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

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(54) ***PHALAENOPSIS* ORCHID PLANT NAMED 'SUNSHOWER'**

(50) Latin Name: ***Phalaenopsis hybrida***
Varietal Denomination: **Sunshower**

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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 0 days.

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 29, 2016 (NL) ..... PBR OPS1328

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A01H 5/02 (2018.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./311**
CPC ***A01H 5/02*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./311
CPC ... A01H 5/02; A01H 5/00; A01H 5/08; A01H 6/62
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PP28,842 P3 * 1/2018 Schoone Plt./311
2018/0092271 P1 * 3/2018 Schoone Plt./311

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct *Phalaenopsis* plant named 'Sunshower' particularly characterized by flowers which are yellow/green; plants which may be propagated economically and uniformly using tissue culture; plants which produce more than one inflorescence; long and sturdy inflorescences; and relatively short, dark-green foliage.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Latin name of the genus and species of the plant claimed: *Phalaenopsis hybrida.*

Variety denomination: 'Sunshower'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Phalaenopsis* plant, botanically known as *Phalaenopsis* of the Orchidaceae family, and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name 'Sunshower'.

Phalaenopsis comprises a genus of about 55 species of herbaceous perennials many of which, or the hybrids thereof, are suitable for cultivation in the home or greenhouse. *Phalaenopsis* is predominantly epiphytic or rock-dwelling, and is native to tropical Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Oceania. The species typically has 2-ranked, fleshy, oblong or elliptic leaves affixed to a short central stem (monopodial growth), which vary in size from 5 to 8 inches to over 2 feet. The leaves may be entirely green or mottled with silver grey.

Phalaenopsis orchids, often referred to as 'Moth Orchids' in the horticultural trade, are frequently used to furnish cut flowers for the florist trade or sold as flowering potted-plants for home or interiorscape.

Phalaenopsis produces upright or pendent lateral racemes, often with many showy flowers which open in succession beginning with the lowermost. The flowers possess three sepals and three petals; the lateral ones being alike. The lowermost petal, called the labellum, is three-

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lobed and is often more brightly-colored than the other flower segments. Flower colors include various shades of pink, white, yellow and red-brown.

Phalaenopsis orchids are typically propagated from seeds. Asexual propagation of *Phalaenopsis* is often done from off-shoots which frequently arise from the lower bracts of the inflorescence. The resulting plants are detached from the mother plant and may be planted in a suitable substrate.

The new *Phalaenopsis* 'Sunshower' is a product of a controlled breeding program conducted by the inventor, René Schoone, in Strengweg, Heemskerk, The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a new *Phalaenopsis* cultivar particularly characterized by its attractive and unique colored flowers, economical propagation via tissue culture, rapid growth, and a plant dimension suitable for packaging and shipping to the market.

The new *Phalaenopsis* 'Sunshower' originated from a cross made by the inventor in 2003 in Strengweg, Heemskerk, The Netherlands. The female or seed parent is the *Phalaenopsis* cultivar designated Brother Passat', unpatented. The male or pollen parent is the *Phalaenopsis* cultivar designated 'Emeraude', unpatented. The new *Phalaenopsis* 'Sunshower' was discovered and selected by the inventor as a single flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross in a controlled environment in 2011 in Strengweg, Heemskerk, The Netherlands.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Phalaenopsis* cultivar by tissue culture (mericloning) was first performed in November, 2011 in Cieweg 13, Heemskerk, The Netherlands, and

has demonstrated that the combination of characteristics as herein disclosed for the new cultivar are firmly fixed and retained through successive generations of asexual reproduction. The new cultivar asexually reproduces true-to-type.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be unique characteristics of 'Sunshower', which in combination distinguish this *Phalaenopsis* as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. flowers which are yellow/green.
2. plant produces more than one inflorescence;
3. plants may be propagated economically and uniformly using tissue culture;
4. inflorescences are long and sturdy; and
5. relatively short, dark-green foliage.

In comparison with the parental cultivars of 'Sunshower', the flowers of the female parent 'Brother Passat' are yellow and of the same size as 'Sunshower'. The flowers of the male parent 'Emeraude' are white and larger than the flowers of 'Sunshower'.

