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SANSEVIERIA PLANT NAMED ‘SUPSAN1607’

(50)

Latin Name: *Sansevieria cylindrica*
Varietal Denomination: SUPSAN1607

(71)

Applicant: Suphatchatwong Innovation Co., Ltd.,
Chonburi (TH)

(72)

Inventor: Thumrong Suphachadiwong,
Bangphra (TH)

(73)

Assignee: Suphatchatwong Innovation Co., Ltd.,
Chonburi (TH)

(*)

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Primary Examiner

— Susan McCormick Ewoldt

(74)

Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Samuel R. McCoy, Jr.

(57)

ABSTRACT
A new and distinct *Sansevieria* plant named ‘SUPSAN1607’
which is characterized by the combination of a compact and
decumbent growth habit, thick succulent foliage with a
lanceolate shape and terete cross-section with axial grooves,
light yellow-green foliage with prominent green mottled
radial bands, and the stability of all characteristics from
generation to generation.

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Drawing Sheets

1

Latin name of the genus and species: The Latin name of
the genus and species of the novel variety disclosed herein
is *Sansevieria cylindrica*.
Variety denomination:
The inventive variety of *Sansevieria* disclosed herein has
been given the variety denomination ‘SUPSAN1607’.

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to the Community Plant
Variety Rights application number 2016/3019, filed Dec. 1,
2016, which is herein incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Parentage: The *Sansevieria* variety ‘SUPSAN1607’ origi-
nated as a seedling selection from the controlled pollination
of the proprietary seed parent, *Sansevieria cylindrica*
‘MXJRM0066’ (not patented), with the proprietary pollen
parent, *Sansevieria cylindrica* ‘MXU1806H66’ (not pat-
ented). Both parents were developed by, and are owned by,
the inventor and were never commercially released. Said
crossing was conducted by the inventor in a small, netted
greenhouse in Chonburi, Thailand in January of 2011. Seeds
from said cross were harvested, then germinated, and the
resulting seedlings were grown to a mature size in order to
evaluate for a desirable combination of commercial charac-
teristics. In December of 2012, one candidate plant was
observed to exhibit a unique growth habit and leaf color-
ation. After confirmation of the distinctness and stability of
the characteristics first observed, the inventor selected the
new *Sansevieria* cultivar, ‘SUPSAN1607’, for commercial
introduction.

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Asexual Reproduction: Asexual reproduction of
‘SUPSAN1607’ by way of harvesting vegetative ground
shoots was first initiated in December of 2012 at Chonburi,
Thailand. Access to all plants was restricted, as plants were
kept in a greenhouse not open to the public. Through
subsequent propagation of vegetative ground shoots, five
generations have been reproduced which have shown that
the unique features of this cultivar are stable and reproduced
true to type.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar ‘SUPSAN1607’ has not been observed under
all possible environmental conditions and the phenotype
may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as
temperature, day length, and light intensity, without, how-
ever, any variance in genotype. The following traits have
been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the
unique characteristics of ‘SUPSAN1607’. These character-
istics in combination distinguish ‘SUPSAN1607’ as a new
and distinct *Sansevieria* cultivar:
1. *Sansevieria* ‘SUPSAN1607’ exhibits a compact,
equitant, and decumbent growth habit; and
2. *Sansevieria* ‘SUPSAN1607’ exhibits a vertically flat-
tened, fan-shaped plant form; and
3. *Sansevieria* ‘SUPSAN1607’ exhibits thick, succulent
foliage with a lanceolate shape and terete cross-section
with axial grooves; and
4. *Sansevieria* ‘SUPSAN1607’ exhibits light yellow-
green foliage with prominent green mottled radial
bands.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1 illustrates, as nearly true as it is reasonably
possible to make the same in color photographs of this type,

an exemplary plant of ‘SUPSAN1607’ grown in a commercial greenhouse in Chonburi, Thailand. This plant is approximately 12 months old, shown planted in an 8 cm container.

