

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

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(54) **SARCOCOCCA PLANT NAMED ‘SARSID 2’**

(50) Latin Name: *Sarcococca hookeriana* var. *humilis*
Varietal Denomination: **Sarsid 2**

(76) Inventor: **Gurjit Sidhu**, Sidhu & Sons Nursery
Ltd., 9623 Sylvester Rd, Mission, BC
(CA), V2V 7K6

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./226**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./226
See application file for complete search history.

Primary Examiner—S. B McCormick Ewoldt

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Penny J. Aguirre

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new cultivar of *Sarcococca* named ‘Sarsid 2’, character-
ized by large and broad, oblanceolate shaped leaves, its
dwarf, consistent, and dense but spreading plant habit that is
suitable as a groundcover, its vigorous growth habit, and its
small highly fragrant flowers that emerge in mid winter.

2 Drawing Sheets

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RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is co-pending with a U.S. Plant Patent
application for a cultivar discovered from similar parentage
entitled *Sarcococca* Plant Named ‘Sarsid 1’. (U.S. Co-pend-
ing application 12/075,529).

Botanical classification: *Sarcococca hookeriana* var.
humilis.

Variety denomination: ‘Sarsid 2’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Sarcococca hookeriana* var. *humilis*. The new cultivar will
be referred to hereafter by its cultivar name, ‘Sarsid 2’. ‘Sar-
sid 2’ is an evergreen shrub grown for use as a landscape
plant.

The inventor discovered ‘Sarsid 2’ as a naturally occurring
whole plant mutation in spring of 2002 in his nursery in
Mission, British Columbia, Canada. ‘Sarsid 2’ was selected
as a single unique plant after evaluation of 2,000 seedlings
derived from seed sown in 1999 of unnamed plants of *Sarco-
cocca hookeriana* var. *humilis*.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar was first accom-
plished by the inventor using stem cuttings in winter of 2002
in Mission, British Columbia, Canada. The characteristics of
this cultivar have been determined to be stable and are repro-
duced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
represent the characteristics of the new cultivar as grown
outdoors in a trial garden for five years in Mission, British
Columbia, Canada. These attributes in combination distin-
guish ‘Sarsid 2’ as a unique cultivar of *Sarcococca*.

1. ‘Sarsid 2’ exhibits large and broad oblanceolate shaped
leaves.
2. ‘Sarsid 2’ exhibits a dwarf, consistent and vigorous
growth habit.

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3. ‘Sarsid 2’ exhibits a consistent plant habit; forms a
dense clump but slowly spreading by rhizomes; suit-
able as a groundcover.

4. ‘Sarsid 2’ produces racemes of small, nearly white,
highly fragrant flowers in February in British
Columbia, Canada.

‘Sarsid 2’ differs from its parent species *Sarcococca hook-
eriana* var. *humilis*, in having larger and broader leaves and
in having a more consistent plant habit and a more consistent
and vigorous growth habit. ‘Sarsid 2’ can be compared to
‘Sarsid 1’, another selection of the inventor. ‘Sarsid 1’ is
similar to ‘Sarsid 2’ in growth and plant habit, however ‘Sar-
sid 1’ has narrower leaves. ‘Sarsid 2’ can be compared to
Sarcococca hookeriana var. *digna* (not patented); var. *digna*
it is a much larger plant as ‘Sarsid 2’ is a cultivar derived
from the dwarf var. *humilis* and ‘Sarsid 2’ also has broader
leaves.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the
overall appearance and distinct characteristics of two year-
old plants the new *Sarcococca* and comparison plants as grown
in one-gallon containers in Mission, British Columbia,
Canada.

The photograph in FIG. 1 provides a side view of ‘Sarsid
2’ in bloom.

The photograph in FIG. 2 provides a close-up view of the
foliage of ‘Sarsid 2’.

FIG. 3 provides a comparison of ‘Sarsid 1’ (right), *Sarco-
cocca hookeriana* var. *humilis* (center), and ‘Sarsid 2’ (left).

