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

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(54) **ANIGOZANTHOS HYBRID PLANT NAMED**  
**‘GOLD VELVET’**

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

(50) Latin Name: **Anigozanthos hybrid**  
Varietal Denomination: **Gold Velvet**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **Plt./362**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... Plt./362  
See application file for complete search history.

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 663 days.

*Primary Examiner*—Kent L Bell

(21) Appl. No.: **11/710,297**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 23, 2007**

‘GOLD VELVET’ is a distinctive variety of *Anigozanthos*  
hybrid which is characterized by the combination of its  
medium plant height with an upright growth habit and a  
semi-erect leaf attitude, large number of flowers per inflores-  
cence and a predominantly yellow colored perianth tube.

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2009/0031462 P1 Jan. 29, 2009

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 60/776,539, filed on Feb. 25,  
2006.

**6 Drawing Sheets**

**1**

**2**

Latin name of the genus and species: The Latin name of  
the genus and species of the novel variety disclosed herein is  
*Anigozanthos* hybrid.

Variety denomination:

The inventive variety of *Anigozanthos* disclosed herein  
has been given the variety denomination ‘GOLD VELVET’.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct peren-  
nial variety of *Anigozanthos* hybrid, which has been given  
the variety denomination of ‘GOLD VELVET’. Its market  
class is that of an ornamental plant. ‘GOLD VELVET’ is  
intended for use in landscaping and as a decorative plant.

The *Anigozanthos* hybrid variety ‘GOLD VELVET’ was  
the result of a controlled pollination between seed parent  
un-named *Anigozanthos* hybrid (*A. humilis*×*A. flavidus*) and  
pollen parent un-named *Anigozanthos* hybrid (*A.*  
*pulcherrimus*×*A. flavidus*) in 2002 in an Australian nursery  
in the state of Western Australia. Seed were collected and  
germinated in vitro during 2003. Resultant plants were  
tested in 200 mm pots and in ground during 2003–2004. The  
inventive variety was finally selected in 2004 based on plant  
height, plant growth vigor, flower color and flowering sea-  
son.

‘GOLD VELVET’ is propagated asexually by micro-  
propagation. The distinctive characteristics of the inventive  
‘GOLD VELVET’ variety are stable from generation to gen-  
eration; clones of the variety produced by asexual reproduc-  
tion maintain the distinguishing characteristics of the origi-  
nal plant.

‘GOLD VELVET’ has a medium plant height including  
the inflorescence (range 90–110 cm) with an upright growth  
habit and a semi-erect leaf attitude whereas the seed parent  
has a short plant height (approximately 50 cm) and the pol-  
len parent has a tall plant height (160–180 cm). ‘GOLD  
VELVET’ has a large number of flowers per inflorescence  
with the predominant color of the perianth tube being yellow

whereas the seed parent has a yellow-orange predominant  
perianth tube color and the pollen parent has a yellow pre-  
dominant perianth tube color changing to orange over the  
ovary. Time of beginning of flowering for ‘GOLD VELVET’  
is spring whereas the seed parent is late winter and the pollen  
parent is late spring to early summer.

An application for plant breeders’ rights for variety  
‘GOLD VELVET’ has been lodged with the Australian Plant  
Breeders’ Rights Office, and was first gazetted in February  
2005 under Application No. 2005/048.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

‘GOLD VELVET’ is a distinctive variety of *Anigozanthos*  
hybrid which is characterized by the combination of its  
medium plant height with an upright growth habit and a  
semi-erect leaf attitude, large number of flowers per inflores-  
cence and a predominantly yellow colored perianth tube.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**

FIG. 1 shows a ‘GOLD VELVET’ plant and the compari-  
son variety ‘Yellow Gem’.

FIG. 2 shows a ‘GOLD VELVET’ plant foliage.

FIG. 3 shows a ‘GOLD VELVET’ flower and leaf detail to  
scale.

FIG. 4 shows a ‘GOLD VELVET’ flower and inflores-  
cence.

FIG. 5 shows a ‘GOLD VELVET’ flower outer perianth  
tube detail.

FIG. 6 shows a ‘GOLD VELVET’ anther position detail.

**BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT**

The following is a detailed botanical description of a new  
and distinct variety of an *Anigozanthos* hybrid ornamental  
plant known as ‘GOLD VELVET’. Plant observations were  
made on plants grown in New South Wales, Australia.

