



US00PP35708P2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP35,708 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 26, 2024**

(54) **GASTERALOE PLANT NAMED**
‘OVROCKS10’

(50) Latin Name: *Aloe aristata* x *Gasteria carinata*,
x *Gasteraloe beguinii*
Varietal Denomination: **OVROCKS10**

(71) Applicant: **Ovata B.V.**, Bleiswijk (NL)

(72) Inventor: **Johannes Hendrikus Adrianus**
Ammerlaan, Bleiswijk (NL)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **18/445,503**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 5, 2023**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/12 (2018.01)
A01H 6/00 (2018.01)

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

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

Primary Examiner — Susan McCormick Ewoldt

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Samuel R. McCoy, Jr.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct x *Gasteraloe* plant named
‘OVROCKS10’ which is characterized by dark green foliage
that is moderately to densely covered with very light greyed-
green protuberances arranged in highly irregular transverse
lines, abaxial foliar protuberances that coalesce into a solid
mass distally, foliage that is broadly margined with light
greyed-green, and finely dentate margins with very light
greyed-green teeth. The new variety has shown to be uni-
form and stable in the resulting generations from asexual
propagation.

2 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 *Aloe aristata* x *Gasteria carinata*, which is synonymous
with the nothogenus and species, x *Gasteraloe beguinii*.

Variety denomination: The inventive variety of x *Gaster-*
aloe disclosed herein has been given the variety denomina-
tion ‘OVROCKS10’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Parentage: ‘OVROCKS10’ originated as a naturally
occurring, whole-plant mutation of x *Gasteraloe* ‘Flow’ (not
patented). The inventor of ‘OVROCKS10’ is a commercial
ornamental plant producer and regularly discovers muta-
tions of x *Gasteraloe* at his greenhouse operation in
Bleiswijk, The Netherlands. For said mutations which seem
to exhibit commercial potential, cuttings are taken to pro-
duce trial plants which are subsequently grown for evalua-
tion.

Discovered in July of 2016, the variety now called
‘OVROCKS10’ was noted for its foliage which was densely
covered with light greyed-green foliar protuberances,
coalescing into a solid mass distally on the abaxial leaf
surface, and broad light greyed-green dentate margins. At
the time of discovery, cuttings were taken, and the resulting
plants were evaluated at the inventor’s greenhouse. After
further evaluation it was determined that the candidate
plant’s unique foliage characteristics would prove favorable
for commercial marketability. The new plant was given the
denomination ‘OVROCKS10’.

Asexual Reproduction: The variety now called
‘OVROCKS10’ was first asexually propagated by stem
cuttings in July of 2016 at a greenhouse in Bleiswijk, The
Netherlands and has since been vegetatively propagated
through four additional generations. Through subsequent
generations, the unique features of this cultivar are stable
and reproduced true to type.

2

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar ‘OVROCKS10’ has not been observed under
all possible environmental conditions. 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 ‘OVROCKS10’. These character-
istics in combination distinguish ‘OVROCKS10’ as a new
and distinct x *Gasteraloe* cultivar:

1. ‘OVROCKS10’ exhibits narrow ovate to narrow
oblong foliage, with a long mucronate tip, growing in
a compact basal rosette with secondary rosettes even-
tually developing at the base of the primary rosette; and
2. ‘OVROCKS10’ exhibits relatively dark green foliage
that is moderately to densely covered with very light
greyed-green protuberances and broadly margined light
greyed-green; and
3. ‘OVROCKS10’ exhibits adaxial foliar protuberances
are arranged in highly irregular transverse lines across
the laminar surface; and
4. ‘OVROCKS10’ exhibits abaxial foliar protuberances
are arranged in highly irregular transverse lines,
coalescing into a solid mass distally; and
5. ‘OVROCKS10’ exhibits prominent finely dentate mar-
gins with very light greyed-green teeth, generally
appearing as nearly white.

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 ‘OVROCKS10’ grown in a commer-
cial greenhouse in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands. This plant is
approximately 1.5 years old, shown planted in a 5.5 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 arrangement of 'OVROCKS10'.

BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT 5

The following observations and measurements made in November of 2022 describe averages from a sample set of six specimens of 1.5 years-old 'OVROCKS10' plants grown in 5.5 cm nursery containers at commercial greenhouse in Bleiswijk, the Netherlands. Plants were produced using conventional greenhouse production protocols for x *Gasteraloe* which consisted of minimal overhead irrigation and fertilizer applications. No pest or disease control measures were utilized in production. Plants were grown under shade (approximately 10,000 lux) and no photoperiodic treatments or artificial light was given to the plants. 10

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that certain characteristics will vary with older or, conversely, with younger plants. 'OVROCKS10' 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). 20 25

A botanical description of 'OVROCKS10' and a comparison with the parent and closest known comparator is provided below.

Plant description:

Growth habit.—Succulent perennial with foliage growing in a compact basal rosette; as plants age, secondary rosettes eventually develop at the base of the primary rosette. 35

Plant form.—Globular to broad obovate.

Height from soil level to top of foliar plane.—7.0 cm. 40

Plant spread.—Average of 11.3 cm.

Plant Vigor.—Moderately vigorous.

