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(54) **GLADIOLUS HYBRID PLANT ‘PALAMPUR PRIDE’**

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(50) Latin Name: *Gladiolus hybrid*
Varietal Denomination: **Palampur Pride**

(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./301**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to a novel hybrid plant named ‘Palampur Pride’ and belonging to the family Iridaceae said plant is a cross between two gladiolus varieties, ‘Her Majesty’ and ‘Jesters’ and is an ornamental plant widely cultivated for beautiful flowers which are of commercial and export value, further said plant is propagated vegetatively by corms and hence can be maintained as a stable genotype.

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1 Drawing Sheet

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GENUS AND SPECIES OF THE PLANT CLAIMED AND VARIETY DENOMINATION

The present invention relates to a novel *Gladiolus hybrid* sp. variety named ‘Palampur Pride’. This new variety belongs to the family Iridaceae, genus *Gladiolus* L., and species *Gladiolus* sp. (*Gladiolus hybrid*). The novel plant being a hybrid has been developed in a breeding programme. The novel plant ‘Palampur Pride’ is propagated vegetatively by corms and hence can be maintained as a stable genotype. The plant of the invention is a cross between two gladiolus varieties, ‘Jester’ (unpatented) and ‘Her Majesty’ (unpatented) and is an ornamental plant widely cultivated for beautiful flowers which are of commercial and export value.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Gladiolus is a herbaceous bulbous plant grown for its beautiful flowers of different colour, shades and shapes throughout the world. *Gladiolus* belongs to the Family Iridaceae, Order Liliales and Class Monocotyledon.

Gladiolus is one of the important cut flowers throughout the world. The commercial cultivation is wide spread in temperate, tropical and subtropical climates. The demand of new varieties with better color, quality flowers, and planting materials is always existing in the floriculture trade.

The modern garden cultivator’s *gladiolus* comes from diverse genetic parentages. It has cumulative heterozygosity for many characters inherent with complex genetic constitution. In *gladiolus*, diverse parents are crossed together and the cultivars and the species that differ widely in chromosome numbers are also cross-fertile. In the present invention, the desirable strains obtained in F₁ generation were perpetuated vegetatively without being segregated in the following generations, so that the cultivars which are available today may be F₂, F₃ to F₈ or so of a particular cross further blended with some extra parents at nearly every generation. Thus they are not allowed to segregate freely in further genera-

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tions because it is desirable to grow the plants asexually. Because of this reason, now the available modern cultivars have become so complex that the offspring obtained by crossing them, even two seedlings, do not appear similar [(Misra, 1975) *Gladiolus* Br. Assn. Newsletter, No. 12, pp. 2–5].

The Applicants collected germplasm of different cultivars and hybrid varieties of *gladiolus* from National Botanical Research Institute Lucknow, India as per the list of *gladiolus* cultivars grown in India and described in the bulletin of ‘*gladiolus*’ Economic Botany Information Service by Sharma et al. published by the Director National Botanical Research Institute Lucknow, 1988. Germplasm of *gladiolus* was also collected from Netherlands in 1991 and various nurseries of Kalimpong, Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. The record of the collected germplasm of *gladiolus* was maintained in the accession register of the Floriculture Division of the Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur, India.

The applicants initiated a breeding program to develop better types of *gladiolus* hybrids suitable to wide range of climatic conditions, and having wide range of characteristics such as better color, increased number of florets and spike length as per the international standards, better yield of corms and cormels, tolerant to the common diseases etc. The collected germplasm of *gladiolus* was planted in the experimental field of IHBT for their propagation and multiplication. In this breeding programme conventional breeding method (hybridization) was used. More than 100 cross combinations were made by using distinct varieties such as ‘Oscar’ (unpatented), ‘Jester’ (unpatented), ‘Snow Princess’ (unpatented), ‘Eurovision’ (unpatented), ‘Ballerina’ (unpatented), ‘King Liar’ (unpatented), ‘Cherry Blossom’ (unpatented), ‘Her Majesty’ (unpatented), ‘Green woodpecker’ (unpatented), ‘Friendship’ (unpatented), ‘Vink’s Glory’ (unpatented), ‘Aldebaran’ (unpatented), ‘Red Beauty’ (unpatented), ‘Top Brass’ (unpatented), ‘Copper King’

(unpatented), 'Bonfire' (unpatented), 'White Goddess' (unpatented), 'Sunny Boy' (unpatented), 'Tropic Sea' (unpatented), and 'Friendship Pink' (unpatented), etc.

