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

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(54) **PHLOX PLANT NAMED ‘DITOMDRE’**

(50) Latin Name: *Phlox paniculata*
Varietal Denomination: **Ditomdre**

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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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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./320**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./320**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

UPOV ROM GTITM Computer Database, GTI Jouve Retrieval Software 2009/03 Citation for ‘Ditomdre’.*

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Phlox* plant named ‘Ditomdre’, characterized by its upright and strong plant habit; freely branching and flowering habit; dark-colored stems and leaves; light red-colored flowers; and tolerance to Downy Mildew.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Phlox paniculata*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘Ditomdre’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Phlox* plant, botanically known as *Phlox paniculata* and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Ditomdre’.

The new *Phlox* plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program is to create new compact *Phlox* cultivars with attractive leaf and flower coloration and disease resistance.

The new *Phlox* plant originated from a cross-pollination in Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands in July, 2000 of two unnamed seedling selections of *Phlox paniculata*, not patented. The new *Phlox* was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant from within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled environment in Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands in July, 2001.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Phlox* plant by cuttings in a controlled environment in Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands since 2001, has shown that the unique features of this new *Phlox* plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Phlox* have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment and cultural practices 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 ‘Ditomdre’ as a new and distinct cultivar of *Phlox*:

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1. Upright and strong plant habit.
2. Freely branching and flowering habit.
3. Dark-colored stems and leaves.
4. Light red-colored flowers.
5. Tolerant to Downy Mildew.

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

1. Plants of the new *Phlox* are more freely flowering than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Phlox* and the female parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the female parent selection have pink-colored flowers.

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

1. Plants of the new *Phlox* are shorter than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Phlox* have darker-colored leaves than plants of the male parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Phlox* are tolerant to Downy Mildew whereas plants of the male parent selection are susceptible to Downy Mildew.

Plants of the new *Phlox* can also be compared to plants of *Phlox paniculata* ‘Windsor’, not patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands, plants of the new *Phlox* and ‘Windsor’ differed primarily in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Phlox* were stronger and sturdier than plants of ‘Windsor’.
2. Plants of the new *Phlox* had darker-colored stems and leaves than plants of ‘Windsor’.
3. Flowers of plants of the new *Phlox* were darker in color than flowers of plants of ‘Windsor’.
4. Plants of the new *Phlox* were tolerant to Downy Mildew whereas plants of ‘Windsor’ were susceptible to Downy Mildew.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Phlox*, showing the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type. Colors in the photographs may differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description which accurately describe the colors of the new *Phlox*.

The photograph on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical plant of 'Ditomdre' grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet is a close-up view of typical leaves of 'Ditomdre'.

The photograph on the third sheet is a close-up view of typical inflorescences of 'Ditomdre'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown in Boskoop, The Netherlands, under commercial practice during the summer in containers in an outdoor nursery. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 12° C. to 30° C. and night temperatures ranged from 4° C. to 16° C. Plants had been growing for one year when the photographs and description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. Botanical classification: *Phlox paniculata* 'Ditomdre'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Unnamed selection of *Phlox paniculata*, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unnamed selection of *Phlox paniculata*, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About two weeks at 15° C. to 25° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant.—About 35 days at 15° C. to 25° C.

Root description.—Fibrous, thin; pale cream tan in color.

Rooting habit.—Moderate branching; dense.

Plant description:

Plant form/habit.—Upright and strong plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit.

Branching habit.—Freely branching habit with about seven lateral branches per plant; pinching enhances branching.

Plant height.—About 34.9 cm.

Plant width (spread).—About 32.9 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 21.4 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Internode length: About 2.5 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Sparsely pubescent. Color: Close to 148A tinged with close to N186B.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple.

Length.—About 9.8 cm.

Width.—About 4.2 cm.

Shape.—Narrowly ovate to elliptic.

Apex.—Acute.

Base.—Obtuse.

Margin.—Very finely serrate.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Smooth, glabrous.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 147A heavily flushed with close to N186A to N186B.

Developing leaves, lower surface: Darker than 147A flushed with close to N186C. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137A; venation, close to 144B to 144C. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137B; venation, close to 145B.

Petioles.—Length: About 4 mm. Diameter: About 3 mm.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous.

Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 146B tinged with close to 187A.

Flower description:

Flower type/habit.—Single rotate flowers arranged in terminal compound panicles; flowers face mostly upright or outwardly. Panicles rounded and hemispherical in shape. Freely flowering habit with about 80 flowers developing per inflorescence.

Fragrance.—Moderately fragrant; sweet and pleasant.

Natural flowering season.—Continuously flowering from July to September in The Netherlands.

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

Flower buds.—Height: About 2 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Shape: Narrowly oblanceolate. Color: Close to 68A; lower half, close to N186C; base, close to 145C to 145D.

Inflorescence height.—About 11.2 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 11.6 cm.

Flower diameter.—About 3.1 cm.

Flower depth.—About 2.7 cm.

Petals.—Quantity per flower: Typically five in a single whorl; petals fused at the base into a narrow tube. Length from throat: About 1.5 cm. Length fused: About 2.5 cm. Lobe width: About 1.7 cm. Lobe shape: Roughly spatulate. Apex: Rounded. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Developing petals, upper surface: Close to 52B; towards the throat, darker than N66A; throat, close to N77B. Developing petals, lower surface: Close to 55C; tube, close to N79B. Fully expanded petals, upper surface: Close to 55A; towards the throat, slightly darker than N78A; throat, close to N77B. Fully expanded petals, lower surface: Close to 55C; tube, close to N79B.

Sepals.—Quantity per flower: Typically five in a single whorl, fused towards the base. Length: About 9 mm. Width: About 1.7 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Narrowly apiculate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Developing and fully expanded sepals, upper surface: Close to N186C; towards the base, close to 145C to 145D. Developing and fully expanded sepals, lower surface: Close to N186C; towards the base, close to 145C to 145D.

Peduncles.—Length: About 8.4 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 148A tinged with close to N186B.

Pedicels.—Length: About 5 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 144D, upper surface tinged with close to N186B.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per flower: Typically five. Filament length: About 1 mm. Anther shape: Oblong. Anther length: About 1.5 mm. Anther color: Close to 11D. Pollen amount: Scarce to mod-

erate. Pollen color: Close to 8C. Pistils: Quantity per
flower: One. Pistil length: About 2 cm. Stigma shape:
Three-parted. Stigma color: Close to 150D. Style
length: About 1.8 cm. Style color: Close to 187D.
Ovary color: Close to 143A.

Seed/fruit.—Seed and fruit development have not been
observed.

Disease/pest resistance: Plants of the *Phlox* have been
observed to be tolerant to Downy Mildew. Plants of the new
Phlox have not been observed to be resistant to pests or
other pathogens common to *Phlox*.

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Phlox* have been
observed to have good garden performance and tolerate
rain, wind and temperatures ranging from about -20° C. to
about 40° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Phlox* plant named 'Ditomdre' as
illustrated and described.

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