The colors in the photographs are as close as possible with
the digital photography techniques available, the color val-
ues cited in the detailed botanical description accurately
describe the colors of the new *Sarcococca*.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a detailed description of two year-old
plants of the new cultivar as grown outdoors in one-gallon
containers in Mission, British Columbia, Canada. The phe-
notype of the new cultivar may vary with variations in

environmental, climatic, and cultural conditions, as it has not been tested under all possible environmental conditions. The color determination is in accordance with the 2007 R.H.S. Colour Chart of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England, except where general color terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

General description:

Blooming period.—Blooms for approximately 4 weeks beginning in early in February in Mission, British Columbia, Canada.

Plant habit.—Relatively dwarf, evergreen shrub with an upright, dense habit but slowly spreading habit.

Height and spread.—About 22 cm in height and 28 cm in width in a one gallon container, the original plant reached a height of about 76 cm in height and about 107 cm in width after seven years of growth.

Cold hardiness.—U.S.D.A. Zone 6.

Diseases and pests.—No susceptibility or resistance to diseases or pests has been observed.

Root description.—Fleshy from rhizomes 162D in color with an average width of 4 mm.

Growth and propagation:

Propagation.—Stem cuttings.

Root initiation.—Roots develop in about 6 weeks in winter at 20° C.

Time required for root development.—About 2 years to finish a one gallon container from a cutting.

Growth rate.—Vigorous relative to parent species.

Stem description:

Shape.—Oval.

Stem color.—New growth emerges N144A, maturing to 137C with some stems suffused with 175A.

Stem size.—Main stems; about 27 cm in length and 3 mm in diameter, lateral branches; about 8 cm in length and 2 mm in width.

Branching.—Average of 5 lateral branches.

Foliage description:

Leaf shape.—Broadly oblanceolate.

Leaf division.—Simple.

Leaf base.—Cuneate.

Leaf apex.—Acute to acuminate.

Leaf fragrance.—None.

Leaf venation.—Pinnate, only midrib is conspicuous, 144B in color on upper surface and 144D in color on lower surface.

Leaf margins.—Entire.

Leaf arrangement.—Primarily alternate with some opposite.

Leaf attachment.—Petiolate.

Leaf surface.—Glabrous and shiny on upper surface, glabrous and dull on lower surface, leathery.

Leaf size.—Average of 6 cm in length and 2 cm in width.

Leaf quantity.—Average of 12 leafs per stem 15 cm in length.

Leaf color.—Newly expanded leaves; upper surface 137B, lower surface 144A, mature leaves; upper surface 137A, lower surface 144A.

Petioles.—About 7 mm in length and 2 mm in width, glabrous surface, 145C in color.

Stipules.—None.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type.—Short racemes of small, apetalous, non-showy flowers emerging from leaf axils with male flowers near apex and female flowers near base of raceme.

Flower fragrance.—Highly scented, hyacinth-like.

Lastingness of inflorescence.—About 10 days.

Flower quantity.—Average of 3 racemes per lateral stem and 8 flowers per raceme.

Flower type.—Tubular, apetalous, reproductive organs surrounded by imbricate sepals.

Flower size.—Male; average of 3 mm in diameter and 5 mm in depth, female; average of 6 mm in length and 2 mm in width.

Raceme size.—About 1 cm (from base of peduncle) in length and about 5 mm in diameter.

Peduncles.—About 3 mm in length and 1 mm in diameter, 144B in color, surface glabrous.

Pedicels.—About 1 mm in length and width, 144B in color, surface glabrous.

Flower buds.—Oblong in shape, up to 5 mm in length and 2 mm diameter, color; blend of N144B and 155C with a blush of 61A.

Petals.—None.

Sepals.—Male flowers; 4, ovate in shape, imbricate and opening to a campanulate shaped calyx, color a blend of N144B with 155C with a blush of 61A, glabrous surface, about 4 mm in length and 2 mm in width, entire margin, round apex and attenuate base, female flowers; 4, un-fused but remain imbricate into tube about 4 mm in length and 2 mm in width, 144B in color, glabrous surface.

Imbricate bracts.—Male flowers, about 1 mm in length and width, 144B in color, female flowers; about 2 mm in length and width and surrounding pedicel, 144B in color, glabrous surface.

Reproductive organs:

Gynoecium.—1 pistil, 2 stigmas that are recurved at tube apex and N144B in color at base and 144D in color at apex, about 2 mm in length and 0.5 mm in width, style and ovary is not discernable.

