



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

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(54) **MANDEVILLA PLANT NAMED**  
**‘SUNPARAYOKORE’**

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

(71) Applicant: **Tomoya Misato**, Shiga (JP)

(72) Inventor: **Tomoya Misato**, Shiga (JP)

(73) Assignee: **Suntory Flowers Ltd.**, Tokyo (JP)

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See application file for complete search history.

*Primary Examiner* — Wendy C Haas  
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — C. A. Whealy

(57) **ABSTRACT**  
A new and distinct cultivar of *Mandevilla* plant named ‘Sunparayokore’, 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 dark red-colored flowers.

**1 Drawing Sheet**

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Botanical designation: *Mandevilla hybrida*.  
Cultivar denomination: ‘SUNPARAYOKORE’.

**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 ‘Sunparayokore’.

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 an open-pollination in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan in April, 2006 of a proprietary selection of *Mandevilla hybrida* identified as code number M37-mt1, not patented, as the female, or seed parent with an unknown proprietary selection of *Mandevilla hybrida*, 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 open-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 ‘Sunparay-

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okore’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Sunparayokore’ 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 dark red-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 vining than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have ovate-shaped flower petals whereas plants of the female parent selection have spatulate-shaped flower petals.
3. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* and the female parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the female parent selection have light red purple-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of the *Mandevilla* ‘Sunparacore’, disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 13/374,302. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan, plants of the new *Mandevilla* differed from plants of ‘Sunparacore’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* had longer and thicker lateral branches with longer internodes than plants of ‘Sunparacore’.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* had elliptic-shaped leaves whereas plants of ‘Sunparacore’ had obovate-shaped leaves.
3. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* flowered later than plants of ‘Sunparacore’.
4. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* had smaller flowers than plants of ‘Sunparacore’.



5. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* had longer peduncles than plants of 'Sunparacore'.

#### 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 'Sunparayokore' grown in a container.

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

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the late summer in 18-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 five 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* 'Sunparayokore'.

Parentage:

*Female, or seed, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Mandevilla hybrida* identified as code number M37-mt1, not patented.

*Male, or pollen, parent.*—Unknown proprietary selection of *Mandevilla hybrida*, 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 132 cm. Diameter: About 3.4 mm. Internode length: About 3.6 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; with development, woody. Color: Close to 138A becoming closer to 177B with development.

Foliage description:

*Arrangement.*—Opposite, simple.

*Length.*—About 7.4 cm.

*Width.*—About 3.9 cm.

*Shape.*—Elliptical.

*Apex.*—Mucronate.

*Base.*—Obtuse.

*Margin.*—Entire.

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

*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 147A; venation, close to 146A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 144A; venation, close to 146D.

*Petiole length.*—About 1.2 cm.

*Petiole diameter.*—About 1.6 mm.

*Petiole texture, upper and lower surfaces.*—Smooth, glabrous.

*Petiole color, upper and lower surfaces.*—Close to 144B.

Flower description:

*Flower type and habit.*—Single salverform flowers arranged in axillary racemes; flowers face upright to outwardly; freely flowering habit with about four to five flowers per inflorescence.

*Natural flowering season.*—Plants begin flowering about six weeks after planting; long flowering period, plants flower continuously from 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 10.6 cm.

*Inflorescence diameter.*—About 9.5 cm.

*Flowers.*—Appearance: Salverform; flared trumpet, corolla fused and five-parted; flowers roughly star-shaped. Diameter: About 6.6 cm. Depth (length): About 6.3 cm. Throat diameter: About 1.8 cm. Tube length: About 4.6 cm. Tube diameter, mid-section: About 1.4 cm. Tube diameter, base: About 3.4 mm.

*Flower buds.*—Height: About 7.1 cm. Diameter: About 1.3 cm. Shape: Lenticular. Color: Close to 187A; towards the base, close to 150C.

*Corolla.*—Quantity and arrangement: Five petals arranged in a single whorl and fused towards the base into an elongated tube. Petal lobe length: About 3.2 cm. Petal lobe width: About 3 cm. Petal lobe shape: Ovate. Petal lobe apex: Cuspidate. Petal lobe margin: Entire. Petal lobe texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Color: Petal lobe, when opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 185A. Petal lobe, when opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 187C. Throat: Close to 185A; towards the base, close to 170A. Tube: Close to 185B; towards the base, close to 158B.

*Calyx.*—Quantity and arrangement: Five sepals arranged in a single whorl; calyx, star-shaped. Sepal length: About 7.1 mm. Sepal width: About 2.3 mm. Sepal shape: Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Acuminate. Sepal base: Obtuse. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Sepal color: When developing and fully developed, upper surface: Close to 145C tinted with close to 60A. When developing and fully developed, lower surface: Close to 145D tinted with close to 60A.

*Peduncles.*—Length: About 24 cm. Diameter: About 1.6 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Aspect: Upright to outwardly. Color: Close to 143B.

*Pedicels.*—Length: About 1.9 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Aspect: Obliquely upright. Color: Close to 39A.

*Reproductive organs.*—Stamens: Quantity and arrangement: Typically five; filaments fused to corolla; anthers, connivent. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther size: About 8.6 mm by 0.9 mm. Anther color: Close to 8B. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 8D. Pistils: Quantity: Typically one. Pistil length: About 2.2 cm. Style color: Close to 145C. Stigma shape: Conical. Stigma color: Close to 145C. Ovary color: Close to 144C.

*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 ‘Sunparay-okore’ as illustrated and described.

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