



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

DIANTHUS

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(Dianthus)

Proposed denomination: 'Black Cherry Frost'
Application number: 16-9039
Application date: 2016/12/02
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cranberry Cocktail' and 'Cherry Vanilla'

Summary: *The plants of 'Black Cherry Frost' are dense whereas those of both reference varieties are of medium density. The internodes of the stems of 'Black Cherry Frost' are longer than those of both reference varieties. The leaves of 'Black Cherry Frost' are grey green with strong glaucosity whereas those of 'Cranberry Cocktail' are medium green with weak glaucosity. The flowers of 'Black Cherry Frost' are smaller than those of both reference varieties. The main and secondary colours on the inner side of the petals of 'Black Cherry Frost' differ from those of both reference varieties. The inner side of the petals of 'Black Cherry Frost' have many stripes and a medium sized macule whereas 'Cranberry Cocktail' have no stripes or macule present. The inner side of the petals of 'Black Cherry Frost' have a medium blue pink tertiary colour in marginated pattern whereas those of 'Cranberry Cocktail' have no tertiary colour. The flower of 'Black Cherry Frost' has only two styles whereas that of 'Cranberry Cocktail' has three and four styles.*

Description:

PLANT: dense, flowers positioned moderately to far above foliage

STEM: internode is medium thickness and circular shaped in cross-section, not hollow

LEAF: linear shape, absent or very weakly recurved, weakly concave in cross-section, grey green upper side, strong glaucosity on upper side, spiny ciliation of margin present

CALYX: cylindrical shape, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration distributed throughout whole lobe

CALYX LOBE: straight along longitudinal axis, long

FLOWER BUD: elliptic shape, no extrusion of styles

FLOWER: double type, medium number of petals

COROLLA: flat profile of upper part in lateral view, concave profile of lower part in lateral view

PETAL (INNER SIDE): mainly dark brown (RHS 187A), secondary colour dark blue pink (RHS 64C) to white (RHS N155C), tertiary colour medium blue pink (RHS 64D) in marginated pattern, narrow width of differently coloured margin, many stripes, no speckles, no area of flush, medium sized macule

PETAL MARGIN INCISIONS: many, deep to very deep

OVARY: obovate shape, smooth surface

STYLE: only two, medium length, no shoulder

STIGMA: purple

Origin and Breeding: 'Black Cherry Frost' originated from a line cross conducted by the breeder, Hans Hansen, in Zeeland, Michigan, USA, on May 16, 2011. The cross was made between the female parent variety 'Starlette' and the male parent variety 'Pomegranate Kiss'. Initial selection of the new variety was made during the spring of 2012 based on flower colour, growth habit and flower coverage. Asexual propagation of 'Black Cherry Frost' by stem cuttings first began in 2012.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Black Cherry Frost' was conducted outdoors during the summer of 2021 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 20 plants of each variety. Plants were grown individually in 16 cm diameter pots positioned approximately 30 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taking on 10 plants or parts of plants. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Black Cherry Frost'

	'Black Cherry Frost'	'Cranberry Cocktail'*	'Cherry Vanilla'*
<i>Stem internode length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.8	3.8	3.6
std. deviation	0.35	0.31	0.45
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	2.7	3.7	3.5
std. deviation	0.23	0.23	0.19
<i>Corolla height (cm)</i>			
mean	1.5	2.3	2.1
std. deviation	0.22	0.14	0.14
<i>Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)</i>			
main	187A	N66A	53A
secondary	64C to N155C	fades to N57A	46C to N155C
tertiary	64D	N/A	62C

*reference varieties



Dianthus: 'Black Cherry Frost' (left) with reference varieties 'Cranberry Cocktail' (centre) and 'Cherry Vanilla' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Cherry Vanilla'
Application number: 18-9490
Application date: 2018/05/18
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cranberry Cocktail' and 'Black Cherry Frost'