Color description of some of the parentage as described in NAGC Bulletin.

'Oscar'—Turkey red, throat blotched sulphur yellow.

'Green Woodpecker'—Pea Green, throat blotched pea green spotted ruby red.

'Eurovision'—Signal red, throat streaked pea green.

'Friendship Pink'—Dawn Pink, throat blotched pea green having splashes ruby red.

'Aldebaran'—Straw Yellow and throat blotched signal red.

'Friendship'—Clear pink with yellow throat.

'Jester'—Ruffled, deep Yellow petals and bright red blotches.

'Her Majesty'—Ruffled, Blue violet with darker edges and white throat.

'Snow Princess'—White.

'Eurovision'—Light Vermillion with white veins.

'Purple King'—Purple, rich in colour with white picottee edges, white marks deeper in the throat.

These parentage plants are grown in India for more than 25 years. Details regarding these plants have been published and these plants are available to the public. The Applicants herewith enclose a few documents that shows that the parentage plants are well known and are available to the public.

As the aim is the production of seed of known parentage, emasculation in first three flowers in a selected spike is done before the opening of the flowers and stigma becomes receptive. Anthers are removed carefully from each flower. Emasculated flowers were covered with butter paper bags used for breeding purposes. Pollination was done in the emasculated flowers next day morning with in 24–30 hours with the pollens of the desired parents in the month of April–May 1991. The seeds were collected from mature pods in the month of August–September and were sown in beds under open field conditions and covered with dry grasses for moisture preservation in December 1991. The resultant seedlings were space planted in the field at Palampur in March–April 1992.

Many seedlings came out from a single cross combination. These plants were critically evaluated and tagged as per the desired color combinations, growth and flowering parameters. The corn and cormels of the selected hybrid plants were replanted continuously four years in the field for further evaluation and multiplications. Based on the superior performance for attractive color combination, compactness of flower spike, number of flowers per spike, length of flower spike, Number of corm and cormels per plant evaluation and selection of superior quality hybrids were made.

Thus, the breeding program involved hybridization of commonly available gladiolus plants. In other words, the hybrids were developed by crossing parental genotypes involving sexual hybridization in the breeding programme.

The program yielded a number of hybrid plants out of which one genotype namely IHBT-GH-53 was selected and christened as 'Palampur Pride'. The novel plant is the hybrid between the gladiolus plants 'Her Majesty' and 'Jester'. This plant was found to have new color, flower size, number of florets per spikes, length of flower spikes, better yield of corm and cormels and less prone to common diseases.

Growing the plant on a commercial scale offers the horticulturists an improved and new variety, which can be commercially cultivated.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide a new gladiolus genotype christened as 'Palampur Pride'.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a novel hybrid plant named 'Palampur Pride' and belonging to the family Iridaceae. The novel plant being a hybrid has been developed in a breeding programme. The novel plant 'Palampur Pride' is propagated vegetatively by corms and hence can be maintained as a stable genotype. The plant of the invention is a cross between two gladiolus varieties, 'Jester' and 'Her Majesty' and is an ornamental plant widely cultivated for beautiful flowers which are of commercial and export value.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCOMPANYING DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a photograph of field grown flower spike of IHBT-GH-53 ('Palampur Pride') depicting decorative type flowers of Primrose Yellow (RHS-4D) with Fuchsia Purple (RHS-67A) tinge on petal's edge. The illustrated flower spike is from a generation of the variety grown in 1992. The plant giving rise to this flower spike was grown under open field conditions in Palampur area of Himachal Pradesh. Palampur is at 1300 m above main sea level, which comes under sub-humid, sub-temperate zone and having average maximum and minimum temperature of 30° C. and 10° C., respectively. The average annual rainfall is approximately 250 cm.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Thus, the invention provides a new genotype christened as 'Palampur Pride'. This plant has been developed through planned breeding experiments conducted at Institute of Himalayan Resources, (IHBT) Palampur, Himachal Pradesh, India with defined aim to develop superior gladiolus genotypes. For this purpose, gladiolus varieties were collected from different sources and grown in the fields at Palampur, India for facilitating breeding program. The emasculation and pollination in different varieties were carried out during the months of April–May 1992. The seeds were collected in July–August 1992 and sown in beds under open field conditions and covered with dry grasses in December 1992. The resultant seedlings were space planted in the field at Palampur in March–April 1993. The corms and cormels of surviving hybrid plants were replanted continuously four years for screening and multiplication.

