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Misato

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

(50) Latin Name: ***Mandevilla hybrida***
Varietal Denomination: **Sunparausupi**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Mandevilla* plant named 'Sunparausupi', characterized by its compact and vining plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit, dense and bushy plant form; dark green-colored leaves; freely flowering habit; long flowering period; and medium-sized pink-colored flowers.

1 Drawing Sheet

Botanical designation: *Mandevilla hybrida.*
Cultivar denomination: 'SUNPARAUSUPI'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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

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 compact, freely-branching and vining *Mandevilla* plants with numerous medium-sized attractive flowers.

The new *Mandevilla* plant originated from a cross-pollination in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan in April, 2006 of a proprietary selection of *Mandevilla hybrida* identified as code number 02M11-1, not patented, as the female, or seed parent with a proprietary selection of *Mandevilla hybrida* identified as code number MH-5, 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, 2007.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Mandevilla* plant by cuttings in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan since October, 2007 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 and cultural practices. 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 'Sunparausupi'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Sunparausupi' as a new and distinct *Mandevilla* plant:

1. Compact and vining plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.
3. Freely branching habit, dense and bushy plant form.
4. Dark green-colored leaves.
5. Freely flowering habit.
6. Long flowering period.
7. Medium-sized pink-colored flowers.

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* are more compact than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have shorter lateral branches with shorter internodes than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* and the female parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the female parent selection have dark red-colored flowers.

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* are not as compact as plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have longer lateral branches with longer internodes than plants of the male parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* and the male parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the male parent selection have pale pink-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of the *Mandevilla* 'Sunpararosta', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 23,213. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in

Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan, plants of the new *Mandevilla* differed from plants of 'Sunpararosta' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* were more compact than plants of 'Sunpararosta'.
2. Plant of the new *Mandevilla* had shorter lateral branches with shorter internodes than plants of 'Sunpararosta'.
3. Flowers of plants of the new *Mandevilla* had ovate-shaped petals whereas flowers of plants of 'Sunpararosta' had orbicular-shaped petals.
4. Flowers of plants of the new *Mandevilla* were lighter pink in color than flowers of plants of 'Sunpararosta'.
5. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* had shorter peduncles and pedicels than plants of 'Sunpararosta'.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Mandevilla* 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 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 'Sunparausupi' grown in a container.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet is a close-up view of a typical flowering plant of 'Sunparausupi'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the late summer and early autumn in 15-cm containers in an outdoor nursery in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan and under cultural practices typical of commercial production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 25° C. and night temperatures averaged 15° C. Plants were six months old when the photographs and detailed 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 hybrida* 'Sunparausupi'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Mandevilla hybrida* identified as code number 02M11-1, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Mandevilla hybrida* identified as code number MH-5, 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.—Compact and vining plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit.

Lateral branch description.—Length: About 80.5 cm. Diameter: About 2.4 mm. Internode length: About 2.4 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 144B.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple.

Length.—About 5.5 cm.

Width.—About 3.5 cm.

Shape.—Elliptic.

Apex.—Cuspidate.

Base.—Obtuse.

Margin.—Entire.

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

Venation pattern.—Pinnate, reticulate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 137B. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 145A. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N137B; venation, close to 143B. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 144A; venation, close to 144D. Petiole length: About 1.5 cm. Petiole diameter: About 1.6 mm. Petiole texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Petiole color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to N144C.

Flower description:

Flower type and habit.—Single salverform flowers arranged in axillary racemes; flowers face upright to outwardly; freely flowering habit with about two to four 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 10.8 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 11.8 cm.

Flowers.—Appearance: Salverform; flared trumpet, corolla fused and five-parted; flowers roughly star-shaped. Diameter: About 8 cm. Depth (length): About 6.9 cm. Throat diameter: About 1.4 cm. Tube length: About 5.3 cm. Tube diameter, mid-section: About 11 mm. Tube diameter, base: About 3.3 mm.

Flower buds.—Height: About 7.1 cm. Diameter: About 1.1 cm. Shape: Lenticular. Color: Close to 63C; mid-section, close to 145C.

Corolla.—Quantity and arrangement: Five petals arranged in a single whorl and fused towards the base into an elongated tube. Petal lobe length: About 3.4 cm. Petal lobe width: About 2.6 cm. Petal lobe shape: Ovate; asymmetrical. Petal lobe apex: Cuspidate. Petal lobe margin: Entire; slightly undulate. Petal lobe texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Petal lobe, when opening, upper surface: Close to 68B. Petal lobe, when opening, lower surface: Close to 65A. Petal lobe, fully opened, upper surface: Close to 65A; color becoming closer to 76C with development. Petal lobe, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 65B. Throat: Close to 13A; at the petal lobe base, close to 73B. Tube: Distally, close to 65C; mid-section, close to NN155A; proximally, close to 181B.

Calyx.—Quantity and arrangement: Five sepals arranged in a single whorl; calyx, star-shaped. Sepal

length: About 9.7 mm. Sepal width: About 2.4 mm. Sepal shape: Deltoid. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal base: Truncate. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Sepal color: When developing, upper surface: Close to 144C. When developing, lower surface: Close to 144D. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to 145B tinted with close to 58A. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 144D.

Peduncles.—Length: About 17.7 cm. Diameter: About 2.2 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Aspect: Obliquely upright. Color: Close to 144A.

Pedicels.—Length: About 1.4 cm. Diameter: About 1.9 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Aspect: Obliquely upright. Color: Close to 176A.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity and arrangement: Typically five; filaments fused to corolla; anthers, connivent. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther size: About 2 mm by 9.5 mm. Anther color: Close to 11B. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 4D. Pistils: Quantity: Typically one. Pistil length: About 3.3 cm. Style color: Close to 145D. Stigma shape: Conical. Stigma color: Close to 144D. Ovary color: Close to 145B.

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

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 'Sunparausupi' as illustrated and described.

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