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

(50) Latin Name: *Dianthus L.*
Varietal Denomination: **Hilbeaolswee**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Carnation plant named
'Hilbeaolswee', characterized by its compact, uniformly
mounding and upright to broadly spreading plant habit;
relatively small leaves; freely flowering habit; red-colored
single flowers with white-colored centers and narrow mar-
gins; and good container and garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Dianthus L.*
Cultivar denomination: 'HILBEAOLSWEE'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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

The new Carnation plant is a product of a planned
breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Mini-
Alps City, Yamanashi, Japan. The objective of the breeding
program is to create new container Carnation plants with
numerous attractive single-type flowers.

The new Carnation plant originated from a cross-pollina-
tion made by the Inventor in Mini-Alps City, Yamanashi,
Japan in June, 2010 of a proprietary selection of *Dianthus L.*
identified as code number JP 02, not patented, as the female,
or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Dianthus L.*
identified as code number JP 15, 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 Mini-Alps City,
Yamanashi, Japan in September, 2011.

Asexual reproduction of the new Carnation plant by
terminal cuttings propagated in a controlled greenhouse
environment in Mini-Alps City, Yamanashi, Japan since
October, 2011 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 combinations of environmental conditions and
cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat with

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variations in environmental conditions such as temperature
and light intensity, without, however, any variance in geno-
type.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of 'Hil-
beaolswee'. These characteristics in combination distinguish
'Hilbeaolswee' as a new and distinct Carnation plant:

1. Compact, uniformly mounding and upright to broadly
spreading plant habit.
2. Relatively small leaves.
3. Freely flowering habit.
4. Red-colored single flowers with white-colored centers
and narrow margins.
5. Good container and garden performance.

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

1. Plants of the new Carnation have smaller leaves than
plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Carnation have larger flowers than
plants of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new Carnation and the female parent
selection differ in flower color as plants of the female
parent selection have pink-colored flowers.

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

1. Flowers of plants of the new Carnation have smaller
petals than flowers of plants of the male parent selec-
tion.
2. Plants of the new Carnation and the male parent
selection differ in flower color as plants of the male
parent selection have pink-colored flowers.

Plants of the new Carnation also can be compared to
plants of *Dianthus L.* 'Sunflor Olivia', not patented. In
side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new Carnation differ
primarily from plants of 'Sunflor Olivia' in flower color as
plants of 'Sunflor Olivia' have white-colored flowers with a
narrow red-colored ring.

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 'Hilbeolswee' grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Plants used in the aforementioned photograph and following observations and measurements were grown during the spring in 10.5-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in De Kwakel, The Netherlands and under cultural practices typical of commercial container Carnation production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 12° C. to 16° C., night temperatures averaged 12° C. and light levels averaged 7,000 lux. Plants used for the photograph and description were three months old. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2015 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Dianthus* L. 'Hilbeolswee'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Dianthus* L. identified as code number JP 02, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Dianthus* L. identified as code number JP 15, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By terminal cuttings.

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

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

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

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

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

Rooting habit.—Moderate branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Herbaceous perennial, typically grown as a container plant; compact, uniformly mounding, upright to broadly spreading plant habit; growth habit, moderate to low vigor.

Plant height, soil level to top of foliar plane.—About 13.5 cm.

Plant height, soil level to top of floral plane.—About 15.5 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 24.5 cm.

Lateral branches.—Branching habit: Freely branching habit with about eight main (basal) stems; each main stem with about three lateral branches; pinching is not required. Length: About 12 cm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Internode length: About 3.7 cm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: Upright to outwardly spreading. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; moderately glossy. Color, developing: Close to 144A to 144B; at the internodes, close to 145B. Color, developed: Close to 137B to 137C.

Leaf description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple; sessile.

Length.—About 5.6 cm.

Width.—About 9 mm.

Shape.—Narrowly oblanceolate; slightly carinate, slightly curved and twisted.

Apex.—Acute.

Base.—Attenuate; decurrent.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces.—Smooth, glabrous; matte.

Venation pattern.—Anastomosing.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 137B to 137C. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to between 137C and 143A. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to NN137A to NN137B; venation, close to NN137A to NN137B. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to NN137C; venation, close to 143A to 143B.

Flower description:

Flower form and flowering habit.—Single flowers arranged singly or in clusters of four; freely flowering habit numerous flowers developing during the flowering season; flowers face mostly upright to outwardly.

Natural flowering season.—Flowering is continuous from the spring to late summer in The Netherlands; plants begin flowering about eleven weeks after planting.

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

Fragrance.—Moderately fragrant; sweet and pleasant.

Flower buds.—Length: About 2.1 cm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Shape: Oblong to narrowly oblanceolate. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; matte. Color: Close to 138B; towards the base, close to 144B; petal apices, close to 157A to 157D.

Flower diameter.—About 3.5 cm.

Flower depth.—About 2.8 cm.

Petals.—Quantity and arrangement: Five petals arranged in a single whorl. Length: About 3 cm. Width: About 1.9 cm. Shape: Spatulate. Apex: Praemorse. Base: Narrowly cuneate. Margin: Irregularly dentate. Texture and luster, upper surface: Mostly smooth and glabrous, proximally, sparsely pubescent; slightly velvety; matte. Texture and luster, lower surface: Smooth, glabrous; slightly velvety; matte. Color: When opening, upper surface: Close to 59A to 59B and 61B; towards the margins, apex and base, close to 159A to 159B and at the base, close to 145B. When opening, lower surface: Close to 145C to 145D and at the base, close to 145B. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to N78A and NN78A; towards the margins and apex, close to NN155C; towards the base, close to 157D and at the base, close to 145B; venation, similar to lamina colors. With development, color becoming closer to between NN74A and NN78A; towards the margins, apex and base, close to 157D and at the base, close to 145B. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 195B to 195C; towards the margins, close to 77B; towards the base, close to 145D; venation, similar to lamina. With development, color becoming closer to 195C; towards the margins, close to N78A and at the base, close to 145D.

Sepals.—Quantity and arrangement: Five sepals arranged in a single whorl; proximal 22% portion of the sepals are fused into a campanulate-shaped calyx. Calyx length: About 1.6 cm. Calyx diameter: About 6 mm. Sepal length: About 1.6 cm. Sepal width, at base of “free” portion: About 3 mm. Shape: Narrowly oblong. Apex: Acute. Margin: Entire. Texture and luster, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous; glossy. Texture and luster, lower surface: Smooth, glabrous; matte. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 146B; towards the margins, close to 144B and 144C. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 137C to 137D.

Peduncles.—Length: About 2 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Aspect: About 17.5° from the stem axis. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; glossy. Color: Close to 144B.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity: About ten stamens per flower. Filament length: About 1.9 cm. Filament color: Close to NN155D; proximally, close to 12A. Anther size: About 1 mm by 0.5 mm. Anther

shape: Oblong. Anther color: Close to 164D. Pollen: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 156D. Pistils: Quantity: About two per flower. Pistil length: About 1.5 cm. Stigma diameter: About 1.75 mm. Stigma shape: Pointed, curved. Stigma color: Close to NN155D. Style length: About 1.1 cm. Style color: Close to NN155D. Ovary color: Close to 144B to 144C. 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 high temperatures about 35° C. and to be suitable for USDA Hardiness Zones 5 to 9.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Carnation plant named ‘Hil-beaolswee’ as illustrated and described.

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