Summary: *The leaves of 'Cherry Vanilla' are grey green with strong glaucosity whereas the leaves of 'Cranberry Cocktail' are medium green with weak glaucosity. The flowers of 'Cherry Vanilla' are smaller than those of 'Cranberry Cocktail' and larger than those of 'Black Cherry Frost'. In lateral view, the upper part of the corolla of 'Cherry Vanilla' is convex whereas*

that of 'Cranberry Cocktail' is flat convex and that of 'Black Cherry Frost' is flat. The petals of 'Cherry Vanilla' have medium to deep margin incisions whereas those of 'Cranberry Cocktail' are very deep and those of 'Black Cherry Frost' are deep to very deep. The main and secondary colour on the inner side of the petals of 'Cherry Vanilla' differ from those of both reference varieties. The inner side of the petals of 'Cherry Vanilla' have a medium number of stripes whereas those of 'Cranberry Cocktail' have no stripes and those of 'Black Cherry Frost' have many stripes. The inner side of the petals of 'Cherry Vanilla' have a medium sized macule whereas those of 'Cranberry Cocktail' have no macule present. The petals of 'Cherry Vanilla' have a light blue pink tertiary colour in marginated pattern whereas the petals of 'Cranberry Cocktail' have no tertiary colour. The flower of 'Cherry Vanilla' has only two styles whereas that of 'Cranberry Cocktail' has three and four styles.

Description:

PLANT: medium density, flowers positioned moderately above foliage

STEM: internode is thin and circular shaped in cross-section, not hollow

LEAF: linear shape, absent or very weakly recurved, weakly concave in cross-section, grey green upper side, strong glaucosity on upper side, spiny ciliation of margin present

CALYX: cylindrical shape, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration distributed along margin of lobes

CALYX LOBE: straight along longitudinal axis, medium to long

FLOWER BUD: circular shape, no extrusion of styles

FLOWER: double type, medium number of petals

COROLLA: convex profile of upper part in lateral view, concave to flat profile of lower part in lateral view

PETAL (INNER SIDE): mainly dark purple red (RHS 53A), secondary colour medium red (RHS 46C) to white (RHS N155C), tertiary colour light blue pink (RHS 62C) with marginated pattern, narrow width of differently coloured margin, medium number of stripes, no speckles, no area of flush, medium sized macule

PETAL MARGIN INCISIONS: many, medium to deep

OVARY: obovate shape, slightly ribbed surface

STYLE: only two, medium length, no shoulder

STIGMA: purple

Origin and Breeding: 'Cherry Vanilla' originated from a cross and recurrent selection conducted by the breeder, Hans Hansen, in Zeeland, Michigan, USA, in the spring/summer of 2012. The cross was made between the female parent variety 'WP Passion' and the male parent variety 'Valda Isolde'. Initial selection of the new variety was made during the summer of 2013 based on flower colour and growth habit. Asexual propagation of 'Cherry Vanilla' by shoot tip cuttings first began in the summer of 2013.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Cherry Vanilla' was conducted outdoors during the summer of 2021 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 20 plants of each variety. Plants were grown individually in 16 cm diameter pots positioned approximately 30 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants or parts of plants. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Cherry Vanilla'

	'Cherry Vanilla'	'Cranberry Cocktail'*	'Black Cherry Frost'*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.5	3.7	2.7
std. deviation	0.19	0.23	0.23
<i>Corolla height (cm)</i>			
mean	2.1	2.3	1.5
std. deviation	0.14	0.14	0.22
<i>Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)</i>			
main	53A	N66A	187A
secondary	46C to N155C	fades to N57A	64C to N155C
tertiary	62C	N/A	64D

*reference varieties



Dianthus: 'Cherry Vanilla' (left) with reference varieties 'Cranberry Cocktail' (centre) and 'Black Cherry Frost' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Classic Coral'
Application number: 18-9491
Application date: 2018/05/18
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Coral Reef'

Summary: *The plants of 'Classic Coral' are dense whereas those of 'Coral Reef' are a medium density. The leaves of 'Classic Coral' have medium degree of glaucosity whereas the leaves of 'Coral Reef' have strong glaucosity. The bud of 'Classic Coral' is elliptic whereas that of 'Coral Reef' is obovate. The flowers of 'Classic Coral' have few to medium number of petals whereas those of 'Coral Reef' have medium to many petals. The inner side of the petals of 'Classic Coral' are medium purple red whereas those of 'Coral Reef' are medium red to red pink with a narrow pink and white margin*

Description:

