



US00PP24542P2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP24,542 P2**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 10, 2014**

(54) **VIOLA PLANT NAMED ‘HALO LILAC’**

(50) Latin Name: *Viola cornuta*
Varietal Denomination: **Halo Lilac**

(75) Inventor: **Troy Thorup**, Arryoy Grande, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Ball Horticultural Company**, West Chicago, IL (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 151 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/573,083**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 20, 2012**

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

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./323**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./323
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

PUBLICATIONS

UPOV PLUTO Citations for ‘Halo Lilac’ Jan. 2012.*

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Wendy C Haas

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Audrey Charles

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Viola* plant named ‘Halo Lilac’, characterized by its white-colored flowers with lilac margins and a yellow eye, medium green-colored foliage, and vigorous, mounded-spreading growth habit, is disclosed.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

Latin name of genus and species of plant claimed: *Viola cornuta*.

Variety denomination: ‘Halo Lilac’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Viola* plant botanically known as *Viola cornuta* and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name ‘Halo Lilac’.

The new cultivar originated in a controlled breeding program in Guadalupe, Calif. during April 2007. The objective of the breeding program was the development of *Viola* cultivars having large flowers with distinctive flower coloration and a mounded-spreading growth habit.

The new *Viola* cultivar is the result of cross-pollination. The female (seed) parent of the new cultivar is the proprietary *Viola cornuta* breeding selection coded 20423-12, not patented, characterized by its white-colored flowers with lavender margins and a yellow eye, medium green-colored foliage, and moderately vigorous, mounded-spreading growth habit. The male (pollen) parent of the new cultivar is the proprietary *Viola cornuta* breeding selection coded 20634-6, not patented, characterized by dark purple and white colored flowers having a white eye, medium green-colored foliage, and moderate to vigorous, mounded growth habit. The new cultivar was discovered and selected as a single flowering plant within the progeny of the above stated cross-pollination during September 2007 in a controlled environment in Guadalupe, Calif.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by terminal stem cuttings since September 2007 in Guadalupe, Calif. and Elburn, Ill. has demonstrated that the new cultivar reproduces true to type with all of the characteristics, as herein described, firmly fixed and retained through successive generations of such asexual propagation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following characteristics of the new cultivar have been repeatedly observed and can be used to distinguish ‘Halo Lilac’ as a new and distinct cultivar of *Viola* plant:

2

1. White-colored flowers with lilac margins and a yellow eye;
2. Medium green-colored foliage; and
3. Vigorous, mounded-spreading growth habit.

5 Plants of the new cultivar differ from plants of the female parent primarily in having a different flower margin color and larger-sized flowers. Plants of the new cultivar differ from plants of the male parent primarily in having a more spreading growth habit and a yellow eye.

10 Of the many commercially available *Viola* cultivars, the most similar in comparison to the new cultivar is ‘Etain’, not patented. However, in comparison, plants of the new cultivar differ from plants of ‘Etain’ in at least the following characteristics:

- 15 1. Plants of the new cultivar have a petal margin color different from plants of ‘Etain’; and
2. Plants of the new cultivar have a more spreading habit than plants of ‘Etain’.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs show, as nearly true as it is reasonably possible to make the same in color illustrations of this type, typical flower and foliage characteristics of the new cultivar. Colors in the photographs differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed description, which accurately describes the colors of ‘Halo Lilac’. The plants were grown in 1-gallon pots for 8 months at a greenhouse in Elburn, Ill. Plants were given one pinch at transplant.

30 FIG. 1 illustrates a side view of the overall growth and flowering habit of ‘Halo Lilac’.

FIG. 2 illustrates a close-up view of an inflorescence of ‘Halo Lilac’.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The new cultivar has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions to date. Accordingly, it is possible

that the phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in the environment, such as temperature, light intensity, and day length, without, however, any variance in genotype.

The chart used in the identification of colors described herein is The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society, London, England, 2007 edition, except where general color terms of ordinary significance are used. The color values were determined in June 2012 under natural light conditions in West Chicago, Ill. The following descriptions and measurements describe plants produced from cuttings from stock plants and grown in a glass-covered greenhouse under conditions comparable to those used in commercial practice. The plants were grown in Elburn, Ill. in 1-gallon pots for 8 months utilizing a soilless growth medium. Plants were given one pinch at transplant. Greenhouse temperatures were maintained at approximately 45° F. to 65° F. (7.2° C. to 18.3° C.) during the day and approximately 35° F. to 45° F. (1.7° C. to 7.2° C.) during the night. No supplemental lighting was provided. Measurements and numerical values represent averages of typical plants.

Botanical classification: *Viola cornuta* cultivar Halo Lilac.

Parentage:

Female parent.—Proprietary *Viola cornuta* breeding selection coded 20423-12, not patented.

Male parent.—Proprietary *Viola cornuta* breeding selection coded 20634-6, not patented.

Propagation:

Type cutting.—Terminal stem.

Time to initiate roots.—Approximately 10 to 12 days.

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—Approximately 24 to 28 days.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Commercial crop time.—Approximately 8 to 10 weeks from a rooted cutting to finish in a 10 cm pot.

Growth habit and general appearance.—Moderately vigorous, mounded-spreading.

Size.—Height from soil level to top of plant plane: Approximately 24.0 cm. Width: Approximately 47.0 cm.