Unless indicated otherwise, the descriptions disclosed herein are based upon observations made from October 2005 to February 2006 of mature 'GOLD VELVET' plants grown in nursery pots.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that certain characteristics will vary with older or, conversely, younger plants. 'GOLD VELVET' has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. Where dimensions, sizes, colors and other characteristics are given, it is to be understood that such characteristics are approximations or averages set forth as accurately as practicable. The phenotype of the variety may vary with variations in the environment such as season, temperature, light intensity, day length, cultural conditions and the like. Color notations are based on The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, The Royal Horticultural Society, London, 1995 edition.

'GOLD VELVET' is a perennial *Anigozanthos* hybrid plant which resulted from a controlled pollination between seed parent un-named *Anigozanthos* hybrid (*A. humilis* × *A. flavidus*) and pollen parent un-named *Anigozanthos* hybrid (*A. pulcherrimus* × *A. flavidus*). After its selection, 'GOLD VELVET' was asexually propagated by micropropagation. 'GOLD VELVET' has a medium plant height including the inflorescence with an upright growth habit and a semi-erect leaf attitude, large number of flowers per inflorescence and a predominantly yellow colored perianth tube.

#### Growth Habit, Dimensions and Color

'GOLD VELVET' is a medium, rhizomatous plant forming an upright fan shaped tuft. Average plant height including the inflorescence is about 100 cm (range 90–110 cm), average height of foliage only is 40 cm (range 30–60 cm) and average plant spread is 40 cm in a mature plant grown in nursery or field plots in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia (observed spring 2005–summer 2006). The number of inflorescences is medium. The mature leaf length is long (range 35–40 cm) and the mature leaf width is broad (approximately 20 mm in a 140 mm pot). The leaf attitude is semi-erect and the degree of leaf curvature is slightly curved. The upper and lower sides of the leaf are yellow green (approximately RHS 147A) in color (observed summer 2006). Leaf glaucosity is very weak. The degree of hairiness of the leaf margin is absent to very weakly expressed. The leaf shape is linear-slightly falcate, leaf base is cauline, leaf margin is entire, leaf apex is acute and leaf surface texture is glabrous. The leaf venation pattern is parallel; the color is the same as the rest of the leaf. The leaf attitude is semi-erect. A representative 'GOLD VELVET' plant is shown in FIG. 1.

These features and other characteristics are apparent from the description provided below.

#### Roots

The roots of 'GOLD VELVET' are fibrous, freely branching and white in color and are similar to other *Anigozanthos* hybrids.

#### Rhizomes

The rhizomes of 'GOLD VELVET' are short creating a tufted plant similar to other *Anigozanthos* hybrids.

#### Inflorescence

Branching of the inflorescence is present and the degree of ramification is tertiary. The length of the lowest lateral is medium (approximately 14 cm). The number of flowers per inflorescence is many, a typical plant having approximately 10 racemes per inflorescence, each with about 10 flowers (longer than 3 mm) in a 140 mm pot size (observed summer 2006). Peduncle diameter at the base is approximately 9.5 mm.

#### Flowers

The color of hairs on the pedicel corresponds to red (approximately RHS 46A). The perianth tube length is medium (range 32 to 33 mm) and the width is medium (approximately 7 mm below perianth lobes) on an opening flower. Perianth tube profile is broadening evenly. The predominant color of the outer perianth tube is yellow (approximately RHS 12A). The number of colors on hairs on the perianth tube is one and this corresponds to yellow (approximately RHS 12A). The inner color of the perianth tube is a yellow green (RHS 144A). The inner color of the perianth tube lobes is a grayed green (RHS 191A to 191B). Perianth lobe length is medium (approximately 11 mm for the longest lobe). reflexing of the lobes is medium to strong. The number of anthers at the top of the perianth is four. The color of the hairs on the ovary corresponds to red (approximately RHS 46A). The position of the stigma in relation to the anthers is above. Time to beginning of flowering is early-medium.

#### Comparison of 'GOLD VELVET' with Other Varieties of *Anigozanthos* hybrid

'GOLD VELVET' combines a medium plant height with an upright growth habit and a semi-erect leaf attitude, large number of flowers per inflorescence and a predominantly yellow colored perianth tube compared to other *Anigozanthos* hybrids known to the inventor.

'GOLD VELVET' has a shorter plant height than another comparable type known as 'Yellow Gem' (unpatented) with a height of 90–110 cm whereas 'Yellow Gem' is 150–180 cm tall. 'GOLD VELVET' has many flowers per inflorescence whereas 'Yellow Gem' has a medium number. 'GOLD VELVET' has a medium perianth tube length whereas 'Yellow Gem' has a short to medium perianth tube length. 'GOLD VELVET' has a predominantly medium yellow perianth tube color whereas 'Yellow Gem' has a predominantly bright yellow perianth tube color. 'GOLD VELVET' has a spring flowering season whereas 'Yellow Gem' as a spring to summer flowering season.