PLANT: dense, flowers positioned moderately above foliage

STEM: internode is thin to medium thickness and circular shaped in cross-section, not hollow

LEAF: linear shape, absent or very weakly recurved, weakly concave in cross-section, grey green upper side, medium glaucosity on upper side, spiny ciliation of margin absent

CALYX: cylindrical shape, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration

CALYX LOBE: straight along longitudinal axis, medium length

FLOWER BUD: elliptic shape, no extrusion of styles

FLOWER: double type, few to medium number of petals

COROLLA: convex profile of upper part in lateral view, flat profile of lower part in lateral view

PETAL (INNER SIDE): medium purple red (RHS 55A), no secondary colour, no differently coloured margin, medium number of stripes, no speckles, no area of flush, no macule

PETAL MARGIN INCISIONS: many, medium to deep
 OVARY: obovate shape, smooth surface
 STYLE: only two, medium length, no shoulder
 STIGMA: white

Origin and Breeding: ‘Classic Coral’ originated from a cross and recurrent selection conducted by the breeder, Hans Hansen, in Zeeland, Michigan, USA, in the spring/summer of 2012. The cross was made between the female parent variety ‘Double North’ and the male parent variety ‘Lillipot’. Initial selection of the new variety was made during the summer of 2013 based on flower colour and growth habit. Asexual propagation of ‘Classic Coral’ by shoot tip cuttings first began during in the summer of 2013.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘Classic Coral’ was conducted outdoors during the summer of 2021 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 20 plants of each variety. Plants were grown individually in 16 cm diameter pots positioned approximately 40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taking on 10 plants or parts of plants. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Classic Coral’

	‘Classic Coral’	‘Coral Reef’*
<i>Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)</i>		
main	55A	46C/D
secondary	N/A	50C
tertiary	N/A	155B

*reference variety



Dianthus: ‘Classic Coral’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Coral Reef’ (right)

Proposed denomination: ‘Maraschino’
Application number: 16-8795
Application date: 2016/01/22
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: ‘WP Passion’ (Passion)

Summary: *The plants of ‘Maraschino’ are dense whereas those of ‘WP Passion’ are a medium density. The flowers of ‘Maraschino’ are positioned moderately above the foliage whereas those of ‘WP Passion’ are positioned far above the foliage. The internodes of the stem are shorter for ‘Maraschino’ than for ‘WP Passion’. The leaves of ‘Maraschino’ have strong glaucosity whereas those of ‘WP Passion’ have medium glaucosity. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the calyx of ‘Maraschino’ is strong on the entire calyx whereas that of ‘WP Passion’ is absent or very weak on the margin of the lobe. The flowers of ‘Maraschino’ have a smaller diameter than those of ‘WP Passion’. The petals of ‘Maraschino’ have many deep to very deep margin incisions whereas the petals of ‘WP Passion’ have absent or few very shallow margin incisions. The inner side of the petals of ‘Maraschino’ have no area of flush and a medium sized macule whereas the petals of ‘WP Passion’ have a large area of flush and no macule. The ovary of ‘Maraschino’ is obovate whereas that of ‘WP Passion’ is elliptic. The stigma of ‘Maraschino’ is white with a purple flush whereas that of ‘WP Passion’ is white.*

Description:

PLANT: dense, flowers positioned moderately above foliage

STEM: internode is thin and circular shaped in cross-section, not hollow

LEAF: linear shape, absent or very weakly recurved, moderately concave in cross-section, grey green upper side, strong glaucosity on upper side, spiny ciliation of margin present

CALYX: cylindrical shape, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration distributed throughout whole calyx

CALYX LOBE: straight along longitudinal axis, long

FLOWER BUD: elliptic shape, no extrusion of styles

FLOWER: double type, medium number of petals

COROLLA: flat profile of upper part in lateral view, flat profile of lower part in lateral view

PETAL (INNER SIDE): mainly dark purple red to dark red (RHS 46A-B), secondary colour dark purple red (RHS 53A), no tertiary colour, broad width of differently coloured margin, no stripes, no speckles, no area of flush, medium sized macule

