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**Eveleens**

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(54) **CARNATION PLANT NAMED ‘HILPINKPAN’**

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

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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 75 days.

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
USPC ..... **Plt./276**  
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PP5,788 P \* 8/1986 Barberet et al. .... Plt./276

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

UPOV PLUTO 201303 QZ Citation for ‘Hilpinkpan’ Aug. 15, 2012.\*

\* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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

**1 Drawing Sheet**

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Botanical designation: *Dianthus caryophyllus*.  
Cultivar denomination: ‘HILPINKPAN’.

**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 ‘Hilpinkpan’.

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 *Dianthus caryophyllus* ‘Allura’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 20,079, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number A56005-76, 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.

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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 ‘Hilpinkpan’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Hilpinkpan’ as a new and distinct Carnation plant:

1. Upright, outwardly spreading and uniformly mounded plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit.
3. Freely flowering habit.
4. Large pink-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, ‘Allura’, in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Carnation and ‘Allura’ differ in leaf color.
2. Plants of the new Carnation have smaller flowers than plants of ‘Allura’.
3. Plants of the new Carnation and ‘Allura’ differ slightly in flower coloration.

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

1. Plants of the new Carnation are more vigorous than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Carnation are not as freely flowering as plants of the male parent selection.
3. Plants of the new Carnation have larger flowers than plants of the male parent selection.
4. Plants of the new Carnation have longer branches than plants of the male parent selection.

Plants of the new Carnation can be compared to plants of *Dianthus caryophyllus* ‘Pink Campari’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 11,799. In side-by-side comparisons conducted

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

1. Plants of the new Carnation were more vigorous than plants of 'Pink Campari'.
2. Flowers of plants of the new Carnation were larger and had more petals than flowers of plants of 'Pink Campari'.
3. Flowers of plants of the new Carnation were darker pink in color than flowers of plants of 'Pink Campari'.

#### 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 'Hilpinkpan' 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* 'Hilpinkpan'.

Parentage:

*Female, or seed, parent.*—*Dianthus caryophyllus* 'Allura', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 20,079.

*Male, or pollen, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number A56005-76, 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, outwardly spreading and uniformly mounded plant habit; flattened globular in shape.

*Branching habit.*—Freely-branching growth habit; when pinched, about six main and numerous secondary basal branches develop; dense and bushy growth habit.

*Plant height.*—About 13.6 cm.

*Plant diameter or spread.*—About 26 cm.

*Lateral branches.*—Length: About 4.7 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Internode length: About 1.8 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; waxy. Color: Between 136B and 137B; waxy cuticle, close to 188A.

Foliage description:

*Arrangement.*—Opposite, simple; sessile.

*Length.*—About 8.2 cm.

*Width.*—About 7 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 137A; towards the base, close to 144B. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 137B; towards the base, close to 144B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 189A; venation, close to 189A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137A to 137B; venation, close to 143A.

Flower description:

*Flower type and habit.*—Rotate double flowers usually arranged in terminal sprays; freely flowering habit with typically about 45 flowers developing per plant; flowers positioned above and beyond the foliar plane on strong peduncles; flowers face mostly upright to 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 8.7 cm.

*Spray diameter.*—About 8.4 cm.

*Flower diameter.*—About 4.5 cm.

*Flower depth.*—About 4.3 cm.

*Flower buds.*—Length: About 2 cm. Diameter: About 9 mm. Shape: Obovate. Color: Close to 137B; base, close to 143C.

*Petals and petaloids.*—Quantity and arrangement: About 20 petals per flower arranged in the outer whorls and about ten petaloids (transformed stamens) per flower in the inner whorls. Length, petals: About 3.9 cm. Width, petals: About 2. cm. Length, petaloids: About 3.3 cm. Width, petaloids: About 1.3 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: Close to N57B to N57C; base, close to 145C. When opening, lower surface: Close to 64D; base, close to 145C. Fully opened, upper surface: Between 67D and

68B; base, close to 145C; with development, color becoming closer to between 62A and 69D. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 69B to 69C; margins, close to 68C to 68D; base, close to 145C.

*Sepals*.—Quantity and arrangement: Five in a single whorl; proximal 75% of the sepals are fused. Length: About 2.1 cm. Width: About 7 mm. Shape: Oblong. Apex: Broadly acute. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 147D; margins, close to 144C. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 137B and 143C; margins, close to 145C.

*Peduncles*.—Length: About 4.8 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: Erect to about 30° from vertical. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Between 136B and 137B; waxy cuticle, close to 188A.

*Reproductive organs*.—Stamens: None observed, all transformed into petaloids. Pistils: Quantity: About

two per flower. Pistil length: About 2.6 cm. Stigma shape: Pointed; strongly curved. Stigma color: Close to N155D. Style length: About 2.3 cm. Style color: Close to NN155D. Ovary color: Close to N144A to N144B; towards the base, close to 150C.

*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 'Hilpinkpan' as illustrated and described.

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