



US00PP26621P3

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP26,621 P3**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 19, 2016**

(54) **VERONICA PLANT NAMED ‘NOVAVERMAU’**

(50) Latin Name: *Veronica spicata*  
Varietal Denomination: **Novavermau**

(71) Applicant: **CP DELAWARE, INC.**, Wilmington,  
DE (US)

(72) Inventor: **Michael S. Dobres**, Philadelphia, PA  
(US)

(73) Assignee: **CP DELAWARE, INC.**, Wilmington,  
DE (US)

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 167 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/998,880**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 18, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0173282 P1 Jun. 18, 2015

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A01H 5/02** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
USPC ..... **Plt./251**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
USPC ..... Plt./251  
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

**PUBLICATIONS**

Delaware Center for Horticulture Rare Plant Auction. 2013.\*

\* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner* — Keith Robinson

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Buchanan Ingersoll &  
Rooney

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The new plant resulted as a mutation of an open-pollinated seed of the ‘Tickled Pink’ cultivar (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,182) that was induced by exposure to gamma irradiation followed by selection. Attractive mauve blossoms are formed in abundance with a propensity to rebloom following trimming in the absence of a vernalization requirement for flowering. A dense compact mounding growth habit is displayed. The stems that bear flowers are substantially upright. The plant is well suited for providing attractive ornamentation in the landscape.

**2 Drawing Sheets**

**1**

**2**

Botanical/commercial classification: *Veronica spicata*/  
*Veronica* Plant.

Varietal denomination: cv. ‘Novavermau’.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The new plant of the present invention was derived from the ‘Tickled Pink’ cultivar (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,182) at West Grove, Pa., U.S.A. Open-pollinated seeds of the cultivar were collected from ‘Tickled Pink’ plants. The seeds were thereafter subjected on Sep. 22, 2009 to gamma irradiation in order to seek to induce various mutations. Following the gamma irradiation, the irradiated seeds were sown under greenhouse conditions during January 2010, and the resulting plants were found during the following summer and fall to differ from each other in many ways. A single plant of the present invention was selected and was preserved in view of its unique combination of attractive phenotypic characteristics. Had this plant not been created, identified and preserved it would have been lost to mankind.

It was found that the new *Veronica* plant of the present invention displays the following combination of characteristics:

- (a) exhibits a dense compact mounding growth habit,
- (b) forms upright stems in abundance,
- (c) is lacking a vernalization requirement for flowering,
- (d) forms in abundance attractive mauve blossoms with a propensity to rebloom following trimming, and
- (e) is well suited for providing attractive ornamentation in the landscape.

During observations to date, the plant has been found to be hardy in U.S.D.A. Hardiness Zone No. 6. No further definitive hardiness information has been obtained.

The new cultivar well meets the needs of the horticultural industry and can be grown to advantage as a perennial garden plant to provide colorful ornamentation. For instance, it can be grown in parks, gardens and residential settings.

Plants of the new cultivar can be readily distinguished from other *Veronica spicata* cultivars including its parent. More specifically, the ‘Tickled Pink’ cultivar forms bright pink blossoms instead of blossoms having the mauve coloration of the new cultivar.

The new cultivar also can be readily distinguished from the ‘Rotfuchs’ cultivar (non-patented). Unlike the new cultivar, the ‘Rotfuchs’ cultivar forms dark pink blossoms, is less compact, and has been found to require vernalization during observations at West Grove, Pa., U.S.A.

The new cultivar additionally can be readily distinguished from the ‘Novaverpin’ *Veronica* cultivar (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 25,748, granted Jul. 28, 2015, the ‘Novaverblu’ *Veronica* cultivar (U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 13/998,816, filed Dec. 11, 2013), and the ‘Novaverlig’ *Veronica* cultivar (U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 13/998,882, filed Dec. 18, 2013) through an inspection of the blossoms. More specifically, the ‘Novaverpin’ *Veronica* cultivar forms light pink blossoms, the ‘Novaverblu’ *Veronica* cultivar forms dark blue blossoms, and the ‘Novaverlig’ *Veronica* cultivar forms light blue blossoms.

