



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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP26,231 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 15, 2015**

(54) **ECHEVERIA PLANT NAMED ‘SAGITTA’**

(50) Latin Name: *Echeveria agavoides*×*E. multicaulis*
Varietal Denomination: **Sagitta**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 85 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/998,399**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 29, 2013**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./373**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./372, 373
See application file for complete search history.

Primary Examiner — Keith O. Robinson

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new cultivar of *Echeveria* plant named ‘Sagitta’ that is
characterized by narrow green leaves with a light green base,
a grey-red tip, fine grey-red margins and yellow flowers.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical classification: *Echeveria agavoides*×*E. multi-*
caulis.

Variety denomination: ‘Sagitta’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Echeveria* plant botanically known as *Echeveria aga-*
voides×*E. multicaulis* and hereinafter referred to by the cul-
tivar name ‘Sagitta’.

‘Sagitta’ originated from the crossing of the female or seed
parent an unnamed proprietary *Echeveria agavoides* cultivar
and the male or pollen parent an unnamed proprietary *Echev-*
eria multicaulis cultivar. The crossing was conducted in 2006
in Kudelstaart, Netherlands. The resulting seeds were subse-
quently planted and grown. The cultivar ‘Sagitta’ was
selected by the inventor in 2008 in a controlled environment
as a single plant within the progeny of the stated cross in a
cultivated area of Kudelstaart, Netherlands.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar ‘Sagitta’ first
occurred by leaf cuttings in 2008 in Kudelstaart, Netherlands.
Since that time, under careful observation, the unique char-
acteristics of the new cultivar have been uniform, stable and
reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual
reproduction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following represent the distinguishing characteristics
of the new *Echeveria* cultivar ‘Sagitta’. These traits in com-
bination distinguish ‘Sagitta’ as a new and distinct cultivar
apart from other existing varieties of *Echeveria* known by the
inventor.

1. *Echeveria* ‘Sagitta’ exhibits green leaves with a light
green base, grey-red tip and a fine grey-red margin.
2. *Echeveria* ‘Sagitta’ exhibits narrow leaves.
3. *Echeveria* ‘Sagitta’ exhibits yellow flowers.

The closest comparison cultivar is the co-pending applica-
tion cultivar *Echeveria* ‘Apus’ (U.S. Plant patent application
Ser. No. 13/998,400). ‘Sagitta’ is distinguishable from ‘Apus’
by the following characteristics:

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1. *Echeveria* ‘Sagitta’ exhibits leaves that are thinner with
a more pointed tip and are greener in color than the
leaves of ‘Apus’. In comparison, the leaves of ‘Apus’ are
thicker with a more rounded tip and are greyer in color
than the leaves of ‘Sagitta’.

‘Sagitta’ is distinguishable from the female parent plant, an
unnamed proprietary *Echeveria agavoides* cultivar, by the
following characteristics:

1. *Echeveria* ‘Sagitta’ exhibits a larger number of leaves
than the number of leaves of the female parent plant.
2. The leaves of ‘Sagitta’ are flatter than the leaves of the
female parent plant. The leaves of the female parent
plant are more curved than the leaves of ‘Sagitta’.

‘Sagitta’ is distinguishable from the male parent plant par-
ent plant, an unnamed proprietary *Echeveria multicaulis* cul-
tivar, by the following characteristics:

1. *Echeveria* ‘Sagitta’ exhibits a more compact habit than
the male parent plant.
2. The male parent plant has a more upright growth habit
than the growth habit of ‘Sagitta’.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying photographs illustrate the distinguish-
ing traits of *Echeveria* ‘Sagitta’.

FIG. 1 shows an overall view of a 16 month old plant.

FIG. 2 shows an enlarged view of the leaves.

FIG. 3 shows an enlarged view of the flowers.

The photographs were taken using conventional tech-
niques and although colors may appear different from actual
colors due to light reflectance it is as accurate as possible by
conventional photographic techniques.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT

The following is a detailed description of the new *Echev-*
eria cultivar named ‘Sagitta’. Data was collected in Kudel-
staart, Netherlands from 16 month old plants grown in a glass
greenhouse in 10.5 cm. diameter containers. The time of year
was Autumn and the temperature range was 18-25 degrees
Centigrade during the day and 12-18 degrees Centigrade at
night. The light level was natural light level. No photoperi-

odic treatments or growth retards were used. Color determinations are in accordance with The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart 2007 edition, except where general color terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. The growing requirements are similar to the species. 'Sagitta' has not been tested under all possible conditions and phenotypic differences may be observed with variations in environmental, climatic, and cultural conditions, however, without any variance in genotype.