Presently, the commercial cultivar to which 'Sunshower' can be meaningfully compared is 'Zahara', U.S. patent application Ser. No. 28,842. 'Zahara', U.S. patent application Ser. No. 28,842 is lighter yellow/green and 'Zahara' has less red/purple spotting on the callosities and more striping at the base of the lateral lobes than 'Sunshower'. The depth of the tube created by the lateral lobes in 'Zahara' is 27 mm, while with 'Sunshower' it is 15 mm. Also 'Zahara', U.S. patent application Ser. No. 28,842 is larger in size than 'Sunshower'

An other commercial cultivar to which 'Sunshower' can be meaningfully compared is 'FLOR352635, U.S. 2018/0092271 P1. The petals and sepals of 'FLOR352635' are yellow, while the petals and sepals of 'Sunshower' are more yellow/green. The midlobe of 'FLOR352635' has more yellow and less white than the midlobe of 'Sunshower'.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Phalaenopsis* 'Sunshower' showing the colors as true as is reasonably possible with 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 color of 'Sunshower'.

FIG. **1** shows a side view perspective of a typical flowering plant of 'Sunshower' in a 12 cm pot, at 16 months of age.

FIG. **2** shows a close-up view of the typical flower of 'Sunshower'.

FIG. **3** shows a close-up view of the typical leaves of 'Sunshower'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The new *Phalaenopsis* cultivar 'Sunshower' has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype of the new cultivar may vary with variations in environment such as temperature, light intensity, and day length without any change in the genotype of the plant.

The aforementioned photographs, together with the following observations, measurements and values describe plants of 'Sunshower' as grown in a greenhouse in Strengweg, Heemskerk, The Netherlands, under conditions which closely approximate those generally used in commercial practice. Initially, the ideal temperature to grow plants of 'Sunshower' is 27° C. during the day and at night. Then, during the flowering phase of 'Sunshower', the ideal growing temperature is 20-22° C. during the day and 18° C. at night. Light levels for growing 'Sunshower' are a minimum of 5,000 lux and a maximum of 10,000 lux. A balanced fertilizer with level of 200 ppm N, 87 ppm P, 168 ppm K is applied. Duration of growth of 'Sunshower' from potting size is between 10 and 14 months.

Color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart (R.H.S.), 2007 edition, except where general colors of ordinary significance are used. Color values were taken under daylight conditions at approximately noon in Zaandammerweg, Assendelft, The Netherlands. The age of the 'Sunshower' plants described is 12 months after potting.

Classification:

Botanical.—Phalaenopsis hybrida.

Parentage:

Female or seed parent.—Phalaenopsis cultivar designated 'Brother Passat', unpatented.

Male or pollen parent.—Phalaenopsis cultivar designated 'Emeraude', unpatented.

Propagation:

Type.—Tissue culture.

Rooting habit and description.—Fleshy; approximately 4 mm-7 mm wide and greyed/green in color (RHS 190B); freely branching. It takes 12 weeks for plants growing in tissue culture to initiate roots.

Plant:

Size at maturity.—Height (from bottom of pot to highest flower): about 60 cm. Spread: about 35-50 cm.

Growth habit.—Standard; green leaves (RHS N137A) and a relatively normal raceme.

Vigor.—Moderate.

Crop time.—Following asexual propagation, at about 26 weeks 2 leaves appear; at about 30 weeks 3-4 leaves appear; after a cold treatment of about 4-8 weeks at a temperature of about 19° C. about 1-3 racemes with flowers appear.

Foliage:

Quantity per plant.—About 6-8 leaves are produced before flowering.

Arrangement and attachment.—Alternate/clasping.

Overall shape of leaf.—Oval; the tip is blunt and asymmetric.

Texture (upper & underside).—Smooth and leathery.

Pubescence.—None.

Mature leaf length.—About 18 cm.

Mature leaf width.—About 8 cm.

Mature leaf thickness.—About 2 mm.

Mature leaf color.—Upper side: green (RHS N137A). Under side: green (RHS 137B) with at some parts a brown haze (RHS N200A).

Leaf base.—Acute.

Margin.—Entire.

Venation.—Pattern: parallel. Color of midvein: upper side: green (RHS N137A). under side: green (RHS 137B).

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Upright to slightly pendant, racemose inflorescence with bilaterally symmetrical flowers that open in succession beginning with the lowermost flower.

Raceme:

Quantity per plant.—About 1 to 3.

Number of flowers per raceme.—About 8-12.

Length.—About 35 cm.

Diameter.—About 40 cm.

Peduncle:

Length.—About 25 cm.

Diameter.—About 5 mm.

Strength.—Strong.