The rooting of cuttings has been used to asexually propagate the new cultivar at West Grove, Pa., U.S.A. It has been found that the characteristics of the new cultivar are stable and

are reliably transmitted from one generation to another. Accordingly, the new cultivar can be asexually reproduced in a true-to-type manner.

The rooting of a cutting commonly commences in approximately 24 days on average with a fully rooted plant commonly being produced in approximately 35 days on average.

The new cultivar of the present invention has been named 'Novavermau', and will be marketed under the MAUVE MOODY BLUES Trademark.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs illustrate the new cultivar in color as nearly true as it is reasonably possible make the same in color illustrations of this nature. The plants were approximately two years of age and were being grown during May 2013 on their own roots at West Grove, Pa., U.S.A.

FIG. 1 illustrates a specimen of a typical mature flowering plant of the new cultivar while growing outdoors in the ground in full sun. The typical upright dense compact mounding growth habit is shown.

FIG. 2 illustrates a closer view of the mauve flowers on upright stems of the new cultivar in various stages of development. The plant was being grown outdoors in a container.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a detailed description while observing two-year-old plants of the new cultivar that were produced by the rooting of cuttings. Such plants were being grown in one-gallon containers under greenhouse conditions at West Grove, Pa., U.S.A. Also, size comparisons were made when grown outdoors in the ground. The chart used in the identification of color is The R.H.S. Colour Chart (1995 Edition) of The Royal Horticultural Society, London, England. Common color terms are to be accorded their customary dictionary significance.

Botanical classification: *Veronica spicata*, cv. 'Novavermau'.

*Parent*.—Seedling of *Veronica spicata*, cv. 'Tickled Pink'.

*Plant type*.—Herbaceous perennial.

Plant:

*Growth habit*.—Dense compact and mounding.

*Height*.—Approximately 34 cm on average when grown in a container, and approximately 46 cm on average when grown in the ground.

*Spread*.—Approximately 44 cm on average when grown in a container, and approximately 46 cm on average when grown in the ground.

*Branching*.—Commonly approximately 2 to 7 lateral stems arise from a mat of congested basal stems.

*Branching angle*.—Commonly approximately 35 degrees.

*Lateral branches*.—Length: Approximately 18 cm on average. Diameter: Approximately 3 mm on average. Strength: Relatively strong. Texture: With short pubescence. Color: Near Green Group 139C.

*Stem length*.—Commonly approximately 23.5 cm on average.

*Stem diameter*.—Commonly approximately 2 mm on average.

*Stem shape*.—Substantially round in cross-section.

*Stem color*.—Near Green Group 139C.

*Stem texture*.—Finely pubescent surface.

*Internode length*.—Commonly approximately 2.5 cm.

*Roots*.—Fibrous network, and commonly near Orange-White Group 159D in coloration.

Foliage:

*Arrangement*.—Opposite.

*Shape*.—Obovate to elliptic.

*Apex*.—Obtuse.

*Base*.—Acuminate.

*Length*.—Commonly approximately 5.2 cm on average for lower leaves, and approximately 3.5 cm on average for upper leaves.

*Width*.—Commonly approximately 1.7 cm on average for lower leaves and approximately 7 mm on average for upper leaves.

*Texture*.—On the upper surface sparsely pubescent, and on the under surface sparsely pubescent with moderate pubescence on the veins.

*Color*.—On the upper surface near Green Group 139A, and on the lower surface near Green Group 137C.

*Margins*.—Entire and somewhat crenate.

*Venation*.—Pinnate and near Green Group 138B in coloration.

*Fragrance*.—None noticeable.

*Petiole*.—Commonly approximately 1.5 cm in length on average, approximately 1.5 mm in diameter on average, finely pubescent on both surfaces, and near Green Group 143B in coloration.

*Stipules*.—Absent.

Inflorescence:

*Reblooming*.—With a good propensity to rebloom following trimming.

*Type*.—Single arranged in upright racemes.

*Buds*.—Elongated ovoid, approximately 4 mm in length just before opening, approximately 1.5 mm in diameter, and near Purple Group 77B in coloration.

*Quantity*.—Free-flowering, commonly 1 or up to 6 arranged in a whorl, and commonly approximately 120 to 150 flowers per inflorescence.

