

(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Jones et al.

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(54) **DIASCIA PLANT NAMED ‘SUNJODIPI’**

(50) Latin Name: *Daiscia hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **Sunjodipi**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Diascia* plant named ‘Sunjo-
dipi’, characterized by its semi-upright and mounding plant
habit; long and strong flowering stems; early and long flow-
ering period; numerous large light red purple-colored flow-
ers; and good garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Diascia hybrida*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘SUNJODIPI’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Diascia* plant, botanically known as *Diascia hybrida*, and
hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Sunjodipi’.

The new *Diascia* plant is a product of a planned breeding
program conducted by the Inventors in St. Brides, Nether-
went, Monmouthshire, United Kingdom. The objective of the
breeding program is to create new *Diascia* plants with long
and strong flowering stems and large attractive flowers.

The new *Diascia* plant originated from a cross-pollination
conducted by the Inventors on Jun. 7, 2008 in St. Brides,
Netherwent, Monmouthshire, United Kingdom with a pro-
prietary selection of *Diascia hybrida* identified as code num-
ber d221, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent and with
a proprietary selection of *Diascia hybrida* identified as code
number d1411, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent.
The new *Diascia* plant was discovered and selected by the
Inventors as a single flowering plant from within the progeny
of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse
environment in St. Brides, Netherwent, Monmouthshire,
United Kingdom on Aug. 20, 2008.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Diascia* plant by vegeta-
tive cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in St.
Brides, Netherwent, Monmouthshire, United Kingdom since
Aug. 20, 2008 has shown that the unique features of this new
Diascia plant are stable and reproduced true to type in suc-
cessive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Diascia* have not been observed under all
possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary
somewhat with variations in environment and cultural prac-
tices such as temperature and light intensity without, how-
ever, any variance in genotype.

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The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are
determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Sunjodipi’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Sunjodipi’
as a new and distinct cultivar of *Diascia* plant:

1. Semi-upright and mounding plant habit.
2. Long and strong flowering stems.
3. Early and long flowering period.
4. Numerous large light red purple-colored flowers.
5. Good garden performance.

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

1. Plants of the new *Diascia* have longer flowering stems
than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Diascia* have larger flowers than plants
of the female parent selection.

Plants of the new *Diascia* can be compared to plants of the
male parent selection. Plants of the new *Diascia* differ pri-
marily from plants of the male parent selection in cold hardi-
ness as plants of the new *Diascia* are more cold hardy than
plants of the male parent selection.

Plants of the new *Diascia* can be compared to plants of the
Diascia barbarae ‘Diastu’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.
13,949. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in St. Brides,
Netherwent, Monmouthshire, United Kingdom, plants of the
new *Diascia* differed primarily from plants of ‘Diastu’ in the
following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Diascia* were semi-upright whereas
plants of ‘Diastu’ were outwardly spreading.
2. Plants of the new *Diascia* were larger than plants of
‘Diastu’.
3. Plants of the new *Diascia* had thicker flowering stems
than plants of ‘Diastu’.
4. Plants of the new *Diascia* had larger leaves than plants of
‘Diastu’.
5. Plants of the new *Diascia* and ‘Diastu’ differed slightly
in flower color.

6. Flower spurs of plants of the new *Diascia* were positioned towards the flower whereas flower spurs of plants of 'Diastu' were positioned away from the flower.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Diascia* plant 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 *Diascia* plant.

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

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

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown in 15-cm containers in an outdoor nursery in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan and under cultural practices typical of commercial *Diascia* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 23° C. and night temperatures averaged 13° C. Plants were four months old when the description was taken and five months old when the photographs 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: *Diascia hybrida* 'Sunjodipi'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Diascia hybrida* identified as code number d221, not patented.

Male or pollen parent.—Proprietary selection of *Diascia hybrida* identified as code number d1411, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About two weeks at 18° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About 18 days at 18° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About two weeks at 18° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About 18 days at 18° C.

Root description.—Fibrous; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Plant form and growth habit.—Semi-upright plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit with numerous lateral branches developing per plant.