Aspect.—Upright.

Texture.—Glabrous and smooth.

Color.—Green (RHS 137A) with some yellow/green (146C).

Buds.—Height (from base to tip): about 25 mm. Diameter (at midpoint): about 15 mm. Shape: asymmetric oval. Color: yellow/green (RHS 144C). Orientation: same as flowers (forward facing).

Flowering time.—For an untreated plant (flowering plant that has not undergone cold-treatment where the plant grows at a temperature of 18° C. to 19° C. for about 4 to 8 weeks after a period of about 30 weeks at a temperature of 25° C.), 1-3 racemes appear with flower buds and flowers. First flowers can be expected approximately 4 to 6 months after planting a plant with a leaf diameter of 3 to 5 cm. Flowers persistent.

Flowering longevity.—On the plant: about 4 to 6 months; lastingness of cut flowers: has not been observed.

Fragrance.—No fragrance.

Flower.—Rate of opening: Flowers fully opened about 2 to 3 days after petal and sepal separation. Orientation at opening: slanted upward and outward. Shape: Typical shape of *Phalaenopsis*; see FIG. **2**. Size (of single bloom): Height: about 90 mm. Diameter: about 100 mm. Quantity and arrangement: three petals and three sepals. Arrangement of petals are free, not touching. Petals are more pronounced than sepals.

Petals.—Arrangement: Inner whorl comprises 3 petals: 2 lateral petals and a labellum. 2 lateral petals: Overall shape: broadly ovate and weakly cupped. Apex: rounded. Margin: entire and weakly undulate. Base: broadly ovate. Length: about 50 mm. Width: about 48 mm. Texture: Upper surface: smooth and satiny. Under surface: smooth and satiny. Color (when fully opened): upper side: yellow/green (RHS 145C and RHS 145D) and closer to the edges green/white (RHS 157D). Under side: yellow/green (RHS 145C and RHS 145D) with a green/white haze (RHS 157C). Labellum: Overall shape: 3-lobed with 2 prominent callosities at central junction of the lateral lobes and base of the midlobe. Lateral lobes of labellum fold upward about the column; the midlobe extends forward and is terminated by 2 stub appendages at the apex. Lateral lobes of the labellum are ovate in shape while the midlobe is triangular with a bump and a rib on it. Margin of the midlobe and lateral lobes: entire and weakly undulate. Apex of the midlobe and lateral lobes: rounded. Length midlobe: about 24 mm. Width midlobe (not flattened): about 20 mm. Length lateral lobe: about 20 mm. Width lateral lobe (not flattened): about 15 mm. Depth of tube created by lateral lobes of labellum: about 15 mm. Texture of midlobe and laterallobes: Upper & under surface: smooth and satiny. Color (when fully opened): Mid lobe, upper side: main color is white (RHS NN155D). At the upper part yellow/green (RHS 1A). At the base in the center a few small red/purple spots (RHS 59A). Under side: white (RHS NN155D) with some yellow/green at the edges (RHS 1A). Lateral lobes, upper side: Main color is white (RHS NN155D). At the base a yellow haze (RHS 3B) and a moderate amount of red/purple spots (RHS 60A). At the lower edge yellow (RHS 3B). Under side: Main color is white (RHS NN155D). and the bottom edge is yellow (RHS 12B). Cirrhi: about 4 mm. color: white (RHS NN155D). Pestle (Callosities): Length: about 5 mm. Width (not flattened): about 5 mm. Color: At the base white (RHS NN155C). At the top and sides yellow (RHS 12A) with red/purple spots and stripes (RHS 61A).

Sepals.—Arrangement: Outer whorl comprises 3 sepals, one dorsal and two lateral sepals. Overall shape: elliptical and weakly cupped. Margin: entire and weakly undulate. Length: about 45 mm. Width: about 32 mm. Apex: rounded; dorsal has a notch. Texture: Upper and under surface: smooth and satiny. Color (when fully opened): Upper side, dorsal: yellow green (RHS 145B and RHS 145C) with some green/white (RHS 157D). Lateral: yellow/green (RHS 145A and RHS 145C). Under side, dorsal: yellow/green (RHS 145A) with closer to the edges a lighter yellow/green (RHS 145D). Lateral: yellow/green (RHS 145A) with at the edges yellow/green (RHS 145D).

Pedicel.—Length: about 35 mm. Diameter: about 4 mm. Texture: glabrous and smooth. Color: yellow/green (RHS 145B) with yellow/green (RHS 145A).