*Racemes*.—Approximately 12 cm in length on average, and approximately 2 cm in width on average.

*Corolla diameter*.—Approximately 5 mm.

*Corolla length*.—Approximately 6 mm.

*Aspect*.—Commonly approximately 30 degrees prior to opening and substantially horizontal when fully open.

*Corolla configuration*.—Funnel-formed with petals fused into a tube towards the base.

*Petal number*.—Four.

*Petal tube*.—Approximately 2 mm in length on average, approximately 2 mm in width on average, glabrous in texture, and near Purple Group 78C in coloration.

*Petal lobes*.—Approximately 4 mm in length on average, approximately 3 mm in width on average, glabrous in texture on both surfaces, broadly linear in configuration, entire margins, rounded apex, and near Purple Group 77B on the upper surface and near Purple Group 77A on the under surface.

*Longevity*.—Flowers commonly last approximately 8 days on average on the plant.

*Sepal arrangement*.—Four in number, fused at base.

*Sepal shape*.—Triangular-ovate.

*Sepal length*.—Approximately 2 mm on average.

*Sepal diameter*.—Approximately 1 mm on average.

*Sepal apex*.—Acute.

*Sepal margin*.—Entire.

*Sepal texture*.—Smooth on both surfaces.

*Sepal color.*—Near Green Group 137A on the upper and under surfaces.

*Stamen number.*—Two.

*Anther shape.*—Ovoid.

*Anther length.*—Approximately 2 mm on average.

*Anther width.*—Approximately 1 mm on average.

*Anther color.*—Near Red-Purple Group 70A.

*Filaments.*—Commonly approximately 5 mm in length on average, commonly less than 1 mm in diameter on average, and near Purple Group 77A in coloration.

*Pollen.*—Present in a moderate quantity, and near Greyed-Yellow Group 162D in coloration.

*Pistil number.*—One, with stigma and style not being readily distinguishable.

*Shape.*—Filiform.

*Color.*—Near Purple Group 77A.

*Length.*—Approximately 5 mm.

*Width.*—Commonly less than 1 mm.

*Ovary shape.*—Rounded.

*Ovary length.*—Approximately 1.5 mm on average.

*Ovary width.*—Approximately 1 mm on average.

*Ovary color.*—Near Green Group 142B.

*Fruit.*—Length: Approximately 3 mm on average.

Diameter: Approximately 2.5 mm on average. Texture: Smooth. Color: Commonly near Yellow-Green Group 144A.

*Seed number.*—Commonly 4 or less.

*Seed shape.*—Ovoid and commonly with flattening.

*Seed length.*—Approximately 1 mm on average.

*Seed diameter.*—Approximately 0.5 mm on average.

*Seed texture.*—Smooth.

*Seed color.*—Greyed-Brown Group 199B.

*Fragrance.*—None observed.

*Flower longevity.*—Approximately 8 days on the plant.

*Peduncle length.*—Approximately 2 cm on average.

*Peduncle diameter.*—Substantially round and approximately 1 mm on average.

*Peduncle texture.*—Finely pubescent.

*Peduncle strength.*—Relatively strong.

*Peduncle color.*—Near Green Group 139C.

*Pedical length.*—Very short, and commonly approximately 0.05 mm.

*Pedical width.*—Commonly less than 1 mm.

*Pedical texture.*—Smooth.

*Pedical strength.*—Relatively strong.

*Pedical color.*—Near Green Group 143B.

Disease resistance: No particular resistance to pathogens and pests common to *Veronica* plants has been encountered during observations to date.

Plants of the ‘Novavermau’ cultivar have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions to date. Accordingly, it is possible that the phenotypic expression may vary somewhat with changes in light intensity and duration, cultural practices, and other environmental conditions.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct *Veronica* plant having the following combination of characteristics:

- (a) exhibits a dense compact mounding growth habit,
- (b) forms upright stems in abundance,
- (c) is lacking a vernalization requirement for flowering,
- (d) forms in abundance attractive mauve blossoms with a propensity to well rebloom following trimming, and
- (e) is well suited for providing attractive ornamentation in the landscape;

substantially as illustrated and described.

\* \* \* \* \*



FIG. 1



FIG. 2