FIG. 2 illustrates, as nearly true as it is reasonably possible to make the same in color photographs of this type, the typical foliage of ‘SUPSAN1607’.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT

The following observations and measurements, made in October of 2017, describe averages from a sample set of six specimens of 12 month old ‘SUPSAN1607’ plants grown in 8 cm containers, at a commercial greenhouse in Chonburi, Thailand. The plants were grown using conventional greenhouse production protocols for *Sansevieria* plants which consisted of overhead irrigation, 50% shade cloth, and no fertilizer. No photoperiodic or chemical treatments were given to the plants.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that certain characteristics will vary with older or, conversely, with younger plants. ‘SUPSAN1607’ has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. Where dimensions, sizes, colors and other characteristics are given, it is to be understood that such characteristics are approximations or averages set forth as accurately as practicable. The phenotype of the variety may differ from the descriptions set forth herein with variations in environmental, climatic and cultural conditions. Color notations are based on *The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart*, The Royal Horticultural Society, London, 2015 (sixth edition).

A botanical description of ‘SUPSAN1607’ and comparisons with the parents and most similar commercial variety of *Sansevieria* are provided below.

Plant description:

Growth habit.—Monopodial perennial; equitant; with a decumbent orientation.

Plant form.—Vertically flattened, fan-shaped.

Average height.—12.6 cm.

Plant spread.—19.9 cm at the narrowest point, and 20.9 cm at the widest point.

Plant vigor.—Moderate.

Growth rate.—Moderate.

Propagation type.—Division of vegetative ground shoots; harvesting ground shoots from the mother plant.

Propagation details.—The time needed to root a shoot division is approximately 2 to 3 months with temperatures ranging from approximately 17 to 40 degrees Celsius.

Disease resistance.—Plants have not been observed to be susceptible or resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Sansevieria*.

Environmental tolerances.—Adapt to, at least, USDA Zones 10 and 12 and temperatures as high as 40 degrees Celsius; moderate tolerance to rain; moderate to high tolerance to wind.

Root system:

General.—Moderately dense and moderately branched rooting; roots are slightly fibrous.

Distribution in the soil profile.—Shallow to moderately deep.

Diameter of roots.—0.15 cm on average.

Texture.—Smooth; no root hairs.

Color.—Greyed-yellow, nearest to RHS 161C.

Stem:

Branching habit.—Monopodial, equitant; decurrent leaf bases form the stem.

Number of primary (main) stems per plant.—One.

Number of secondary (lateral) branches per plant.—None.

Appearance and shape.—Round; succulent.

Length.—The decurrent leaf bases collectively have an average length of 7.2 cm.

Diameter.—The decurrent leaf bases collectively have an average diameter of 2.1 cm.

Internode length.—0.5 cm.

Attitude.—At an approximate angle of 50 degrees from vertical.

Texture and luster.—Glabrous and matte.

Strength.—Very strong.

Color, juvenile.—When developing, the stem is not visible; decurrent leaf bases form the stem.

Color, mature.—Green, nearest to RHS NN137A; leaf scars are greyed-white, nearest to RHS 156B.

Color at the internode.—Green, nearest to RHS NN137A.

Foliage:

Arrangement.—Distichous.

Attachment.—Decurrent.

Division.—Simple.

Quantity.—14.

Attitude.—Outward; at an average angle of 65 degrees to vertical; lower leaves at an average angle of negative 65 degrees from vertical.