Based on the superior performance for attractive color combination, compactness of flower spikes, number of flowers per spikes, length of flower spikes, number of flowers remaining open at a time, number of corm and cormel production per plant, the plant of this invention (IHBT-GH-53) was selected for further observation and evaluation.

Considering the superior characteristics like excellent color, number of flowers, compactness of flower spikes, plant height, ruffled-ness of flower petals, regeneration potential and freedom from common diseases, it was asexually reproduced through corm and cormels to maintain purity.

The selected hybrid IHBT-GH-53 was christened as 'Palampur Pride' and grown at row distance of 30 cm and plant to plant distance of 15 cm for four consecutive years to study its growth and flowering performance and multiplication. Data were recorded on randomly selected twenty plants every year. The hybrid IHBT-GH-53 maintained uniformity in its growth and flowering performance.

Evidence of Uniformity and Stability

The hybrid IHBT-GH-53 has remained stable and uniform for its morphological characters and showed consistency in performance for various growth and flowering parameters during its evaluation and vegetative multiplication since 1993. Throughout the evaluation period of IHBT-GH-53 no variants were found from the normal population.

The genotype IHBT-GH-53 possesses standard bi-color decorative type flowers of Primrose Yellow (RHS-4D) with Fuchsia Purple (RHS-67A) tinge on petal's edge. The flower petals are ruffled, shinning and thick which is quite clear from FIG. 1.

The genotype IHBT-GH-53 is distinct in regeneration potential.

The plant of invention 'Palampur Pride' is thus a new and distinct hybrid plant, having the following combination of characters:

- (a) Type: Standard.
- (b) Days to flower: 91 days.
- (c) Number of spikes/plant: 1.86.
- (d) Length of the flower spike: 122 cm.
- (e) Number of flowers/spike: 17.3.
- (f) Flower color: Primrose Yellow (RHS-4D) with Fuchsia Purple (RHS-67A) color on petal's edges.
- (g) Type of petals: Petals thick and shiny.
- (h) Number of flowers remains open at a time: 6.01.
- (i) Longevity of the 1st flower: 2.99 days.
- (j) Diameter of 1st flower—11.5 cm.
- (k) Longevity of the spike: 9.90 days.
- (l) Number of corms/plant: 1.84.
- (m) Diameter of corms: 6.21 cm.
- (n) Number of cormels/plant: 160.7.

Objective Description of The Genotype 'Palampur Pride'

The following is an objective description of the new variety:

1. Genus: Gladiolus.
2. Species: Hybrid sp.
3. Family: Iridaceae.
4. Order: Liliales.
5. Class: Monocotyledon.
6. Common name: Gladiolus/Sword Lily.
7. Plant height: 141 cm.
8. Growth habit: Erect, uniform.
9. Stem diameter: 1.15 cm.
10. Number of leaves/plant: 7.9.
11. Height of leaves: 61.8 cm.
12. First flowering: 91 days.
13. Type of flowers: Standard.
14. Number of spikes/plant: 1.86.
15. Length of the flower spike: 122 cm.
16. Number of flowers/spike: 17.3.
17. Flower color: Primrose Yellow (RHS-4D) with Fuchsia Purple (RHS-67A) color on petal's edges.

