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Misato

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(54) ***MANDEVILLA* PLANT NAMED 'SUNPARAKAMA'**

(50) Latin Name: ***Mandevilla×amabilis***
Varietal Denomination: **Sunparakama**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Mandevilla* plant named 'Sunparakama', characterized by its vining plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; freely flowering habit; large bright red-colored flowers; and long flowering period.

1 Drawing Sheet

Botanical designation: *Mandevilla×amabilis*.
Cultivar denomination: 'SUNPARAKAMA'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Mandevilla* plant, botanically known as *Mandevilla×amabilis* and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Sunparakama'.

The new *Mandevilla* plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. The objective of the breeding program is to create new vining and freely-branching *Mandevilla* plants with numerous bright red-colored flowers.

The new *Mandevilla* plant originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan in April, 2004, of a proprietary selection of *Mandevilla×amabilis* identified as code number M38-1, not patented, as the female, or seed parent with a proprietary selection of *Mandevilla×amabilis* identified as code number MH-1, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Mandevilla* plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant from within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan in October, 2005.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Mandevilla* plant by cuttings in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan, since November, 2005, has shown that the unique features of this new *Mandevilla* plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environmental conditions 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 'Sunparakama'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Sunparakama' as a new and distinct *Mandevilla* plant:

1. Vining plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.

3. Freely branching habit.
4. Freely flowering habit.
5. Large bright red-colored flowers.
6. Long flowering period.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of the female parent selection. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* differ primarily from plants of the female parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have larger leaves than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have brighter red-colored flowers than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Petal apices of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are cuspidate whereas petal apices of plants of the female parent selection are rounded.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of the male parent selection. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* differ primarily from plants of the male parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* and the male parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the male parent selection have pink-colored flowers.
2. Petal apices of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are cuspidate whereas petal apices of plants of the male parent selection are rounded.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of the *Mandevilla* 'Sunmandecrikin', disclosed in a U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,736. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan, plants of the new *Mandevilla* differed from plants of 'Sunmandecrikin' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* had shorter lateral branches than plants of 'Sunmandecrikin'.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* had shorter leaves than plants of 'Sunmandecrikin'.
3. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* had brighter red-colored flowers than plants of 'Sunmandecrikin'.
4. Petal apices of plants of the new *Mandevilla* were cuspidate whereas petal apices of plants of 'Sunmandecrikin' were rounded.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Mandevilla* plant showing the col-

ors 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 actual colors of the new *Mandevilla* plant.

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

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

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the summer in 15-cm containers in an outdoor nursery in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan and under commercial practice. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 25° C. and night temperatures averaged 15° C. Plants were five months old when the photographs and description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Mandevilla×amabilis* 'Sunparakama'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Mandevilla×amabilis* identified as code number M38-1, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Mandevilla×amabilis* identified as code number MH-1, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About two weeks at 23° C. to 25° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant.—About five to six weeks at 23° C. to 25° C.

Root description.—Fibrous; light brown in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Vining plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit.

Lateral branch description.—Length: About 132.5 cm. Diameter: About 4.3 mm. Internode length: About 8.1 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color, young: Close to 145A. Color, mature: Close to N199A.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple.

Length.—About 9.9 cm.

Width.—About 4.4 cm.

Shape.—Elliptic.

Apex.—Acuminate.

Base.—Cordate.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Pubescent.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate, reticulate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 144A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 145A. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N137A; venation, close to 145C. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 138B; venation, close to 145D.

Petiole length.—About 1 cm.

Petiole diameter.—About 2.7 mm.

Petiole texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Sparsely pubescent.

Petiole color, upper and lower surfaces.—Close to 145C.

Flower description:

Flower type and habit.—Single salverform flowers; flowers arranged in axillary racemes; flowers face mostly outwardly; freely flowering habit with about two to three flowers per inflorescence.

Natural flowering season.—Plants begin flowering about six weeks after planting; long flowering period, plants flower continuously from early summer to late autumn in Japan.

Flower longevity on the plant.—About seven to ten days; flowers not persistent.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Inflorescence height.—About 14.3 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 17 cm.

Flowers.—Appearance: Flared trumpet, corolla fused and five-parted; flowers roughly star-shaped. Diameter: About 10.9 cm. Depth (length): About 6.7 cm. Throat diameter: About 1.9 cm. Tube length: About 5.7 cm. Tube diameter, mid-section: About 1.6 cm. Tube diameter, base: About 4 mm.

Flower buds.—Height: About 8.6 cm. Diameter: About 1.4 cm. Shape: Lenticular. Color: Close to 46A.

Corolla.—Arrangement/appearance: Single whorl of five petals, fused at the base. Petal length: About 4.9 cm. Petal width: About 3.3 cm. Petal shape: Roughly spatulate. Petal apex: Cuspidate. Petal margin: Entire; undulate, revolute. Petal texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Petal texture, lower surface: Smooth, glabrous. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Petal, when opening and fully opened, upper surface: Brighter than 46A. Petal, when opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to N43A. Throat: Close to 46A; at the base, close to N25A. Tube: Close to N34A.

Corona.—Arrangement/appearance: Single whorl of five sepals. Sepal length: About 9 mm. Sepal width: About 2.3 mm. Sepal shape: Deltoid. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal base: Truncate. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Sepal color, immature and mature, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 144D; towards the margins, close to 184B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 5.6 cm. Diameter: About 2.6 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Strength: Flexible, but strong. Color: Close to 144A.

Pedicels.—Length: About 1.9 cm. Diameter: About 2.4 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Strength: Flexible, but strong. Color: Close to 144A tinted with close to 182A.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity/arrangement: Typically five; filaments fused to corolla; anthers, connivent. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther size: About 7.5 mm by 1.3 mm. Anther color: Close to 18B. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 18C. Pistils: Quantity: Typically one. Pistil length:

About 2.2 cm. Style color: Close to 145D. Stigma shape: Conical. Stigma color: Close to 144C. Ovary color: Close to 145A.

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

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

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have been observed to tolerate wind, rain and temperatures ranging from about 4° C. to about 30° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Mandevilla* plant named 'Sunparakama' as illustrated and described.

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