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Iwaki et al.

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(54) **ANTIRRHINUM PLANT NAMED**
‘SUNKISUPAPU’

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

(50) Latin Name: *Antirrhinum majus*×*Antirrhinum*
hispanicum

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./322**

Varietal Denomination: **Sunkisupapu**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./322**

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

A new and distinct cultivar of *Antirrhinum* plant named
‘Sunkisupapu’, characterized by its upright and mounded
plant habit; freely branching habit and short internodes;
dense and bushy plant form; numerous red purple-colored
flowers; and long flowering period.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/509,539**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 24, 2006**

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Antirrhinum majus*×*Antirrhinum*
hispanicum.

Cultivar denomination: ‘Sunkisupapu’.

CROSS-REFERENCED TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Title: *Antirrhinum* Plant Named ‘Sunkisupin’; filed con-
currently First Named Applicant: Kazunari Iwaki

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Antirrhinum*, botanically known as *Antirrhinum majus*×
Antirrhinum hispanicum and hereinafter referred to by the
name ‘Sunkisupapu’.

The new *Antirrhinum* is a product of a planned breeding
program conducted by the Inventors in Shiga, Japan. The
objective of the breeding program is to create new freely
flowering potted *Antirrhinums*.

The new *Antirrhinum* originated from a cross-pollination
in Shiga, Japan in May, 2002 of a proprietary selection of
Antirrhinum majus×*Antirrhinum hispanicum* identified as
code number His13-4, not patented, as the female, or seed,
parent with a proprietary selection of *Antirrhinum majus*×
Antirrhinum hispanicum identified as code number His13-2,
not patented. The cultivar Sunkisupapu was discovered and
selected by the Inventors as a flowering plant from within
the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled
environment in Shiga, Japan.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Antirrhinum* by cuttings
in a controlled environment in Shiga, Japan since April,
2004, has shown that the unique features of this new
Antirrhinum are stable and reproduced true to type in
successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar Sunkisupapu has not been observed under all
possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary
somewhat with variations in environment and cultural prac-

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tices 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 ‘Sunkisu-
papu’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Sunkisupapu’ as a new and distinct cultivar of *Antirrhinum*:

1. Upright and mounded plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit and short internodes; dense and
bushy plant form.
3. Numerous red purple-colored flowers.
4. Long flowering period.

Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* differ from plants of the
female parent selection primarily in flower color as plants of
the female parent selection have pink-colored flowers. In
addition, plants of the new *Antirrhinum* have larger flowers
and thicker lateral branches than plants of the female parent
selection.

Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* differ from plants of the
male parent selection primarily in flower size and lateral
branch diameter as plants of the new *Antirrhinum* have
larger flowers and thicker lateral branches than plants of the
male parent selection.

Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* differ from plants of the
cultivar Sunkisupin, U.S. Plant Patent application filed
concurrently, primarily in flower color.

Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* can be compared to plants
of the cultivar Festa Red, not patented. Plants of the new
Antirrhinum and the cultivar Festa Red differ in the follow-
ing characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* are taller and broader
than plants of the cultivar Festa Red.
2. Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* have longer and thicker
lateral branches than plants of the cultivar Festa Red.
3. Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* are more freely branch-
ing than plants of the cultivar Festa Red.
4. Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* have shorter leaf petioles
than plants of the cultivar Festa Red.

5. Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* have much longer inflorescences than plants of the cultivar Festa Red.
6. Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* and the cultivar Festa Red differ in flower color as plants of the cultivar Festa Red have red-colored flowers.
7. Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* are more freely flowering than plants of the cultivar Festa Red.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Antirrhinum*, 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 *Antirrhinum*.

