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(12) **United States Plant Patent**  
**van der Helm**

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

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **Plt./279**

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

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... Plt./279  
See application file for complete search history.

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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.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(21) Appl. No.: **12/154,247**

A new and distinct cultivar of Carnation plant named ‘Kocosmo’, characterized by its compact, upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and mounded plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; freely flowering habit; large double white-colored flowers that are positioned above and beyond the foliage; and good flower longevity.

(22) Filed: **May 21, 2008**

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A01H 5/00** (2006.01)

**1 Drawing Sheet**

**1**

**2**

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

‘Kocosmo’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Kocosmo’ as a new and distinct cultivar of Carnation:

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Carnation plant, botanically known as *Dianthus caryophyllus*, grown as a potted plant, and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Kocosmo’.

1. Compact, upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and mounded plant habit.
2. Moderately vigorous growth habit.
3. Freely branching habit.
4. Freely flowering habit.
5. Large double white-colored flowers that are positioned above and beyond the foliage.
6. Good flower longevity.

The new Carnation is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program was to develop new freely-branching Carnation cultivars with numerous flowers and attractive flower coloration.

Plants of the new Carnation differ from plants of the female parent selection and ‘Iglo’ in the following characteristics:

The new Carnation originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor during the summer of 2002, of a proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number 99-3-36, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with *Dianthus caryophyllus* ‘Iglo’, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The cultivar Kocosmo was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in Aalsmeer, The Netherlands during the spring of 2003.

1. Plants of the new Carnation are more uniform in plant shape than plants of the female parent selection and ‘Iglo’.
  2. Plants of the new Carnation have larger flowers than plants of the female parent selection and ‘Iglo’.
- Plants of the new Carnation can be compared to plants of the Carnation ‘Cristal’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,945. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Aalsmeer, The Netherlands, plants of the new Carnation differed from plants of ‘Cristal’ in the following characteristics:
1. Plants of the new Carnation were taller but narrower than plants of ‘Cristal’.
  2. Plants of the new Carnation were more freely flowering than plants of ‘Cristal’.
  3. Flowers of plants of the new Carnation had more petals than flowers of plants of ‘Cristal’.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by terminal cuttings propagated in a controlled greenhouse environment in Aalsmeer, The Netherlands since the spring of 2003, has shown that the unique features of this new Carnation are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH**

The new Carnation has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature and light intensity, without, however, any variance in genotype.

The accompanying photograph illustrates the overall appearance of the new Carnation. This photograph shows 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 following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of

the new Carnation. The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Kocosmo' grown in a container.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for typical flowering plants. The aforementioned photograph and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Aalsmeer, The Netherlands during the summer in a glass-covered greenhouse and under conditions and practices which approximate those generally used in commercial potted Carnation production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 20° C., night temperatures averaged 14° C. and light levels averaged 7,000 lux. Single plants were grown in 10-cm pots and were pinched one time. Plants were five months old when the photograph and the detailed description were taken.

Botanical classification: *Dianthus caryophyllus* 'Kocosmo'.  
Parentage:

*Female, or seed parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Dianthus caryophyllus* identified as code number 99-3-36, not patented.

*Male, or pollen, parent.*—*Dianthus caryophyllus* 'Iгло', not patented.

Propagation:

*Type.*—Terminal cuttings.

*Time to initiate roots, summer.*—About seven days at 25° C.

*Time to initiate roots, winter.*—About ten days at 20° C.

*Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.*—About 20 days at 25° C.

*Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.*—About 30 days at 20° C.

*Root description.*—Fine; white in color.

*Rooting habit.*—Freely branching.

Plant description:

*Plant form.*—Compact, upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and mounded plant habit; inverted triangle.

*Growth and branching habit.*—Moderately vigorous and freely-branching growth habit; when pinched, lateral branches potentially forming at every node; dense and bushy growth habit.

*Plant height.*—About 17.3 cm.

*Plant diameter or spread.*—About 12.6 cm.

*Lateral branches.*—Length: About 10.4 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Internode length: About 1.6 cm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; waxy. Color: Close to 189C.

*Foliage description.*—Arrangement: Opposite, simple; sessile. Length: About 8.2 cm. Width: About 1.2 cm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate.

Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; waxy. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color: Developing foliage, upper surface: Close to 137B. Developing foliage, lower surface: Close to 137C. Fully expanded foliage, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 189A; venation, close to 189A.

*Flower description.*—Flower type and habit: Large double flowers. Freely flowering habit; usually 50 flowers developing per plant. Flowers positioned above and beyond the foliage; flowers facing upright and outwardly. Flowers moderately fragrant; clove-like.

*Natural flowering season.*—Flowering is continuous through the summer in The Netherlands. Plants begin flowering about three months after planting. Flowers last about ten days on the plant. Flowers persistent.

*Flower diameter.*—About 3.9 cm.

*Flower depth.*—About 3.9 cm.

*Flower buds.*—Length: About 2.1 cm. Diameter: About 1.1 cm. Shape: Elliptical. Color: Close to 137C.

*Petals/petaloids.*—Quantity/arrangement: About 47 per flower in several whorls. Length, outer petals: About 3.3 cm. Width, outer petals: About 1.9 cm. Shape: Roughly spatulate. Apex: Emarginate. Base: Acute. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 155A. Fully opened, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 155D.

*Sepals.*—Quantity/arrangement: Five fused in a single whorl. Length: About 2.4 cm. Width: About 7 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; waxy. Color, upper surface: Close to 137C. Color, lower surface: Close to 193C.

*Peduncles.*—Length: About 5 mm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 137B.

*Reproductive organs.*—Stamens: Quantity: About one per flower. Anther length: About 3 mm. Anther shape: Oblong. Anther color: Close to 158A. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 155D. Pistils: Quantity: About two per flower. Pistil length: About 1.1 cm. Stigma shape: Curled. Stigma color: Close to 155D. Style length: About 9 mm. Style color: Close to 155D. Ovary color: Close to 145B.

*Seeds.*—Quantity: Five per capsule. Length: About 4 mm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Color: Close to 202A.

Disease/pest resistance: Plants of the new Carnation have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to Impatiens.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new Carnation have been observed to tolerate temperatures ranging from about -2° C. to 35° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Carnation plant named 'Kocosmo' as illustrated and described.

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