18. Type of petals: Petals thick and shiny.
19. Number of flowers remains open at a time: 6.01.
20. Longevity of the 1st flower: 2.99 days.
21. Diameter of 1st flower: 1.5 cm.
22. Longevity of the spike: 9.90 days.
23. Number of corms/plant: 1.84.
24. Diameter of corms: 6.21 cm.
25. Number of cormels/plant: 160.7.
26. Growing conditions: The plants are grown at open sunny sites and can be grown in a wide variety of soils. However, they require deep, well-drained sandy loam soils having pH around 6.0 to 7.0 for proper growth and flowering.
27. Temperatures: The day temperature could be between 15° C. to 20° C.
28. Leaves: In a mature plant, leaves are attached to the stem in opposite fashion and have dark green color.
29. Number of leaves: 5 to 9.
30. Shape of the leaves: The leaves are sword-shaped phyllode, clustering at the swollen stem base, equivalent in 2-ranks, prominently ribbed, radical and cauline.
31. Description of reproductive parts: Flowers 2-whorled with six perianth segments, attached to a funnel-shaped cup shaping into a bent floraltube, hermaphrodite, trimerous, irregular, medianly zygomorphic, sessile and often protandrous and epigynous, born to one side on a simple or branched inflorescence subtended by two lanceolate, leaf-like valves. The flower is somewhat tubular and possesses six, coloured perianth segments (sepals and petals together), arranged in two whorls. The inflorescence is a spike, with the flowers arranged on the central axis in a single or two rowed symmetrical display, progressing from base to tip. Stamens 3, placed opposite to the outer whorl of the petals, extrose, epiphyllous, inserted below throat, bithecous, dehiscing by vertical slits, filaments distinct and basifixed. Gynoecium tricarpellary and syncarpous, having inferior ovary with axile placement; style long, slender and simple with typically hinge-like creased trifold stigma and petaloid.
32. Fruits and seeds: Fruits oblong-ellipsoid to obtusely triangular, loculicidal capsule with 3 chambers each having 2 rows mostly with winged seeds.
33. Fragrance: No Fragrance.
34. Mode of reproduction: Vegetatively by corms and cormels.

The variety 'Palampur Pride' can be characterized by its stem colour. The colour of the exposed inter node below the 1st flower is closet to the green of RHS-146A. The remainder of the stem covered with the leave sheath is nearer to Seheele's Green (RHS-144B).

The variety 'Palampur Pride' can be characterized by its leaves. Its leaves are numerous, cauline, alternatively overlapped, and sheathed at the base. Its blades are linear-lanceolate, flattened, sword like in shape, with narrow base, the apex is acute, mostly acuminate. The margin is entire, raised. Its length is 47.6 cm–89.2 cm (average 67.09 cm), width 2.7 cm–5.2 cm (average 3.82 cm). Its venation is parallel, veins white-green, strongly fibrous, narrow at the base, apex mostly acute rarely acuminate. The margin is entire, raised, with venation parallel, veins white-green, strong, and fibrous Both surfaces are glabrous, scabrid due to fibrous venation, with colour green (RHS-137C).

The variety 'Palampur Pride' can be characterized by its perianth. The perianth is petaloid with 6 tepals 6 (3+3), arranged in two whorls, polyphyllous, shortly stalked, tepals

elliptic oblong, oblanceolate, narrow at the base, apex obtuse, margin entire oblique, and variable in size from 3–5.5×5.5–7.5 cm.

The variety 'Palampur Pride' can be characterized by its bud size and colour. The colour of flower bud is (RHS-11 A). The buds are 7.0 cm to 8.90 cm long (bottom 3 buds were taken) and the average size is 7.86 cm long. The diameter of the lower 3 buds ranged from 0.93 cm to 1.33 cm and the average of 20 buds is 1.18 cm.

The variety 'Palampur Pride' can be characterized by its reproductive organs. For example, its androecium has 3 stamens, which are triandrous, epiphyllous, arranged in a whorl, shorter than tepals and style. The filament is purplish-white at the top. Its slightly curved and about 4.0 cm long. The anthers are bibbed, ditheous, with lobes black-pale in colour, 1.5 cm long, extrose, and basifixed.

The variety 'Palampur Pride' can be characterized by its gynoecium. Its ovary is tricarpeal, syncarpous, trilobular, inferior, with many ovules in each locule and axile placentation. Its style are terminal, filiform, white, and longer than stamens. Its stigmas are trilobed, stalked, lobes petaloid, folded, wavy, pink-pale in colour, and about 4 mm long.