Plant height.—About 22.4 cm.

Plant diameter (area of spread).—About 49.5 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 18 cm.

Diameter.—About 2.4 mm.

Internode length.—About 2.75 cm.

Texture.—Sparsely pubescent; longitudinally ridged.

Color.—Close to 143C tinted with close to 182A.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple.

Length.—About 4.2 cm.

Width.—About 2.8 cm.

Shape.—Ovate.

Apex.—Acute.

Base.—Cordate.

Margin.—Serrate.

Texture, upper surface.—Smooth, glabrous.

Texture, lower surface.—Sparsely pubescent.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 137C. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 138B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N137D; venation, close to N137D. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 138B; venation, close to 138B.

Petiole.—Length: About 1.8 mm. Diameter: About 2.5 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 144C.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Large single flowers arranged on terminal racemes; flowers zygomorphic with five lobes fused at the base and spurred; freely flowering habit with about 20 flowers per raceme; flowers face outwardly.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Flowering response and natural flowering season.—Early flowering habit, plants begin flowering about three weeks after planting; plants flower freely and continuously from the spring into the fall in Japan.

Flower longevity.—Flowers last about five days on the plant; flowers not persistent.

Inflorescence height.—About 9.2 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 3.1 cm.

Flower diameter.—About 1.9 cm by 2 cm.

Flower depth.—About 6 mm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 4.9 mm. Diameter: About 5.5 mm. Shape: Spherical. Color: Close to 68C.

Corolla.—Arrangement: Corolla consists of five petals modified into two upright banner petals, two lateral petals and a larger lower lip petal. Banner lobe length: About 6 mm. Banner lobe width: About 9.3 mm. Lateral lobe length: About 6.7 mm. Lateral lobe width: About 7.5 mm. Lower lobe length: About 1 cm. Lower lobe width: About 1.1 cm. Banner and lateral lobes shape: Orbicular. Lower lobe shape: Transversely broadly elliptical. Banner, lateral and lower lobes apex: Rounded. Banner, lateral and lower lobes margin: Entire. Banner, lateral and lower petals texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Spur length: About 5.7 mm. Spur diameter: About 2.9 mm. Spur orientation: Positioned towards the flower or pointed inwardly. Color, banner, lateral and lower petals: When opening, upper surface: Close to 63D; towards the base of the basal petal, close to 7B. When opening, lower surface: Close to 62B; towards the base of the basal petal, close to 7B. Fully opened, upper surface: Lighter than 63D; towards the base of the basal petal, close to 7B; color becoming closer to 69B with development. Fully opened, lower surface: Lighter than 62B; towards the base of the basal petal, close to 7B. Spur: Close to 64D; towards the apex, close to 63B.

Sepals.—Appearance: Five sepals fused into a star-shaped calyx. Length: About 2.7 mm. Width: About 1.3 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, immature and mature, upper surface: 5 Close to 144A. Color, immature and mature, lower surface: Close to 144A.

Peduncles.—Length: About 2.2 cm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Angle: Mostly erect. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 144A. 10

Pedicels.—Length: About 8.9 mm. Diameter: About 0.2 mm. Angle: About 45° from the peduncle axis. Texture: Sparsely pubescent. Color: Close to 178B.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Stamen number per flower: About four. Stamen length: About 2.7 mm. 15 Anther shape: Bi-lobed, elliptic. Anther length: About 1.2 mm. Anther color: Close to 7A. Amount of pollen: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 7A. Gynoecium:

Pistil number per flower: One. Pistil length: About 2.3 mm. Style length: About 1.8 mm. Stigma shape: Orbicular. Stigma color: Close to 145B. Ovary color: Close to 145D.

Seeds and fruits.—Seed and fruit production have not been observed on plants of the new *Diascia*.

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Diascia* have been observed to have good garden performance and to tolerate wind, rain and temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to about 35° C. 10

Pathogen & pest resistance: Plants of the new *Diascia* have not been observed to be resistant to pests and pathogens common to *Diascia* plants.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Diascia* plant named ‘Sunjodipi’ as illustrated and described.

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