Botanical classification: *Echeveria agavoides* × *E. multicaulis* 'Sagitta'.

Annual or perennial: Perennial.

Parentage: 'Sagitta' is a hybrid of the female parent an unnamed proprietary *Echeveria agavoides* cultivar and the male parent an unnamed proprietary *Echeveria multicaulis* cultivar.

Plant type: Pot plant.

Plant shape: Basal rosette, non-branching.

Suitable container size: 7 cm. pots or larger.

Plant height: 7.5 cm.

Plant width: 15.9 cm.

Vigor: Moderate.

Low temperature tolerance: 10° Centigrade.

High temperature tolerance: 40° Centigrade.

Propagation: Leaf cuttings.

Time to initiate roots (summer): 14 days at 20° C.

Time to initiate roots (winter): 21 days at 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted cutting (summer): 120 days at 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted cutting (winter): 150 days at 20° C.

Growth rate: Approximately 1.8 cm. per month.

Crop time: Approximately 5 months.

Root system: Fibrous.

Root color: N155.

Foliage:

Leaf arrangement.—Basal rosette, non-branching.

Compound or single.—Single.

Quantity of leaves per plant.—Average 100.

Leaf shape.—Oblanceolate, slightly carinate.

Leaf apex.—Short apiculate.

Leaf base.—Broad cuneate. Leaf dimensions: 6.9 cm. in length and 1.8 cm. in width.

Leaf thickness.—0.5 cm.

Texture.—Glabrous both surfaces, succulent.

Leaf aspect.—Slightly cupped.

Pubescence.—Absent.

Leaf margin.—Entire.

Venation pattern.—None visible.

Young leaf color (upper surface).—138B, tip 184A.

Young leaf color (lower surface).—138B, tip 184A.

Mature leaf color (upper surface).—137B, base 143A, margins and tip 182A.

Mature leaf color (lower surface).—Varies from 137C to 191A, base 147D, margins and tip 182A.

Leaf attachment.—Sessile.

Flower:

Flower arrangement.—Compound raceme.

Inflorescence dimensions.—7.0 cm. in length and 5.3 cm. in width.

Quantity of flowers per inflorescence.—12.

Quantity of flowers and buds per plant.—Average 78.

Natural flowering season.—Continuous.

Rate of flower opening.—Lower flowers in raceme open first.

Fragrance.—Absent.

Flower bud length.—1.1 cm.

Flower bud diameter.—0.7 cm.

Flower bud shape.—Deltoid.

Bud color.—8B with tip 13A.

Flower aspect.—Outward to drooping.

Flower shape.—Campanulate.

Flower dimensions.—1.2 cm. in diameter and 1.2 cm. in height.

Flower longevity.—5 days.

Number of petals.—6.

Fused or unfused.—Base fused.

Petal shape.—Narrow ovate.

Petal margin.—Entire.

Petal apex.—Acute.

Petal base.—Fused.

Petal texture.—Glabrous both surfaces.

Petal dimensions.—1.2 cm. in length and 0.35 cm. in width.

Petal color when opening (upper side).—12A, base 4B.

Petal color when opening (under side).—12B, tip 13A.

Petal color fully opened (upper side).—12A, base 4B.

Petal color fully opened (under side).—12A, base 4B.

Petal color fading to.—11A, base 155B.

Self-cleaning or persistent.—Self-cleaning.

Sepals:

Number of sepals.—5.

Sepal arrangement.—Rotate.

Sepal shape.—Lanceolate.

Sepal margin.—Entire.

Sepal apex.—Acuminate.

Sepal base.—Cuneate.

Sepal texture.—Glabrous (both surfaces).

Sepal dimensions.—6.5 mm. in length and 2 mm. in width.

Immature sepal color (inner side).—137D.

Immature sepal color (under side).—137D.