Propagation.—Type — Leaf cuttings. Time to initiate rooting — Approximately 5 weeks at an approximate temperature of 21 degrees Celsius. Crop time — Approximately 1 year to produce a marketable plant in a 9 cm container. 45

Disease and pest resistance or susceptibility.—Neither resistance nor susceptibility to typical x *Gasteraloe* pests and diseases has been observed. 50

Environmental tolerances.—Adapt to, at least, USDA Zones 10 to 12 and temperatures as high as 40 degrees Celsius; moderate tolerance to rain yet drought tolerant once established; high tolerance to wind. 55

Root system:

General.—Fine, well-branched fibrous roots.

Stems:

Branching habit.—No stems or branches; leaves arranged in a basal rosette. 60

Foliage:

Arrangement.—Spirally arranged in a basal rosette.

Division.—Simple.

Attachment.—Sessile.

Quantity.—Approximately 20 leaves per rosette. 65

Shape.—Narrow ovate to narrow oblong.

Dimensions.—6.8 cm long, 2.1 cm wide, and 0.8 cm thick.

Aspect.—Flat to very slightly concave, and carinate. In juvenile foliage, the distal portion of the lamina curls upward.

Attitude.—Foliage is held upright at and near the center of the rosettes and becomes progressively more relaxed towards the outer whorls of foliage, at an average angle of 30 degrees from horizontal; lamina is very slightly curled downward with the distal portion at and near the apex being slightly curled upward.

Apex.—Apiculate with a long, soft mucronate tip.

Base.—Broad cuneate.

Margin.—Finely dentate; teeth have an average length of 0.75 cm and are colored greyed-green, nearest to in between RHS 192C and 192D. Margins are not undulated or lobed.

Pubescence and texture of the adaxial surface.—Glabrous, smooth, and moderately covered with small, round protuberances that are arranged in highly irregular transverse lines across the laminar surface; protuberances are approximately 0.1 cm in height and diameter, but become progressively larger towards the apex, reaching a size of 0.3 cm in height and diameter.

Pubescence and texture of the abaxial surface.—Glabrous, smooth, and moderately to densely covered with small, round protuberances that are arranged in highly irregular transverse lines across the laminar surface; protuberances are approximately 0.1 cm in height and diameter but become progressively larger towards the apex and along the midrib, reaching a size of 0.4 cm in height and diameter. Protuberances coalesce into a solid mass, distally.

Luster of the adaxial surface.—Glossy.

Luster of the abaxial surface.—Moderately glossy.

Color.—Juvenile foliage, adaxial surface — Green, nearest to in between RHS NN137A and 137A, and fading to yellow-green towards the base, nearest to a mixture of RHS 145A and 146D. Protuberances are colored greyed-green, nearest to a mixture of RHS 193A and 193B. Juvenile foliage, abaxial surface — Green, nearest to a mixture of RHS NN137A and NN139A, and fading to yellow-green towards the base, nearest to RHS 145A. Protuberances are colored greyed-green, nearest to a mixture of RHS 193A and 193B. Mature foliage, adaxial surface — Nearest to in between green and yellow-green, RHS 139A and 147A yet slightly darker; fading to yellow-green towards the base, nearest to a mixture of RHS N148B and N148C. Protuberances are colored greyed-green, nearest to a mixture of RHS 191B and 191C. Mature foliage, abaxial surface — Nearest to in between green and yellow-green, RHS NN137A and 147A; fading to yellow-green towards the base, nearest to in between RHS 147D and 148D. Protuberances are colored greyed-green, nearest to RHS 191C.

Venation—Pattern — No venation is visible. Color, adaxial surface — No venation is visible. Color, abaxial surface — No venation is visible.

Petiole.—No petiole; leaves are sessile.

Inflorescence: No flowering has been observed to date.
Comparisons with the parent plants: Plants of the new cultivar ‘OVROCKS10’ differ from the seed parent, x *Gasteraloe* ‘Flow’ (not patented), in the following characteristics described in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

Characteristic	‘OVROCKS10’	‘Flow’
General coloration of the foliage.	Darker green, relative to ‘Flow’.	Lighter green, relative to ‘OVROCKS10’.
Size of foliar protuberances.	Larger than ‘Flow’.	Smaller than ‘OVROCKS10’.
Distribution of foliar protuberances on the abaxial surface.	Arranged in highly irregular transverse lines with protuberances coalescing into a solid mass distally.	Arranged in highly irregular transverse lines; protuberances do not coalesce into a solid mass.
Foliar margins.	Finely dentate margins that are prominently and broadly colored light greyed-green, generally appearing as nearly white.	Finely dentate margins that are narrowly colored greyed-orange to light greyed-green.

Comparison with the closest known comparator: Plants of the new cultivar ‘OVROCKS10’ differ from the most

similar variety known to the inventor, *Gasteria* ‘WT03’ (not patented), in the following characteristics described in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Characteristic	‘OVROCKS10’	‘WT03’
General coloration of the foliage.	Darker green, relative to ‘WT03’.	Lighter green, relative to ‘OVROCKS10’.
Distribution of foliar protuberances on the abaxial surface.	Arranged in highly irregular transverse lines with protuberances coalescing into a solid mass towards and at the apex.	Arranged in highly irregular transverse lines; protuberances do not coalesce into a solid mass.
Foliar margins.	Finely dentate margins with light greyed-green teeth, generally appearing as nearly white. Margins are broadly colored with light greyed-green.	Finely dentate margins with teeth colored greyed-orange to light greyed-green.

That which is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct variety of x *Gasteraloe* plant named ‘OVROCKS10’, substantially as described and illustrated herein.

* * * * *

FIG. 1



FIG. 2