The combination of medium plant height with an upright growth habit and a semi-erect leaf attitude, large number of flowers per inflorescence and a predominantly yellow colored perianth tube makes 'GOLD VELVET' a desirable ornamental plant suited for mass production for pot and landscape use.

#### Asexual Reproduction

'GOLD VELVET' was germinated as a seedling in vitro and asexually reproduced by micropropagation. Several generations have been reproduced and 'GOLD VELVET' has been observed to retain all distinguishing characteristics that were noted in the original 'GOLD VELVET' seedling. In vitro plants of 'GOLD VELVET' initiate roots in 7 to 10 days.

#### Environmental Tolerances

'GOLD VELVET' plants have exhibited good tolerance to rain and wind and to tolerate temperatures from 1 to about 40 degrees Celsius. 'GOLD VELVET' has moderate to good drought tolerance. 'GOLD VELVET' has moderate to good recovery with watering after severe wilting. 'GOLD VELVET' does well in sandy and gravelly soils.

#### Disease Resistance

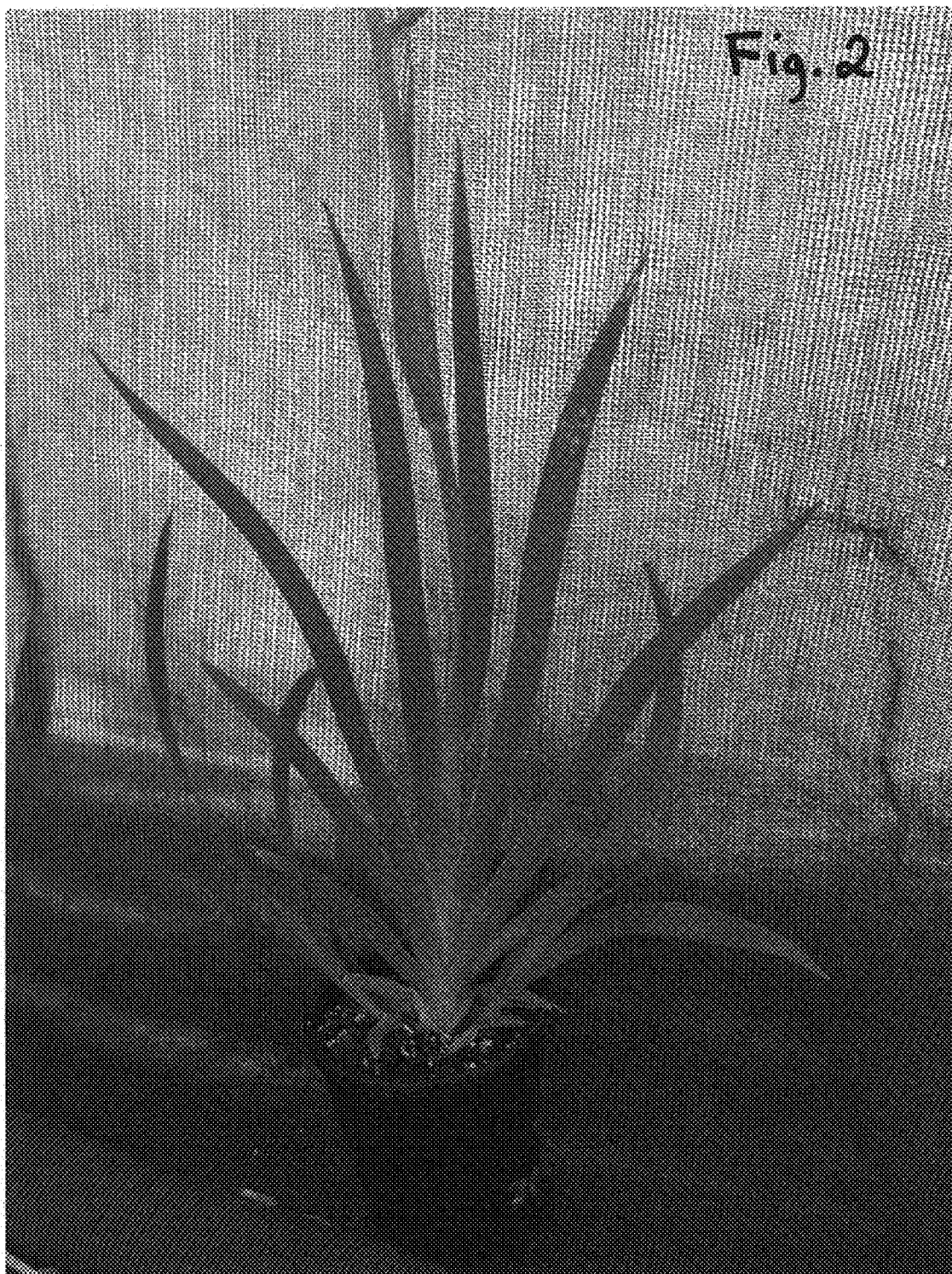
'GOLD VELVET' as not been observed to be resistant to other pathogens and pests common to *Anigozanthos*. Further testing is underway.