Mature sepal color (inner side).—137C.

Mature sepal color (under side).—137D.

Calyx:

Calyx dimensions.—3 mm. in length and 12 mm. in diameter.

Scape:

Scape dimensions.—23.0 cm. in length and 4 mm. in diameter.

Scape angle.—20 degrees.

Scape strength.—Moderately strong.

Scape texture.—Smooth.

Scape color.—148D.

Peduncle:

Peduncle dimensions.—1.4 cm. in length and 2 mm. in diameter.

Peduncle angle.—40 degrees.

Peduncle strength.—Moderately strong.

Peduncle texture.—Smooth.

Peduncle color.—148D.

Pedicels:

Pedicel dimensions.—9 mm. in length and 1.5 mm. in diameter.

Pedicel strength.—Moderate.

Pedicel texture.—Smooth.

Pedicel angle.—40 degrees.

Pedicel color.—144B.

Reproduction organs:

Stamen number.—Average 12.

Anther shape.—Basifixed, narrow ovate.

Anther length.—1.0 mm.
Anther color.—148D.
Filament length.—5.0 mm.
Filament color.—12A.
Amount of pollen.—Moderate.
Pollen color.—157A.
Pistil number.—Average 5.
Pistil length.—3.0 mm.
Stigma shape.—Pointed.
Stigma color.—143A.
Style length.—2 mm.

Style color.—144B.
Ovary color.—157D.
Fruit and seed: Fruit and seed production has not been observed.
5 Disease and pest resistance: Disease and pest resistance has not been observed.

The invention claimed is:
1. A new and distinct variety of *Echeveria* plant named
10 ‘Sagitta’ as described and illustrated.

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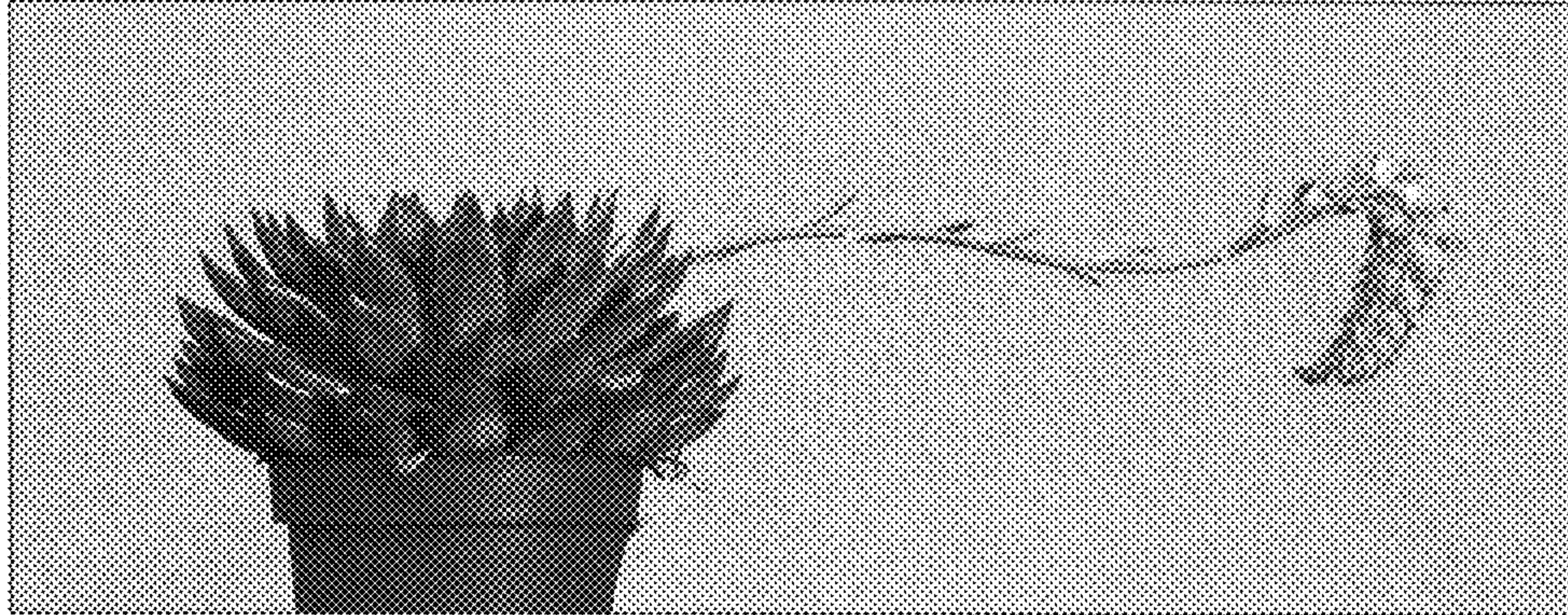