Androcoecium.—4 stamens, un-fused and exserted, filaments are 155A in color, about 5 mm in length and 1 mm in width, anthers are basifixed, about 1 mm in length and 0.7 mm in width and N77A in color, pollen was moderate to scarce in abundance and 198D in color.

Fruit and seed.—Berry production was not observed on the plants available for data collection, globose purplish-black drupe may form under the right conditions.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of *Sarcococca* plant named ‘Sarsid 2’ as herein illustrated and described.

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FIG. 1

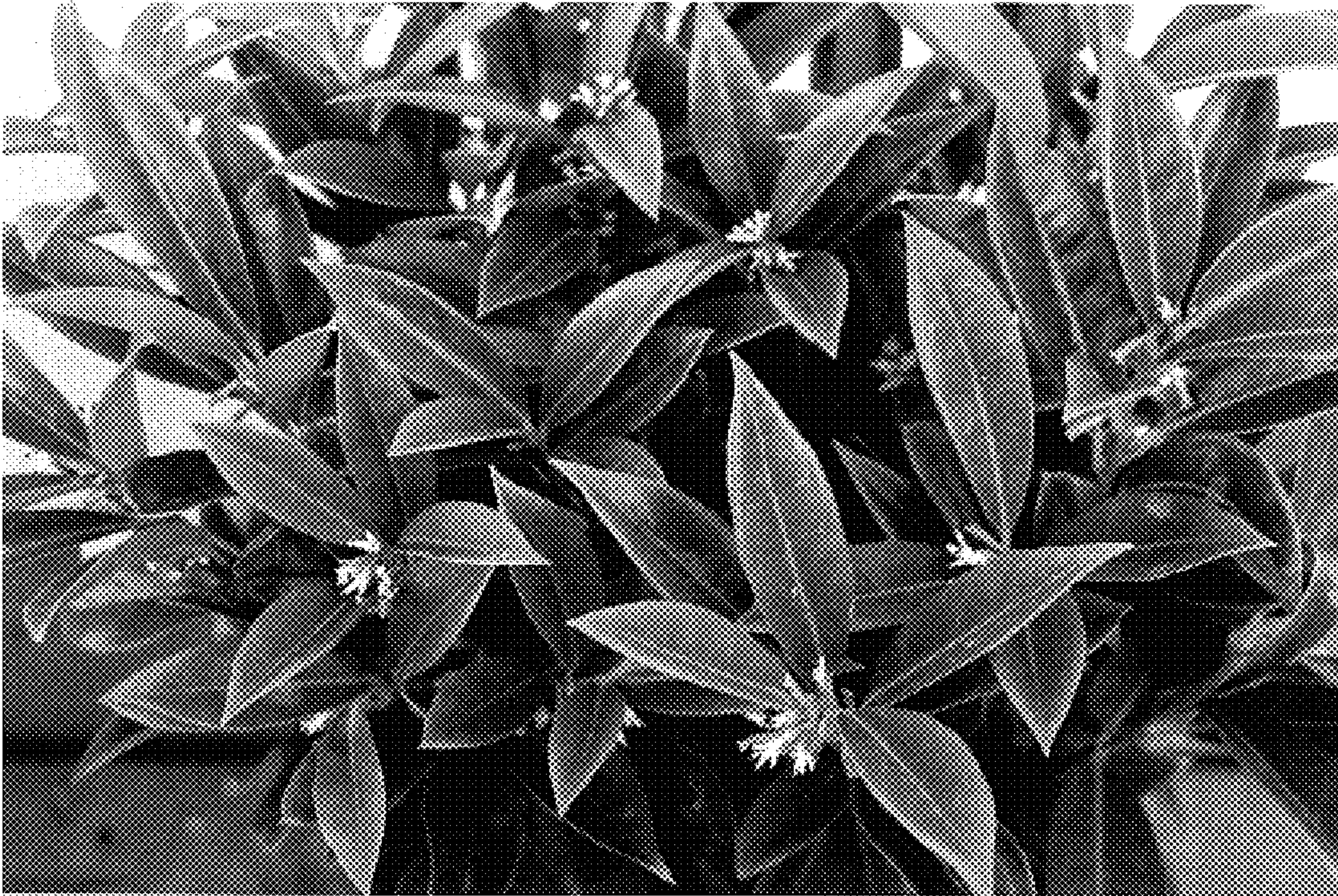


FIG. 2



FIG. 3