That which is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Anigozanthos* hybrid plant named 'GOLD VELVET', substantially as described and illustrated herein.

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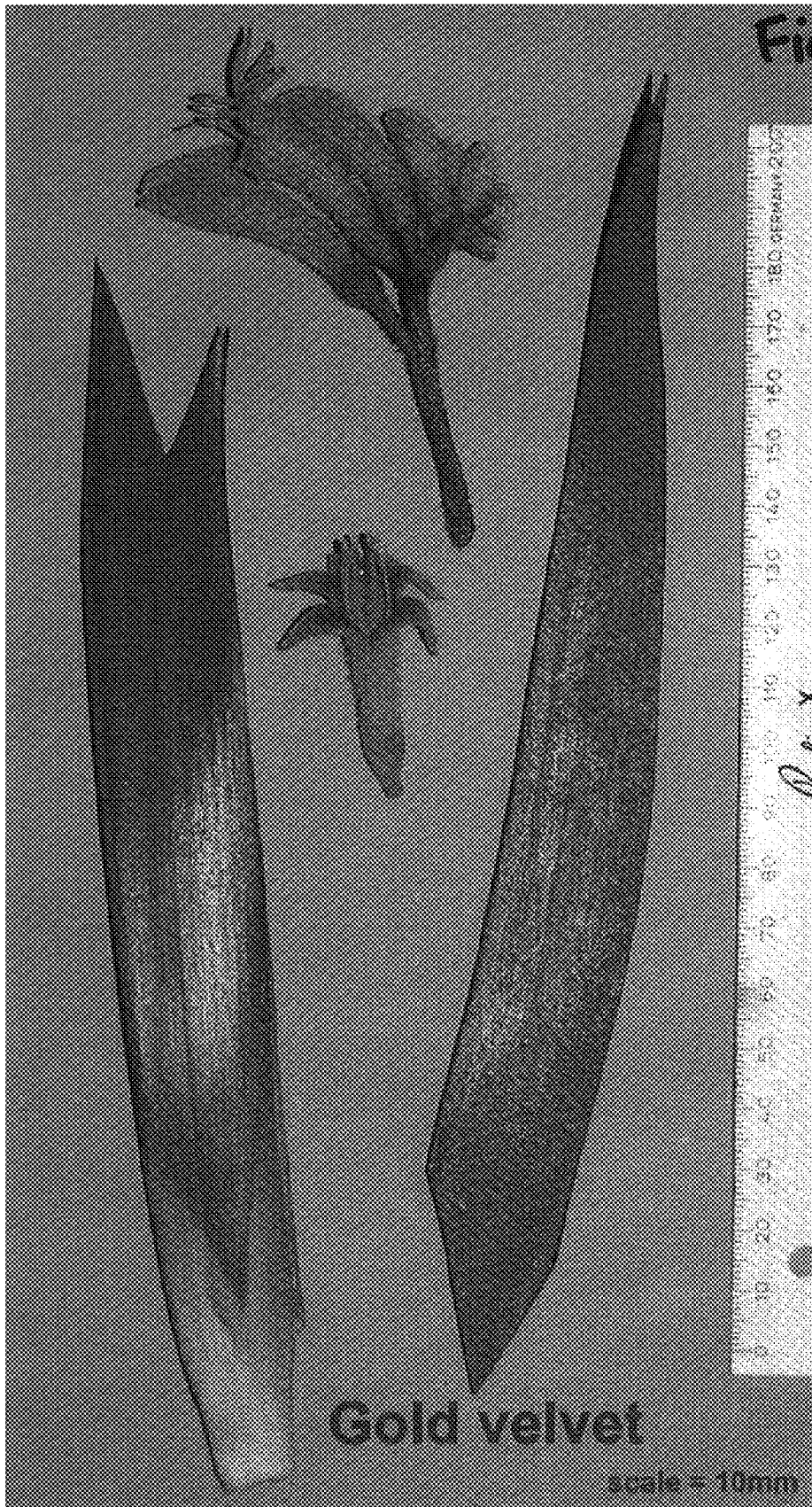


Fig. 3

Gold velvet

scale = 10mm



Fig. 4

Gold Velvet

