



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

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(54) **HESPERALOE PLANT NAMED**
‘MSWNPERED’

(50) Latin Name: *Hesperaloe parviflora*
Varietal Denomination: **MSWNPered**

(71) Applicant: **Ronald E. Gass**, Glendale, AZ (US)

(72) Inventor: **Ronald E. Gass**, Glendale, AZ (US)

(73) Assignee: **Camelot Nurseries Inc.**, Glendale, AZ
(US)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(22) Filed: **May 11, 2016**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./263.1**
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

Primary Examiner — Anne Grunberg

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — C. A. Whealy

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Hesperaloe* plant named
‘MSWNPered’, characterized by its relatively compact plant
habit; vigorous growth habit; upright purplish red-colored
peduncles; campanulate bright red-colored flowers; and
good garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

Botanical designation: *Hesperaloe parviflora*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘MSWNPered’.

**CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

Title: *Hesperaloe* Plant Named ‘MSWNPerma’
Applicant: Ronald E. Gass
Filed: May 11, 2016
Serial number: Ser. No. 14/999,471

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Hesperaloe* plant, botanically known as *Hesperaloe*
parviflora and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘MSWN-
Pered’.

The new *Hesperaloe* plant is a product of a planned
breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Glendale,
Ariz. The objective of the breeding program is to develop
new freely flowering *Hesperaloe* plants with unique flower
form and color.

The new *Hesperaloe* plant originated from an open-
pollination of an unnamed selection of *Hesperaloe parvi-
flora*, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with an
unknown selection of *Hesperaloe parviflora*, as the male, or
pollen, parent. The new *Hesperaloe* plant was discovered
and selected by the Inventor on Apr. 1, 2007 as a single
flowering plant within the progeny of the stated open-
pollination in a controlled environment in Glendale, Ariz.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Hesperaloe* plant by
tissue culture since Apr. 10, 2010, in a controlled greenhouse
environment in Waseca, Minn., has shown that the unique
features of this new *Hesperaloe* plant are stable and repro-
duced true to type in successive generations of asexual
reproduction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Hesperaloe* have not been observed
under all possible combinations of environmental conditions

2

and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat
with variations in environmental conditions such as tem-
perature 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 ‘MSWNPered’. These characteristics in combination dis-
tinguish ‘MSWNPered’ as a new and distinct *Hesperaloe*
plant:

1. Relatively compact plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.
3. Upright purplish red-colored peduncles.
4. Campanulate bright red-colored flowers.
5. Good garden performance.

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

1. Plants of the new *Hesperaloe* are more compact than
plants of the female parent selection.
2. Flowers of plants of the new *Hesperaloe* are bright red
in color whereas flowers of plants of the female parent
selection are yellow to salmon or coral in color.

Plants of the new *Hesperaloe* can be compared to plants
of the *Hesperaloe parviflora* ‘MSWNPerma’, disclosed in
U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 14/999,471 filed
concurrently. Plants of the new *Hesperaloe* differ from
plants of ‘MSWNPerma’ primarily in flower color as plants
of ‘MSWNPerma’ produce flowers that are brownish red to
dark purple in color.

Plants of the new *Hesperaloe* can also be compared to
plants of *Hesperaloe funiferaxHesperaloe parviflora*
‘Perfu’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,728. Plants of the
new *Hesperaloe* differ primarily from plants of ‘Perfu’ in
flower color as plants of ‘Perfu’ have pink-colored flowers.
Additionally, plants of the new *Hesperaloe* are more com-
pact than plants of ‘Perfu’.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

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

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

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

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants of the new *Hesperaloe* grown during the spring in one-gallon containers in an outdoor nursery in Glendale, Ariz. and under cultural practices and conditions which closely approximate commercial production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 30° C. to 35° C. and night temperatures ranged from 16° C. to 21° C. Plants were three years old when the photographs and the description were taken. In the 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: *Hesperaloe parviflora* 'MSWNPered'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Unnamed selection of *Hesperaloe parviflora*, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unknown selection of *Hesperaloe parviflora*, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By tissue culture.

Time to initiate roots.—About 56 days.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About 77 days.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About 105 days.

Root description.—Medium in thickness, fibrous; white to brown in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant form and growth habit.—Perennial subshrub; upright plant habit; vigorous growth habit; leaves arranged in a basal rosette with a upright central flower stalk.

Plant height, from soil level to top of inflorescence.—About 108 cm.

Plant height, from soil level to top of foliar plane.—About 40 cm.

Plant diameter (area of spread).—About 62 cm.

Stem description:

Internode length.—About 4 mm.

Aspect.—Upright.

Texture.—Smooth, glabrous.

Color.—Close to 158D; leaves cover the stem.

Leaf description:

Arrangement.—In a basal rosette, whorled; simple; sessile.

Length.—About 45 cm.

Width.—At the apex, about 2 mm; mid-section, about 8 mm; at the base, about 4.7 cm.

Shape.—Lanceolate; concave.

Apex.—Acuminate; apices are sharply pointed.

Base.—Clasping the stem.

Margin.—Entire; filiferous with tough curly fibers.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Smooth, glabrous; rigid and fibrous; longitudinally ridged; succulent.

Venation pattern.—Parallel.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 146D. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 146C. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 146C; at the base, close to NN155A; venation, close to 146C. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 146B; at the base, close to NN155A; venation, close to 146B.

Flower description:

Flower type, arrangement and flowering habit.—Single campanulate flowers with flared flower segment apices; flowers arranged in terminal upright branched racemes; freely flowering habit with about 160 flowers per inflorescence at one time; flowers initially face upright and then face outwardly to slightly drooping with development.

Natural flowering season.—Continuous flowering during the spring and summer in Arizona.

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

Fragrance.—None detected.

Inflorescence length, including peduncle.—About 103 cm.

Inflorescence length, section with flowers.—About 28 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 9 cm.

Flower length.—About 2.3 cm.

Flower diameter.—About 1 cm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 2 cm. Diameter: About 9 mm. Shape: Oblong. Color: Close to 46A.

Flower segments.—Quantity and arrangement: Six segments per flower arranged in two whorls. Length: About 2.1 cm. Width: About 6 mm. Shape: Elliptical. Apex: Acute; flared or reflexed. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; slightly succulent. Color: When opening, inner surface: Close to 53C to 53D. When opening, outer surface: Close to 53B. Fully opened, inner surface: Close to 182A; color does not change with development. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 53B to 53C; color does not change with development.

Peduncles.—Length: About 49 cm. Diameter: About 8 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: Upright. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; slightly glaucous. Color: Close to 183D.

Pedicels.—Length: About 1.7 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: About 45° to 55° from peduncle axis. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 53A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Quantity per flower: About six. Filament length: About 1.1 cm. Filament color: Close to 47C to 47D. Anther shape: Oblong. Anther length: About 4 mm. Anther color: Close to 16C. Amount of pollen: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 15B. Gynoecium: Quantity per flower: One. Pistil length: About 1.8 cm. Style length: About 9 mm. Style color: Close to 54C. Stigma appearance: Rounded. Stigma color: Close to NN155C. Ovary color: Close to 11C.

Seeds.—Seed development has not been observed on plants of the new *Hesperaloe*.
 Garden performance: Plants of the new *Hesperaloe* have been observed to have good garden performance and to tolerate rain, wind and temperatures ranging from about −28° C. to about 48° C.

Pathogen & pest tolerance: Plants of the new *Hesperaloe* have been observed to be tolerant to pathogens and pests common to *Hesperaloe* plants.
 It is claimed:
 1. A new and distinct *Hesperaloe* plant named ‘MSWN-Pered’ as illustrated and described.

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