Branching habit.—Freely basal branching. Quantity of main branches per plant: Approximately 45.

Lateral branches.—Strength: Strong, flexible. Length: Approximately 17.0 cm. Diameter: Approximately 4.0 mm. Length of central internode: Approximately 3.2 cm. Texture: Glabrous. Color of young and mature stems: 144A.

Foliage description:

General description.—Quantity of leaves per main branch: Approximately 6. Fragrance: None. Form: Simple. Arrangement: Alternate.

Leaves.—Aspect: Petiole is at an acute angle to stem and leaf blade is perpendicular to downward turning. Shape: Narrowly ovate. Margin: Crenate. Apex: Obtuse. Base: Attenuate to rounded. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Length of mature leaf at center of stem: Approximately 4.5 cm. Width of mature leaf at center of stem: Approximately 2.2 cm. Texture of upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous. Color of upper surface of young foliage: N137C with midvein of 145A and other venation indistinguishable from lamina. Color of lower surface of young and mature foliage: Closest to 138A with venation of 137A. Color of upper sur-

face of mature foliage: N137C with midvein of 144A and other venation indistinguishable from lamina.

Petiole.—Length: Approximately 2.2 cm. Diameter: Approximately 2.0 mm. Texture: Glabrous. Color: 144A.

Stipules.—Shape: Narrowly Ovate. Margin: Pinnately parted. Apex: Obtuse. Base: Obtuse. Length: Approximately 3.3 cm. Width: Approximately 1.5 cm. Texture of upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous. Color of upper surface: N137C. Color of lower surface: Closest to 138A.

Flowering description:

Flowering habit.—‘Halo Lilac’ is freely flowering under outdoor growing conditions with substantially continuous blooming from spring through autumn and with limited flowering under short winter days in a greenhouse environment.

Lastingness of individual flower on the plant.—Approximately 5 to 7 days.

Flower description:

General description.—Type: Single, zygomorphic, not persistent. Flower aspect: Outward facing to pendant. Quantity per plant: Approximately 60. Fragrance: Slightly sweet.

Bud.—Rate of opening: Generally takes 2 to 3 days for bud to progress from first color to fully open flower. Quantity showing color per plant: Approximately 20.

Bud just before opening.—Shape: Oblong. Length: Approximately 1.4 cm. Diameter: Approximately 5.0 mm. Color: 155A with patches of 85B.

Corolla.—Shape: Orbicular, with a spur on lower petal. Length: Approximately 4.0 cm. Width: Approximately 3.7 cm. Depth: Approximately 1.3 cm.

Petals.—Quantity: Five in a single whorl; two upper petals, two lateral petals and one lower petal, spurred. Shape of upper and lateral petals: Obovate. Shape of lower petal: Obcordate. Appearance: Velvety. Margin of all petals: Entire, slightly undulate. Apex of upper and lateral petals: Rounded. Apex of lower petal: Obcordate. Base of all petals: Attenuate. Length of upper petals: Approximately 2.0 cm. Width of upper petals: Approximately 2.5 cm. Length of lateral petals: Approximately 2.1 cm. Width of lateral petals: Approximately 2.3 cm. Length of lower petal: Approximately 2.3 cm. Width of lower petal: Approximately 2.8 cm. Texture of upper surface: Glabrous, with base of lateral and lower petals densely glandular pubescent. Texture of lower surface: Glabrous. Color of upper surface of upper and lateral petals when first and fully open: NN155B with an overlay of 86D, margins of 86B to 86A. Color of lower surface of upper and lateral petals when first and fully open: NN155A with margins of 86D. Color of upper surface of lower petal when first and fully open: NN155B with margins of 86A and base of 15A forming an eye. Color of lower surface of lower petal when first and fully open: NN155A with margins of 86D.

Spur.—Quantity: 1 per flower. Length: Approximately 7.0 mm. Diameter at proximal end: Approximately 2.0 mm. Diameter at distal end: Approximately 1.0 mm. Color: Closest to 188D.

Calyx.—Shape: Star. Diameter: Approximately 2.1 cm. *Sepals*.—Quantity per flower: 5 in a single whorl. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Base: Acute to trun-

cate. Length: Approximately 1.7 cm. Width: Approximately 4.0 mm. Texture of upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous. Color of upper and lower surfaces: 138A.

Peduncle.—Strength: Moderately strong, flexible. Aspect: Acute angle to stem. Length: Approximately 8.0 cm. Diameter: Approximately 2.0 mm. Texture: Glabrous. Color: 144A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Stamen quantity: 5 per flower, tightly appressed against ovary. Stamen length: Approximately 3.5 mm, two bear nectar spurs of approximately 4.0 mm in length. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther length: Approximately 3.0 mm. Anther width: Approximately 2.0 mm. Anther color: 155D with 165B at apex. Pollen amount: Sparse. Pol-

len color: NN155A. Gynoecium: Pistil quantity: 1 per flower. Pistil length: Approximately 6.0 mm. Stigma shape: Globular. Stigma length: Approximately 1.0 mm. Stigma color: 145B. Style color: 145D. Ovary length: 4.0 mm. Ovary color: 145B.

Seed and fruit production: Neither seed nor fruit production has been observed.

Disease and pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to *Viola* has not been observed.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of *Viola* plant named 'Halo Lilac', substantially as herein shown and described.

* * * * *



FIG. 1



FIG. 2