Lamina.—Dimensions — 10.8 cm long and 1.9 cm wide. Thickness — Approximately 2.5 cm. Shape of blade — Lanceolate in outline. Cross-section — Terete. Aspect — Nearly straight. Apex — Acute with a slightly papery tip on older leaves, which is colored greyed-white, nearest to RHS 156C. Base — Decurrent. Margin — Leaves are terete so there are no margins, with the exception of the leaf base; leaf base margins are entire. Texture of upper surface — Glabrous; succulent; axially grooved with 9 undeeep grooves. Texture of lower surface — Glabrous; succulent; axially grooved with 9 undeeep grooves. Luster of the upper surface — Very slightly glossy. Luster of the lower surface — Very slightly glossy. Color — Juvenile foliage, upper surface — Green, nearest to RHS 138B, with mottled radial bands colored green, nearest to RHS 139A. Juvenile foliage, lower surface — Nearest to a mixture of green, RHS 138D, and greyed-green, RHS 193A, with mottled radial bands colored green, nearest to RHS 143A. Mature foliage, upper surface — Green, nearest to a mixture of RHS 138A and 138B, with mottled radial bands colored green, nearest to RHS 139A; base is green, nearest to RHS NN137C. Mature foliage, lower surface — Green, nearest to a mixture of RHS 138A and 138B, with mottled radial bands colored green, nearest to RHS 139A; base is green, nearest to RHS NN137C; margins of the decurrent base are a translucent green-white, nearest to RHS 157B. Venation — Pattern — Parallel. Color, upper surface — Nearest to a combination of green, RHS NN137A, and yellow-green, RHS 147A. Color, lower surface — Nearest to a combination of green, RHS NN137A, and yellow-green, RHS 147A.

Petiole.—No petioles present, leaves are decurrent.

Inflorescence: No flowering has been observed to date.

Comparisons with the Parent Plants

Plants of the new cultivar ‘SUPSAN1607’ differ from the seed parent, *Sansevieria cylindrica* ‘MXJRM0066’ (not patented), by the characteristics described in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Characteristic	‘SUPSAN1607’	‘MXJRM0066’
Rate of growth.	Slower growing than ‘MXJRM0066’.	Faster growing than ‘SUPSAN1607’.
Growth habit.	More compact than ‘MXJRM0066’.	Less compact than ‘SUPSAN1607’.
Foliage length.	Shorter than ‘MXJRM0066’.	Longer than ‘SUPSAN1607’.
Foliage thickness.	Thicker than ‘MXJRM0066’.	Thinner than ‘SUPSAN1607’.
General coloration of the foliage.	Lighter green.	Darker green.
Occurrence of the color pattern on the foliage.	Greater number of green mottled radial bands.	Fewer green mottled radial bands.

Plants of the new cultivar ‘SUPSAN1607’ differ from the pollen parent, *Sansevieria cylindrica* ‘MXU1806H66’ (not patented), by the characteristics described in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Characteristic	‘SUPSAN1607’	‘MXU1806H66’
Growth habit.	More compact than ‘MXU1806H66’.	Less compact than ‘SUPSAN1607’.
Rate of growth.	Faster growing than ‘MXU1806H66’.	Slower growing than ‘SUPSAN1607’.
Foliage length.	Shorter than ‘MXU1806H66’.	Longer than ‘SUPSAN1607’.
Foliage thickness.	Thicker than ‘MXU1806H66’.	Thinner than ‘SUPSAN1607’.

TABLE 2-continued

Characteristic	‘SUPSAN1607’	‘MXU1806H66’
General coloration of the foliage.	Darker green.	Lighter green.

Comparison with the Most Similar *Sansevieria* Cultivar Known to the Inventor

Plants of the new cultivar ‘SUPSAN1607’ are most similar to the commercial cultivar, *Sansevieria cylindrica* ‘SAN201202’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 24,457). A comparison of ‘SUPSAN1607’ with ‘SAN201202’ is described in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Characteristic	‘SUPSAN1607’	‘SAN201202’
Growth habit.	More compact than ‘SANS201202’.	Less compact than ‘SUPSAN1607’.
Foliage shape.	Lanceolate; terete.	Linear; terete.
Foliage length.	Shorter than ‘SANS1202021’.	Longer than ‘SUPSAN1607’.
Foliage thickness.	Thicker than ‘SAN201202’.	Thinner than ‘SUPSAN1607’.
General coloration of the foliage.	Darker green.	Lighter green.
Prominence of leaf venation.	More prominent.	Less prominent.

That which is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Sansevieria* plant named ‘SUPSAN1607’, substantially as described and illustrated herein.