PETAL MARGIN INCISIONS: many, deep to very deep

OVARY: obovate shape, smooth surface

STYLE: only two, medium length, no shoulder

STIGMA: white with purple flush

Origin and Breeding: ‘Maraschino’ originated from a line cross conducted by the breeder, Hans Hansen, in Zealand, Michigan, USA, in the spring of 2011. The cross was made between the female parent variety ‘Devon Xera’ and the male parent variety ‘Pomegranate Kiss’. Initial selection of the new variety was made during the later in the spring of 2011 based on heat tolerance, lack of vernalization required, reblooming properties, vigour, growth habit, foliage colour, foliage texture, floriferousness and flower characteristics. Asexual propagation of ‘Maraschino’ by cuttings was first conducted in 2012.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘Maraschino’ was conducted outdoors during the summer of 2021 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 20 plants of each variety. Plants were grown individually in 16 cm diameter pots positioned approximately 40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taking on 10 plants or parts of plants. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Maraschino’

	‘Maraschino’	‘WP Passion’*
<i>Stem internode length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	4.0
std. deviation	0.41	0.50
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.9	3.5
std. deviation	0.39	0.56

*reference variety



Dianthus: 'Maraschino' (left) with reference variety 'WP Passion' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Raspberry Ruffles'
Application number: 18-9492
Application date: 2018/05/18
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cranberry Cocktail' and 'Black Cherry Frost'

Summary: *The plants of 'Raspberry Ruffles' are shorter than those of both reference varieties. The plants of 'Raspberry Ruffles' are a sparse to medium density whereas the plants of 'Black Cherry Frost' are dense. The leaves of 'Raspberry Ruffles' are grey green with a strong glaucosity whereas those of 'Cranberry Cocktail' are medium green with a weak glaucosity. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the calyx of 'Raspberry Ruffles' is strong on the entire calyx whereas for 'Cranberry Cocktail' it is weak to medium on the margin of the lobe and for 'Black Cherry Frost' it is strong on the entire lobe. The flowers of 'Raspberry Ruffles' are smaller than those of 'Cranberry Cocktail' and larger than those of 'Black Cherry Frost'. The margin incisions on the petals of 'Raspberry Ruffles' range from shallow to medium depth whereas for 'Cranberry Cocktail' they are very deep and for 'Black Cherry Frost' they are deep to very deep. The main and secondary colours on the inner side of the petal of 'Raspberry Ruffles' differ from those of both reference varieties. The inner side of the petals of 'Raspberry Ruffles' have no stripes or macule whereas those of 'Black Cherry Frost' have a medium number of stripes and a medium sized macule. The inner side of the petals of 'Raspberry Ruffles' have no tertiary colour whereas the petals of 'Black Cherry Frost' have medium blue pink along the margin.*

Description:

PLANT: sparse to medium density, flowers positioned far above foliage

STEM: internode is thick and circular shaped in cross-section, not hollow

LEAF: linear shape, absent or very weakly recurved, weakly concave in cross-section, grey green upper side, strong glaucosity on upper side, spiny ciliation of margin present

CALYX: cylindrical shape, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration distributed throughout whole calyx

CALYX LOBE: straight along longitudinal axis, long

FLOWER BUD: circular shape, no extrusion of styles

FLOWER: double type, medium number of petals

COROLLA: flat convex profile of upper part in lateral view, concave to flat profile of lower part in lateral view

PETAL (INNER SIDE): mainly medium purple to medium purple red (RHS 61B-C), secondary colour dark to medium blue pink (RHS 73A-B), no tertiary colour, narrow width of differently coloured margin, no stripes, no speckles, no area of flush, no macule

PETAL MARGIN INCISIONS: many, shallow to medium depth

OVARY: obovate shape, slightly ribbed surface

STYLE: only two, medium length, no shoulder

STIGMA: purple

Origin and Breeding: ‘Raspberry Ruffles’ originated from a cross and recurrent selection conducted by the breeder, Hans Hansen, in Zeeland, Michigan, USA, in the spring/summer of 2012. The cross was made between the female parent variety ‘WP Passion’ and the male parent variety ‘Fancy Knickers’. Initial selection of the new variety was made during the summer of 2013 based on flower colour and growth habit. Asexual propagation of ‘Raspberry Ruffles’ by shoot tip cuttings first began during in the summer of 2013.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘Raspberry Ruffles’ was conducted outdoors during the summer of 2021 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 16 plants of ‘Raspberry Ruffles’ and 20 plants of each of the reference varieties. Plants were grown individually in 16 cm diameter pots positioned approximately 30 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taking on 10 plants or parts of plants. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Raspberry Ruffles’