FIG. 1

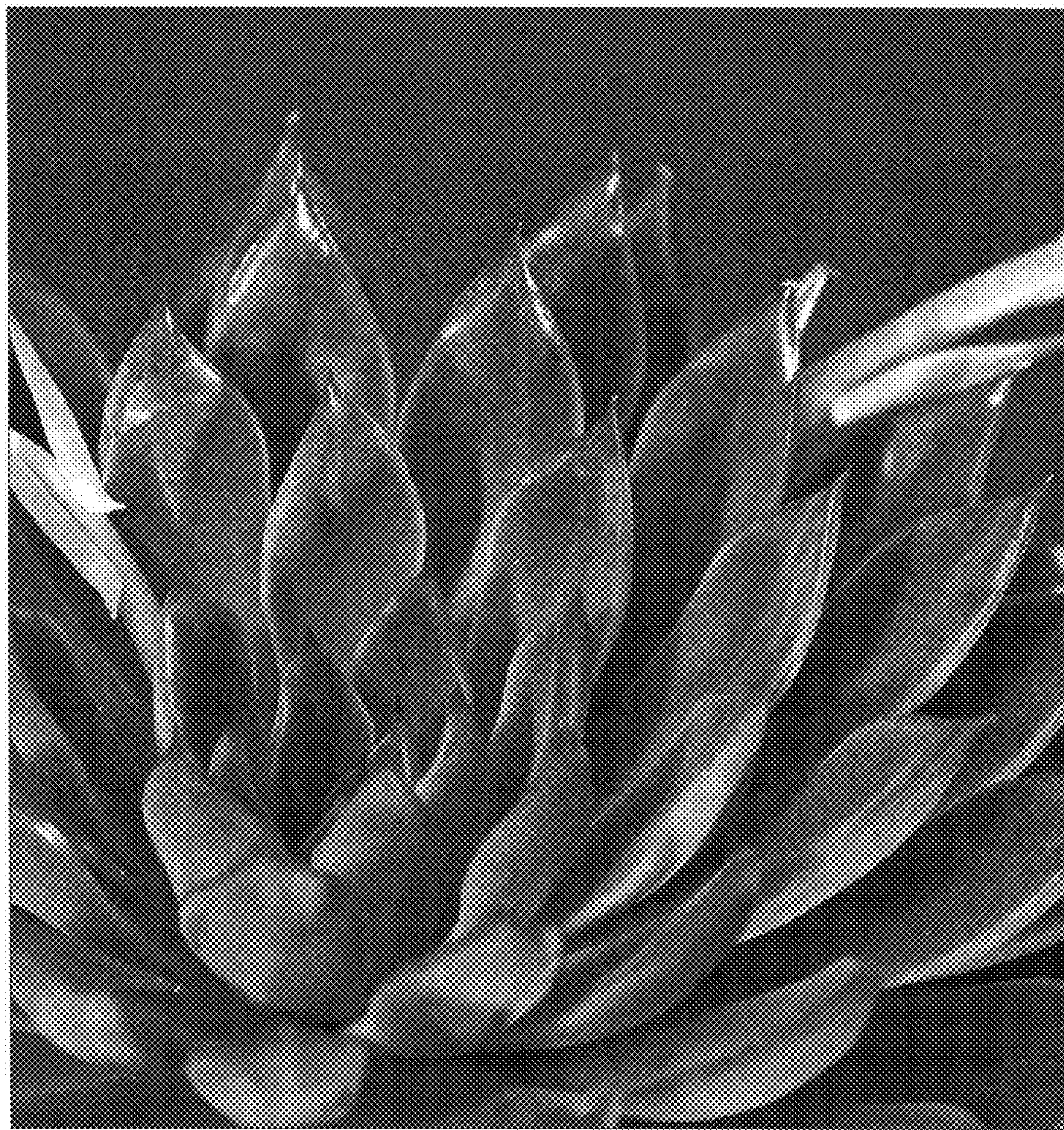