The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Sunkisupapu' grown in a container.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet is a close-up view of a typical inflorescence of 'Sunkisupapu'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown in Shiga, Japan, under commercial practice in a polyethylene-covered greenhouse with day temperatures ranging from 10° C. to 20° C. and night temperatures averaging 0° C. Plants had been growing for about four months in 15-cm containers 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: *Antirrhinum majus* × *Antirrhinum hispanicum* cultivar Sunkisupapu.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Antirrhinum majus* × *Antirrhinum hispanicum* identified as code number His 13-4, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Antirrhinum majus* × *Antirrhinum hispanicum* identified as code number His 13-2, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About 10 days at 20° C. to 25° C.

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

Root description.—Fine, fibrous and fleshy; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Plant form/habit.—Upright and mounded plant habit; inverted triangle. Freely branching habit with short internodes; dense and bushy plant form; about nine lateral branches develop per plant; pinching will enhance branching.

Plant height.—About 42.6 cm.

Plant weight (spread).—About 27 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 32.8 cm. Diameter: About 3.3 mm. Internode length: About 1.7 cm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: 146B overlain with N186C.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Before flowering, opposite; after flowering, alternate; simple.

Length.—About 3.8 cm.

Width.—About 1.1 cm.

Shape.—Lanceolate.

Apex.—Acute to obtuse.

Base.—Cuneate.

Margin.—Entire.

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

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; reticulate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: 137A, towards the margins, N186A. Developing leaves, lower surface: 146B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: 137A; venation, 144A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: 146B; venation, 144A.

Petiole.—Length: About 3.2 mm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 144A.

Flower description:

Flower type/habit.—Single bi-labiate flowers arranged in terminal and lateral racemes; flowers face obliquely upright to outward. Freely flowering habit with about 27 flowers per inflorescence and about 16 inflorescences per plant.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Continuously flowering from early autumn until early summer in Japan. Flowers not persistent.

Postproduction longevity.—Flowers last about five days on the plant.

Flower buds.—Height: About 2.7 cm. Diameter: about 1.1 cm. Shape: Obovate. Color: 71A.

Inflorescence height.—About 19 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 7.5 cm.

Flower diameter.—About 3.5 cm by 3.4 cm.

Flower depth.—About 3.5 cm.

Petals.—Quantity per flower: Upper lip, two-lobed; lower lip, three-lobed; petals fused at the base. Upper lip: Length: About 1.6 cm. Width: About 3.3 cm. Shape: Broadly obovate. Apex: Rounded. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Texture, lower surface: Sparsely pubescent. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 71A; towards the throat, 69D. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: 71A. Lower lip: Length: About 1.6 cm. Width: About 3.4 cm. Shape: Obovate. Apex: Rounded. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Texture, lower surface: Sparsely pubescent. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: 71A; towards the throat, 60B. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: 71A. Tube/throat: Length: About 1.8 cm. Diameter: About 1 cm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Sparsely pubescent. Color: tube, 71B; throat, 69D.

Sepals.—Quantity per flower: Typically five in a single whorl. Length: About 7 mm. Width: About 3.8 mm. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Acute. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color: When opening, upper surface: 143B. When opening, lower surface: 200B. Fully opened, upper surface: 144A. Fully opened, lower surface: 200B.

Pedicels.—Length: About 5.5 cm. Diameter: About 1.6 mm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: N186C.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per flower: Typically four. Anther size: About 3 mm by 3 mm. Anther shape: Oval, bi-lobed. Anther color: 14C. Filament color: Close to 155D. Pollen amount: Abundant. Pollen color: 14A. Pistils: Quantity per flower: One. Pistil length: About 1.5 cm. Stigma shape: Club-shaped. Stigma color: N188C. Style length: About 1.4 cm. Style color: N186D. Ovary color: 144C, towards the apex, 187B.

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

Disease/pest resistance: Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* have not been noted to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Antirrhinum*.

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Antirrhinum* have been observed to have good garden performance and tolerate rain, wind and temperatures ranging from about -10° C. to about 30° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Antirrhinum* plant named ‘Sunkisupapu’ as illustrated and described.

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