The variety 'Palampur Pride' can be characterized by its plant disease resistance and susceptibility. Some incidence of Fusarium rot was noticed in the field as well as in the storage. This may be due to the high rainfall during the crop development period, ruffled, blue violet petals with darker edges and a white throat. In contrast, 'Palampur Pride' has Primrose Yellow (RHS-4 D) flowers with Fuchsia Purple (RHS-67 A) tinge on petals edges and a lip petal that is Barium Yellow (RHS-10 C) with magenta (RHS-66 C) lines.

The genotype IHBT-GH-53 ('Palampur Pride') was bred at the Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT) under the programme of development of new varieties of gladiolus.

The present invention includes the novel and distinct gladiolus plant christened as 'Palampur Pride' characterized by the following combination of characteristics:

- (a) The hybrid is a cross between two gladiolus varieties, 'Jester' and 'Her Majesty'.
- (b) The hybrid having Standard type of flowers.
- (c) The hybrid having flowers of Primrose Yellow (RHS-4D) with Fuchsia Purple (RHS-67A) color at the edges of the petals.
- (d) The hybrid having thick and shiny petals.
- (e) The hybrid takes 91 days to flower.
- (f) The average number of flower spikes/plant is 1.86.
- (g) The average length of flower spikes is 122 cm.
- (h) The average number of flowers per spikes is 17.3.

Gladiolus varieties 'Palampur Delight', 'Saint', and 'Grace' are described in copending patent applications with Ser. Nos. 10/106,150, 10/106,085, and 10/106,301, respectively, each of which is incorporated herein by refer-

ence. These varieties differ from 'Palampur Pride' in numerous aspects including flower color. For example, 'Palampur Delight' has Rose Purple (RHS-75D) flowers with Fuchsia Purple (RHS-67A) because crop remains in the field during monsoon. This variety 'Palampur Pride' performed better than its parents and many other gladiolus varieties such as 'Hunting Song', 'Fidelio', 'Her Majesty', 'Oscar', 'Red Beauty', etc., in this region in disease incidence.

This hybrid 'Palampur Pride' produces 1.84 corm and profuse cormels 161 per plant, which represents improved multiplication rate compared to previously known varieties. As in gladiolus plants, the diameter of flowers and ruffledness of petals are considered for its classification, the Applicants have given the same while describing the shape and dimensions of the petals.

The hybrid was raised through conventional method of breeding. Seeds produced by hybridization of different parents were sown in the field to raise hybrid plants. After considering quality parameters some of the promising plants were selected for further multiplication. In the second year onwards, selected hybrids were multiplied and maintained vegetatively by corm and cormels. After hybridization, the hybrids are multiplied vegetatively since 1992.