FIG. 2

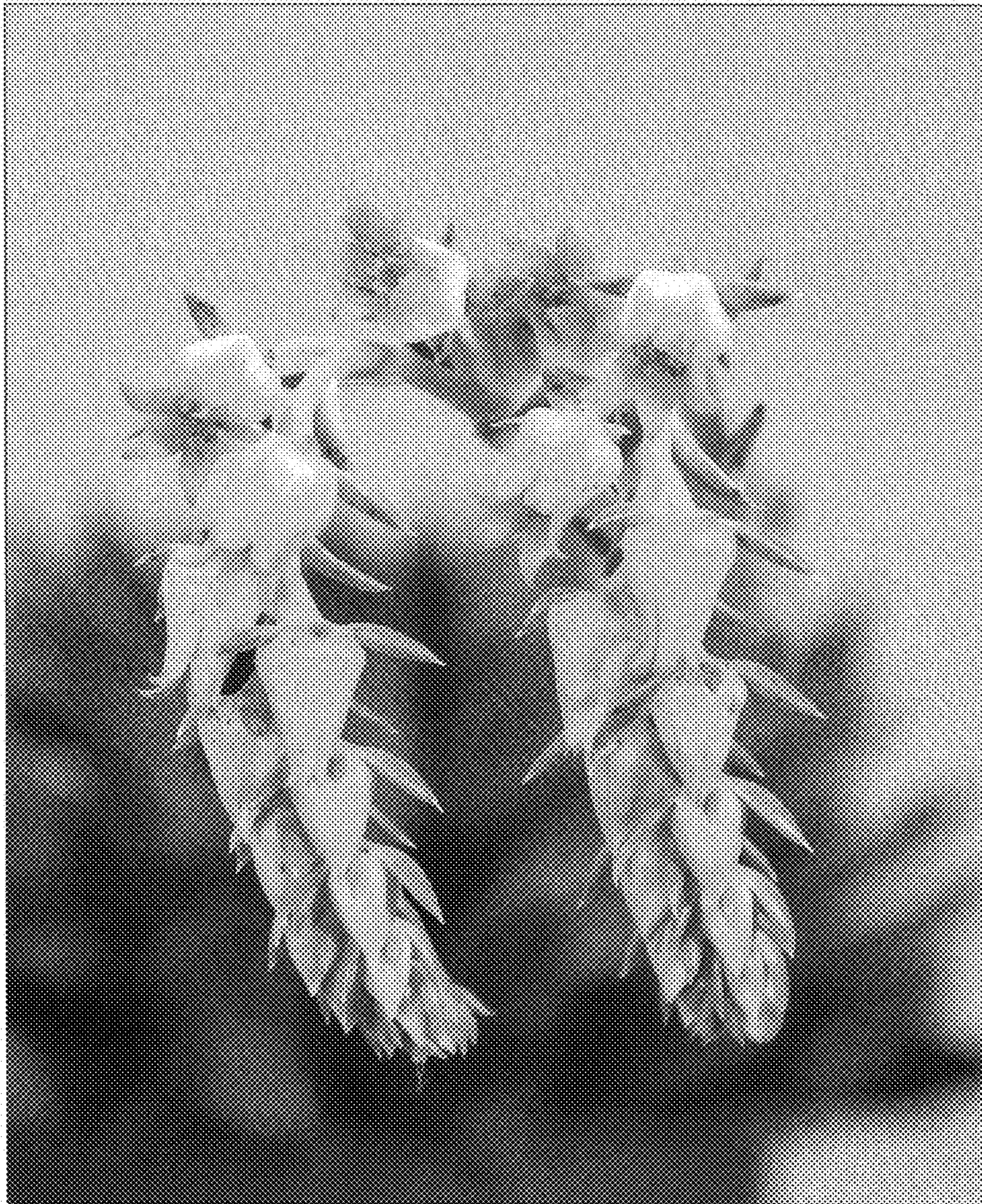


FIG. 3