘SAKOST3586’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 20,522). Differences between the two varieties are described in Table 2 (color references are to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 4th edition).

TABLE 2

Comparison with Similar Variety		
Characteristic	‘SAKOST8365’	‘SAKOST3586’
Ray floret (ligule) color, upper surface	RHS 18C (Yellow-Orange) with RHS 75A (Purple) stripes and streaks; RHS 75A (Purple) at the base and RHS 10A (Yellow) at the tip	Yellow-Orange (RHS 18A) at tip and Purple (RHS N78B) at base and streaks of Purple (RHS N78B) from base to tip (fading out closer to tip)
Ray floret (ligule) color, lower surface	RHS 11A (Yellow) with RHS 165A (Greyed-Orange) stripes and streaks	Yellow (RHS 12B) with Purple (N77D) streaks mostly at center from base to tip. Petal is White (RHS 155A) at base only.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Osteospermum* plant as shown and described herein.

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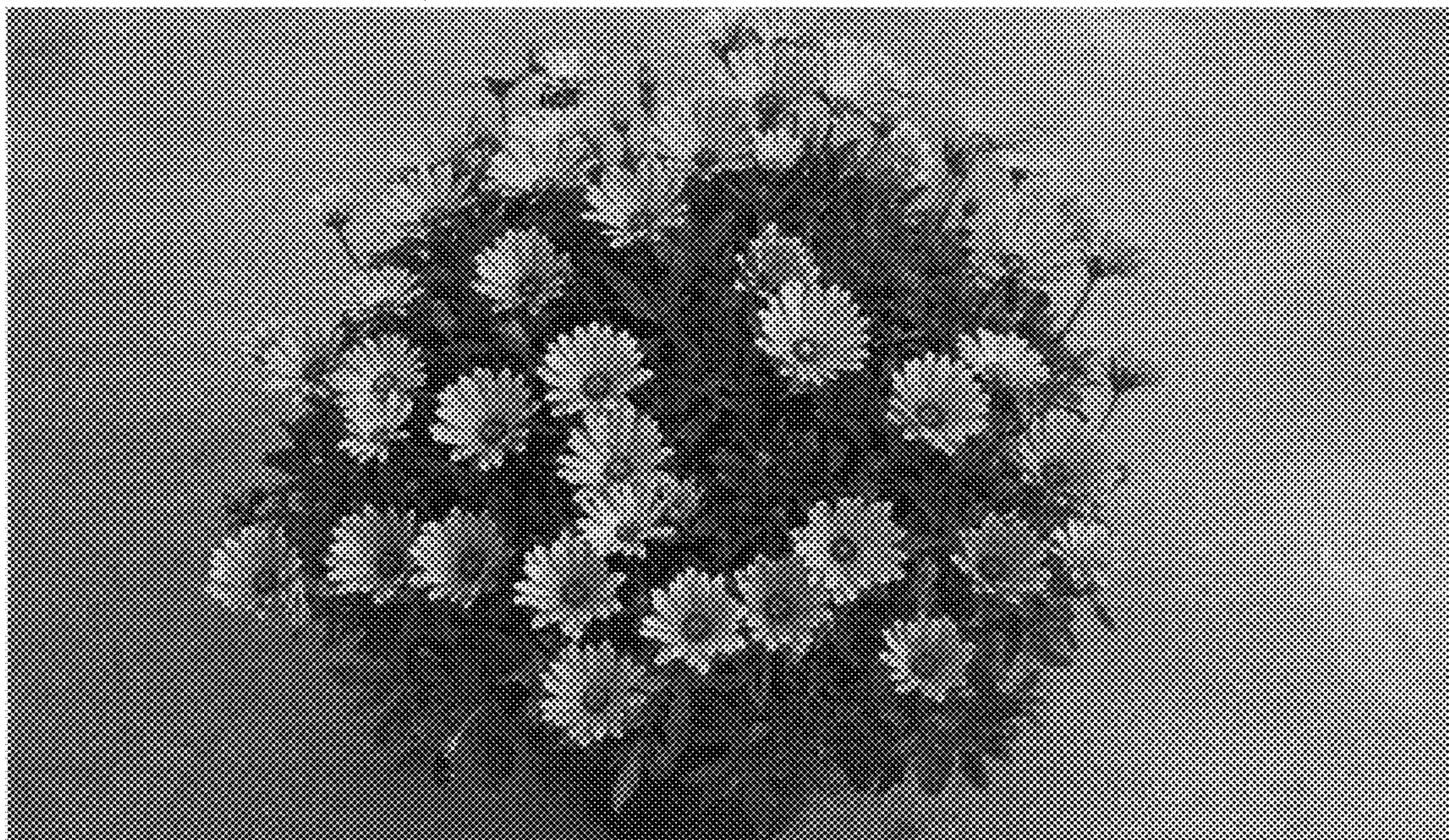


FIG. 1



FIG. 2