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Bolwell

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(54) **GAZANIA PLANT NAMED ‘SUGA111’**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./334**

(50) Latin Name: *Gazania hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **Suga111**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./334
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Gazania* plant named
‘Suga111’, characterized by its compact, outwardly
spreading, low-growing and mounded plant habit; freely
branching growth habit; freely flowering habit; large
anemone-type inflorescences with golden yellow-colored
ray florets; and good garden performance.

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1 Drawing Sheet

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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

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Botanical designation: *Gazania hybrida*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘SUGA111’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Gazania* plant, botanically known as *Gazania hybrida*
and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Suga111’.

The objective of the breeding program is to create new
Gazania cultivars with desirable and unique inflorescence
form and floret colors.

The new *Gazania* originated from a cross-pollination in
Cobbitty, New South Wales, Australia in January, 2001, of a
proprietary selection of *Gazania hybrida* identified as code
number NX20.500.1, not patented, as the female, or seed,
parent with a proprietary selection of *Gazania hybrida*
identified as code number KO.2, as the male, or pollen,
parent. The new *Gazania* was discovered and selected by the
Inventor as a single flowering plant within the progeny of the
stated open-pollination in a controlled environment
Cobbitty, New South Wales, Australia in October, 2002.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Gazania* by vegetative
tip cuttings in a controlled environment in Cobbitty, New
South Wales, Australia since October, 2002, has shown that
the unique features of this new *Gazania* are stable and
reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the cultivar Suga111 have not been observed
under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype
may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as
temperature and light intensity, without, however, any vari-
ance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Suga111’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Suga111’
as a new and distinct potted *Gazania* cultivar:

1. Compact, outwardly spreading, low-growing and mounded plant habit.
2. Freely branching growth habit.

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3. Freely flowering habit.
4. Large anemone-type inflorescences with golden yellow-colored ray florets.
5. Good garden performance.

Plants of the new *Gazania* differ from plants of the female
parent selection primarily in ray floret color as plants of the
female parent selection have yellow-colored ray florets.
Plants of the new *Gazania* differ from plants of the male
parent selection primarily in inflorescence form and ray
floret color as plants of the male parent selection have
daisy-type inflorescences with orange-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new *Gazania* can be compared to plants of
the *Gazania* cultivar Sunset Jane, not patented. In side-by-
side comparisons conducted in Cobbitty, New South Wales,
Australia, plants of the new *Gazania* differed primarily from
plants of the cultivar Sunset Jane in ray floret coloration as
plants of the cultivar Sunset Jane had amber-colored ray
florets.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs illustrate the overall
appearance of the new *Gazania*. These photographs show
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 *Gazania*.

The photograph on at the bottom of the sheet comprises
a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of
‘Suga111’ grown in a container.

The photograph at the top of the sheet is a close-up view
of typical inflorescences of ‘Suga111’.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observa-
tions and measurements describe plants grown during the
late winter and early spring in Encinitas, Calif. and under
conditions and practices which approximate those generally
used in commercial potted *Gazania* production. Plants were

initially grown in a polyethylene-covered greenhouse and then grown for the last three weeks in an outdoor nursery. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 24° C. and night temperatures averaged 19° C. Plants used in the photographs and for the description were about 18 weeks old. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Gazania hybrida* cultivar Suga111.
Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Gazania hybrida* identified as code number NX20.500.1, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Gazania hybrida* identified as code number KO.2, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About ten days at temperatures of about 20° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About twelve days at temperatures of about 18° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About 38 days at temperatures of about 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About 42 days at temperatures of about 18° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; dense.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous anemone-type potted *Gazania*. Compact, outwardly spreading, low-growing and mounded plant habit. Strong and freely branching growth habit with about ten lateral branches per plant. Vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 10 cm.

Plant weight.—About 26.5 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 12 cm. Diameter: About 1.2 cm. Internode length: About 1.1 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 195C.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate, simple.

Length.—About 5 cm.

Width.—About 4.2 cm.

Shape.—Deeply dissected with nine to eleven lobes.

Apex.—Obtuse.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Deeply indented; entire.

Texture, upper surface.—Smooth, glabrous.

Texture, lower surface.—Pubescent, flocculent.

Venation pattern.—Parallel.

Color.—Developing foliage, upper surface: 144A. Developing foliage, lower surface: 196D. Fully expanded foliage, upper surface: 147A; venation, 147C. Fully expanded foliage, lower surface: 191D; venation, 146B.

Petiole length.—About 6.8 cm.

Petiole diameter.—About 7 mm.

Petiole texture, upper surface.—Smooth, glabrous.

Petiole texture, lower surface.—Pubescent, flocculent.

Petiole color, upper surface.—146D.

Petiole color, lower surface.—191B.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Anemone-type inflorescence form with ligulate-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on

terminals above foliage. Disk and ray florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum. Inflorescences not fragrant.

Flowering season.—Plants flower from spring to early fall in Southern California; flowering continuous during this period.

Inflorescence longevity.—Inflorescences last about three to five days on the plant; inflorescences persistent.

Quantity of inflorescences.—About 20 inflorescences develop per plant.

Inflorescence bud.—Height: About 4 cm. Diameter: About 1.6 cm. Shape: Ovoid, pointed. Color: 160A.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 6.8 cm. Depth (height): About 2.5 cm. Diameter of disc: About 3.2 cm. Receptacle height: About 1.7 cm. Receptacle diameter: About 3 cm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Ligulate. Orientation: Initially upright, then about 30° from vertical, outer ray florets perpendicular to peduncle; reflexing. Length: About 4 cm. Width: About 9 mm. Apex: Acute or emarginate. Base: Acute. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous, satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 18 in a single whorl. Color: When opening, upper surface: Slightly darker than 23A. When opening, lower surface: 8A; thin longitudinal stripes, 145D. Fully opened, upper surface: Towards the apex, 14B; towards the base, 23A. Fully opened, lower surface: 8A; at the apex, 183A; towards the margins, 17A; thin longitudinal stripes, 145B.

Disc florets.—Arrangement: Massed at center of receptacle. Shape: Tubular, elongated, enlarged. Apex: Five-pointed. Length: About 2 cm. Width, at apex: About 5 mm. Width, at base: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 166. Color: Immature: 13B tinged with 145C. Mature: Apex: 23A; towards the apex, 12A. Mid-section: 15B. Base: 157B.

Phyllaries.—Number of phyllaries per inflorescence: About 43 in about three whorls. Length: About 1.2 cm. Width: About 3 mm. Shape: Linear to elliptical. Apex: Acute. Base: Fused. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: 146A. Color, lower surface: More grey than 146A.

Peduncles.—Length, terminal peduncle: About 13 cm. Length, second peduncle: About 9.5 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Angle: Nearly horizontal. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 149D.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: None observed. Gynoecium: Only observed on disc florets. Pistil length: About 1 cm. Stigma shape: Two-parted. Stigma color: 23A. Style length: About 8 mm. Style color: 15C. Ovary color: 157D.

Seed/fruit.—Seed and fruit production has not been observed.

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to *Gazanias* has not been observed on plants grown under commercial conditions.

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Gazania* have been observed to have good garden performance and to tolerate wind, rain and temperatures from about 0° C. to about 32° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Gazania* plant named 'Suga111' as illustrated and described.

