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(54) **SENECIO PLANT NAMED ‘SENE ISIYORE’**

(50) Latin Name: *Senecio cruentus*
Varietal Denomination: **Sene Isiyore**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Senecio* plant named ‘Sene Isiyore’, characterized by its upright and uniformly mounded plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; freely flowering habit; and daisy-type inflorescences with ray florets that are dark purple and purplish red in color.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Senecio cruentus*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘SENE ISIYORE’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Senecio* plant, botanically known as *Senecio cruentus*, and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Sene Isiyore’.

The new *Senecio* plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. The objective of the breeding program is to create new upright, uniformly mounding and vigorous *Senecio* plants with a freely-branching habit, early flowering and numerous attractive inflorescences.

The new *Senecio* plant originated from a cross-pollination conducted by the Inventor in March, 2015 of a proprietary selection of *Senecio cruentus* identified as code designation K0201, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Senecio cruentus* identified as code designation S12-39-2, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Senecio* plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan in February, 2016.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Senecio* plant by terminal vegetative cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan since October, 2017 has shown that the unique features of this new *Senecio* plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Senecio* have not been observed under all possible combinations of environmental conditions and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat with

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variations in environmental conditions such as temperature 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 ‘Sene Isiyore’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Sene Isiyore’ as a new and distinct *Senecio* plant:

1. Upright and uniformly mounded plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.
3. Freely branching habit.
4. Freely flowering habit.
5. Daisy-type inflorescences with ray florets that are dark purple and purplish red in color.

Plants of the new *Senecio* can be compared to plants of the female parent selection. Plants of the new *Senecio* differ primarily from plants of the female parent selection in ray floret color as ray florets of plants of the new *Senecio* are dark purple and purplish red in color whereas ray florets of plants of the female parent selection are scarlet red in color. In addition, plants of the new *Senecio* have larger inflorescences than plants of the female parent selection.

Plants of the new *Senecio* can be compared to plants of the male parent selection. Plants of the new *Senecio* differ primarily from plants of the male parent selection in ray floret color as ray florets of plants of the new *Senecio* are dark purple and purplish red in color whereas ray florets of plants of the male parent selection are purple and pink in color. In addition, plants of the new *Senecio* have smaller inflorescences than plants of the male parent selection.

Plants of the new *Senecio* can also be compared to plants of *Senecio cruentus* ‘Sunsenegonana’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 28,266. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Senecio* differ from plants of ‘Sunsenegonana’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Senecio* are larger and have longer internodes than plants of ‘Sunsenegonana’.
2. Plants of the new *Senecio* have larger and darker green-colored leaves than plants of ‘Sunsenegonana’.

3. Plants of the new *Senecio* are more freely flowering than plants of ‘Sunsenegonana’.
4. Plants of the new *Senecio* have smaller inflorescences than plants of ‘Sunsenegonana’.
5. Plants of the new *Senecio* differ from plants of ‘Sunsenegonana’ in ray floret color as ray florets of plants of the new *Senecio* are dark purple and purplish red in color whereas ray florets of plants of ‘Sunsenegonana’ are dark violet and pink in color.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

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

The photograph at the top of the photographic sheet (FIG. 1) is a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of ‘Sene Isiyore’ grown in a container.

The photograph at the bottom of the photographic sheet (FIG. 2) is a close-up view of typical inflorescences of ‘Sene Isiyore’.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs, following observations and measurements describe plants grown during the spring in 24-cm containers in an outdoor nursery in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan and under cultural practices typical of commercial *Senecio* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 10° C. and night temperatures averaged 5° C. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for typical flowering plants. Plants were six months old when the photographs and the detailed description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2015 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Senecio cruentus* ‘Sene Isiyore’.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Senecio cruentus* identified as code designation K0201, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Senecio cruentus* identified as code designation S12-39-2, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer and winter.—About one week at temperatures about 18° C. to 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer and winter.—About four weeks at temperatures about 18° C. to 20° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; typically white in color, actual color of the roots is dependent on substrate composition, water quality, fertilizer type and formulation, substrate temperature and physiological age of roots.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Plant form and growth habit.—Upright and uniformly mounded plant habit; daisy-type inflorescences positioned above the foliar plane; vigorous growth habit;

freely branching habit with about six primary branches each with numerous secondary branches.