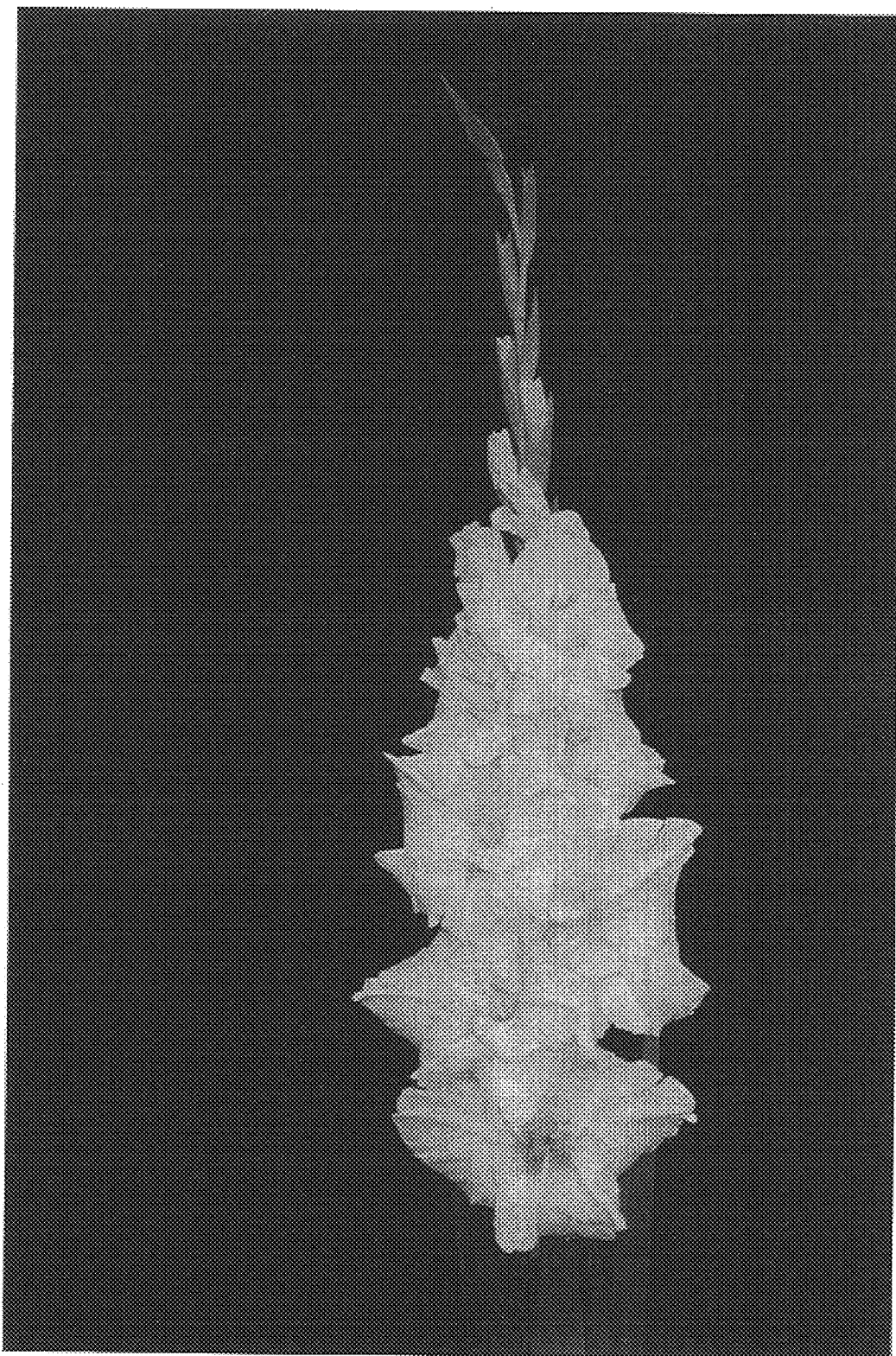
The color specifications of the flower parts distinguishing 'Palampur Pride' from others within the same botanical and market class have been incorporated according to R.H.S. Colour Chart published by The Royal Horticultural Society, 80 Vincent Square, London S W1P 2PE, 1995. R.H.S. Colour Chart is an internationally accepted color chart for identifying/referring colors of plants or plant parts. The distinguishing characteristics are compared with other varieties of same botanical and market class emphasize the distinctiveness of 'Palampur Pride'.

The hybrid 'Palampur Pride' is a cross between two gladiolus varieties, 'Jester' and 'Her Majesty'. Both 'Jester' and 'Her Majesty' are of the genus *Gladiolus* L and species *Gladiolus* sp. (*Gladiolus hybrid*). Neither of the parent varieties are patented. 'Jester' was used as female and 'Her Majesty' as male to create the hybrid 'Palampur Pride'. This variety 'Palampur Pride' is distinct from its parents. 'Jester' has flowers with ruffled, deep Yellow petals with bright Red blotches. 'Her Majesty' has flowers with colour at the edges of the petals and Greenish White (RHS-157D) lip petal. 'The Saint' has Shrimp Red (RHS-33C) flowers with Vermilion (RHS-41A) colour on center of the lip petals. 'Grace' has Salmon (RHS-27B) flowers with Poppy Red (RHS-40D) colour on petal edges and Chartreuse Yellow (RHS-2D) on lip petal. These several varieties differ in numerous other characteristics. The different characteristics can readily be determined by reading each of the patent applications.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct gladiolus plant called 'Palampur Pride' and substantially as shown and described.

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Gladiolus hybrid plant 'PALAMPUR PRIDE'