* * * * *

FIG. 1

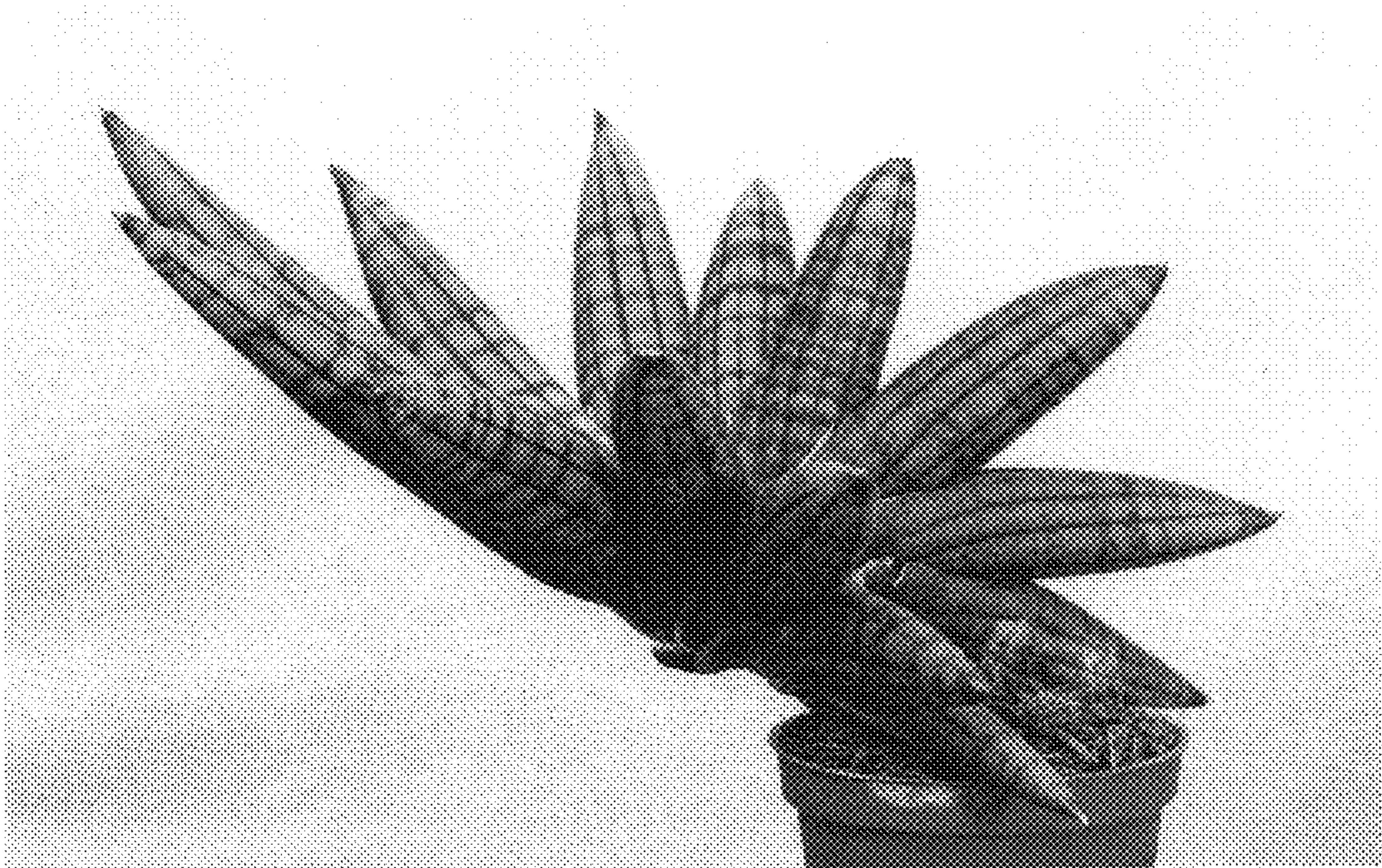


FIG. 2