Plant height.—About 43.3 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 42.5 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 19.3 cm. Diameter: About 3.7 mm. Internode length: About 3.75 cm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: Mostly upright. Texture: Sparsely pubescent. Color: Close to 143A variably tinged with close to 183C.

Leaf description.—Arrangement: Alternate, simple. Length: About 6.8 cm. Width: About 7.7 cm. Shape: Cordate. Apex: Acute. Base: Cordate. Margin: Crenate to serrate; moderately undulate. Texture and luster, upper surface: Sparsely pubescent; matte. Texture and luster, lower surface: Moderately pubescent, rough; matte. Venation pattern: Pinnate; reticulate. Color: Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 139A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to NN137C. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Darker than 139A; venation, close to 137C. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to NN137C; venation, close to 137D variably tinged with close to 187A. Leaf petioles: Length: About 6.4 cm. Diameter: About 2.4 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 137D variably tinged with close to 183B.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Daisy-type inflorescences with elliptic-shaped ray florets; inflorescences arising from upper leaf axils and positioned above the foliar plane on strong peduncles; disc and ray florets developing acropetally on a capitulum; inflorescences face mostly upright; freely flowering habit with about 103 inflorescences developing per plant during the flowering season.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Plants of the new *Senecio* begin flowering about 22 weeks after planting; plants flower continuously from winter to late spring in Japan.

Inflorescence longevity.—Inflorescences last about two weeks on the plant; inflorescences persistent.

Inflorescence buds.—Height: About 1.6 cm. Diameter: About 6.8 mm. Shape: Globose. Color: Close to 187D.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 4.4 cm. Depth (height): About 1 cm. Disc diameter: About 9 mm.

Receptacles.—Diameter: About 5.6 mm. Height: About 1.3 mm. Color: Close to 142D.

Ray florets.—Quantity and arrangement: About 13 per inflorescence arranged in a single whorl. Length: About 1.8 cm. Width: About 6 mm. Shape: Elliptic. Apex: Acute. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire, not undulate. Aspect: Initially upright, then horizontal; flat. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Color: When opening, upper surface: Distally, close to 187D and proximally, close to 61B. When opening, lower surface: Close to 70A and 70B. Fully opened, upper surface: Distally, close to 79B and proximally, close to 59C; venation, similar to lamina colors; color becoming closer to 79B and 70C with subsequent development. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 72B; midvein, close to 74D, and lateral venation, close to 72B; color does not change with subsequent development.

Disc florets.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 139.

Length: About 6.6 mm. Diameter, at apex: About 0.9 mm. Diameter, at base: About 0.7 mm. Shape: Tubular; apex dentate, five-pointed. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color, immature and mature: Close to N79A.

Phyllaries.—Quantity and arrangement: About 13 per inflorescence arranged in a single whorl. Length: About 2 mm. Width: About 2 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Narrowly acute. Base: Fused. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper surface: Close to 137B. Color, lower surface: Close to NN137C variably tinged with close to N79B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 5.5 cm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: Mostly upright to outwardly. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 137C variably tinged with close to N79A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Filament length: About 1.2 mm. Fila-

ment color: Close to 145D. Anther size: About 1 mm by 1.5 mm. Anther shape: Narrowly ellipsoidal. Anther color: Close to N79A. Pollen amount: Abundant. Pollen color: Close to 13B. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Pistil length: About 6.3 mm. Stigma shape: Bi-parted. Stigma color: Close to N79A. Style color: Close to 157D. Ovary color: Close to 157D.

Seeds and fruits.—To date, seed and fruit development have not been observed on plants of the new *Senecio*. Pathogen & pest resistance: To date, plants of the new *Senecio* have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Senecio* plants.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Senecio* have been observed to tolerate temperatures ranging from about 0° C. to about 30° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Senecio* plant named 'Sene Isiyore' as illustrated and described.

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FIG. 1



FIG. 2