	‘Raspberry Ruffles’	‘Cranberry Cocktail’*	‘Black Cherry Frost’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	17.3	20.8	19.5
std. deviation	0.91	1.52	2.24
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.4	3.7	2.7
std. deviation	0.27	0.23	0.23
<i>Corolla height (cm)</i>			
mean	2.2	2.3	1.5
std. deviation	0.18	0.14	0.22
<i>Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)</i>			
main	61B/C	N66A	187A
secondary	73A/B	fades to N57A	64C to N155C
tertiary	N/A	N/A	64D

*reference varieties



Dianthus: 'Raspberry Ruffles' (top) with reference varieties 'Black Cherry Frost' (bottom left) and 'Cranberry Cocktail' (bottom right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sweetie Pie'
Application number: 16-8796
Application date: 2016/01/22
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Devon Flavia'

Summary: *The plants of 'Sweetie Pie' are shorter than those of 'Devon Flavia'. The plants of 'Sweetie Pie' are dense whereas those of 'Devon Flavia' are a sparse to medium density. The bud of 'Sweetie Pie' is elliptic whereas that of 'Devon Flavia' is obovate. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the calyx of 'Sweetie Pie' is weak on the entire calyx whereas that of 'Devon Flavia' is medium to strong on the margin of the lobe. The main colour on the inner side of the petals of 'Sweetie Pie' is medium purple red to medium blue pink whereas that of 'Devon Flavia' is medium blue pink. The secondary colour on the inner side of the petals of 'Sweetie Pie' is dark purple red whereas that of 'Devon Flavia' is medium purple red. The ovary of 'Sweetie Pie' is elliptic whereas that of 'Devon Flavia' is obovate.*

Description:

PLANT: dense, flowers positioned moderately to far above foliage

STEM: internode is thin and circular shaped in cross-section, not hollow

LEAF: linear shape, absent or very weakly recurved, weakly concave in cross-section, medium green to grey green upper side, medium glaucosity on upper side, spiny ciliation of margin present

CALYX: cylindrical shape, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration distributed throughout whole calyx

CALYX LOBE: straight along longitudinal axis, long

FLOWER BUD: elliptic shape, no extrusion of styles

FLOWER: double type, medium number of petals

COROLLA: flat convex profile of upper part in lateral view, flat profile of lower part in lateral view

PETAL (INNER SIDE): mainly medium purple red to medium blue pink (RHS N57C-D), secondary colour dark purple red (RHS 53A to 60A-B), no tertiary colour, broad width of differently coloured margin, no stripes, no speckles, no area of flush, medium sized macule

PETAL MARGIN INCISIONS: medium number, deep to very deep

OVARY: elliptic shape, smooth surface

STYLE: only two, medium length, no shoulder

STIGMA: white

Origin and Breeding: ‘Sweetie Pie’ originated from a line cross conducted by the breeder, Hans Hansen, in Zeeland, Michigan, USA, in the spring of 2011. The cross was made between the female parent variety ‘Devon Flavia’ and the male parent variety ‘Pomegranate Kiss’. Initial selection of the new variety was made during the spring of 2012 based on heat tolerance, lack of vernalization needed, vigour, growth habit, number of branches, foliage texture, foliage colour, floriferousness and flower characteristics. Asexual propagation of ‘Sweetie Pie’ by stem cuttings first began in 2012.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘Sweetie Pie’ was conducted outdoors during the summer of 2021 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 20 plants of each variety. Plants were grown individually in 16 cm diameter pots positioned approximately 30 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taking on 10 plants or parts of plants. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sweetie Pie’

	‘Sweetie Pie’	‘Devon Flavia’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.9	23.1
std. deviation	1.86	1.55
<i>Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)</i>		
main	N57C-D	55B
secondary	53A to 60A-B	N57B

*reference variety



Dianthus: ‘Sweetie Pie’ (left) with reference variety ‘Devon Flavia’ (right)