Reproductive organs:

Arrangement.—The stamens, style and stigmas are fused into a single, short structure called the column, possessing one terminal anther with pollen grains united into a pollinia, which are covered by an anther cap. The stigma is located under the column behind the pollinia. The ovary is inferior with three carpels present. The plant has not produced seed.

Column.—Length: about 8 mm. Diameter: about 3 mm. Color: yellow/green (RHS 145C).

Pollinia.—Quantity: two. Diameter: about 2 mm. Color: yellow/orange (RHS 23A).

Ovary.—Length: about 4 mm. Diameter: about 5 mm. Color: white (RHS NN155C).

Disease/pest resistance/susceptibility: No specific resistance or susceptibility observed.

Temperature tolerance: Tolerant to a low temperature of about 15° C. and to a high temperature about 30° C.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct *Phalaenopsis* plant named 'Sunshower', as illustrated and described herein.

* * * * *

FIG. 1

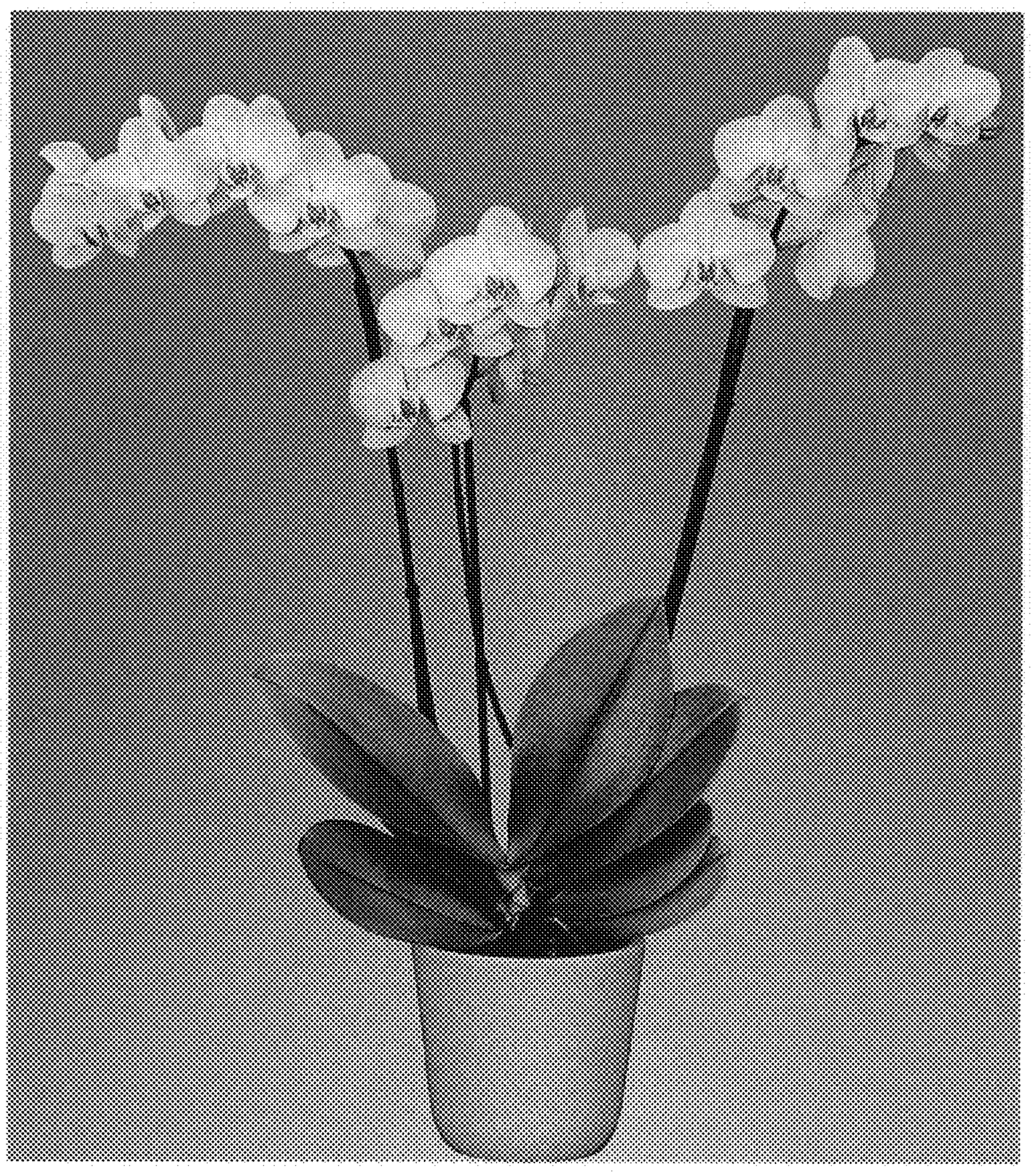

FIG. 2

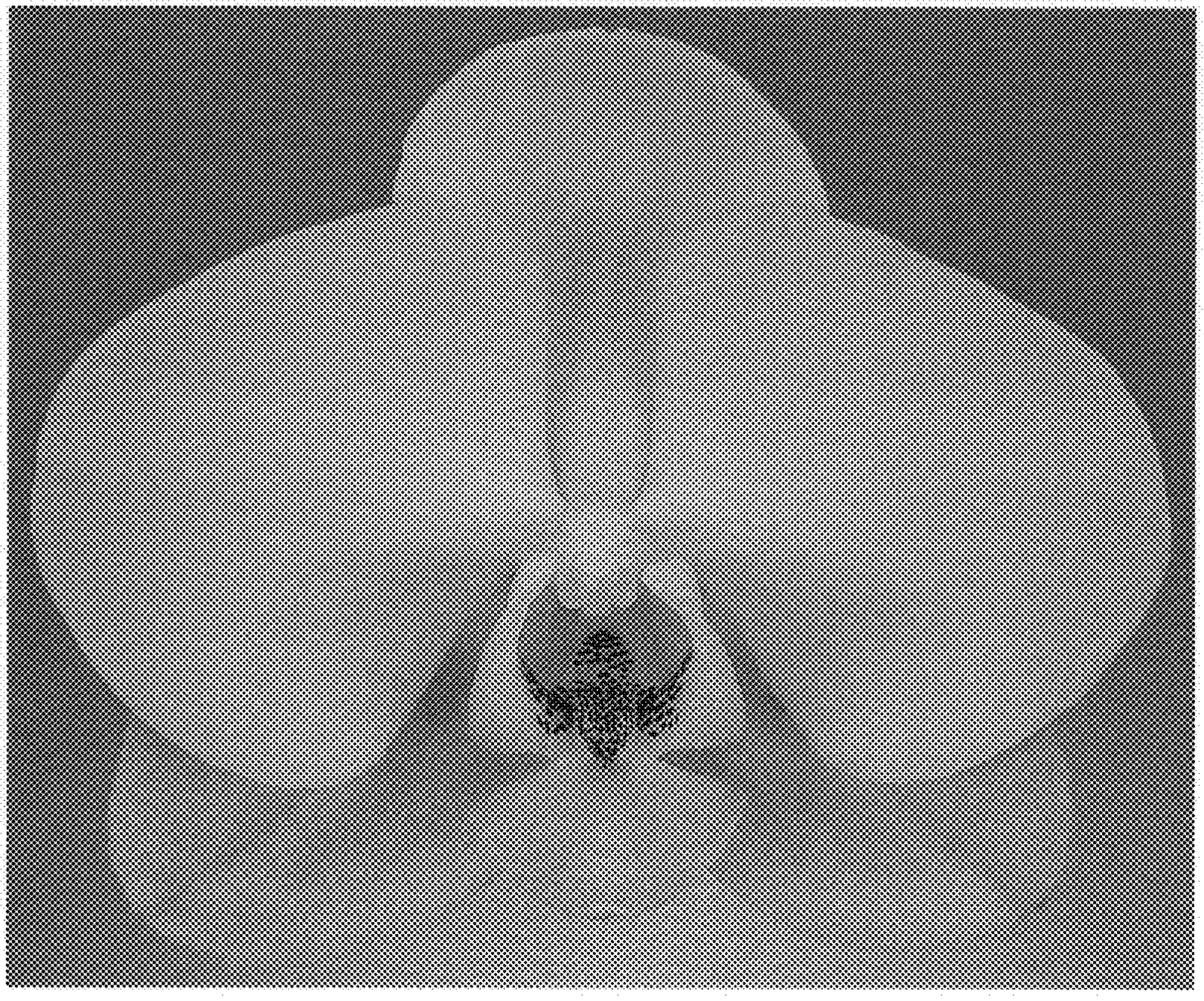

FIG. 3