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Kientzler

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[54] IMPATIENS PLANT NAMED
‘GUADELOUPE’
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Germany
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Calif.
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[57] ABSTRACT
A new and distinct cultivar of Impatiens plant named
Guadeloupe, chracterized by its compact growth habit with
excellent branching; large (7 cm) bicolored bright fuchsia
and lavender flowers; very floriferous; dark, bronze-green
foliage, and adaptability to 4 " pot, 6 " pot and hanging
basket culture.

1 Drawing Sheet

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The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of plant known as Impatiens and commercially known as
New Guinea Impatiens. The new cultivar is known by the
cultivar name Guadeloupe and was developed by the inven-
tor Ludwig Kientzler in Gensingen, Federal Republic of
Germany by crossing the cultivar designated K Z 334 (seed
parent) with the cultivar R P 87 (pollen parent).
Asexual reproduction by terminal (stem tip) cuttings
taken by or under the supervision of the inventor at Gens-
ingen, Federal Republic of Germany, has shown that the
unique features of this new impatiens are stabilized and are
reproduced true to type in successive propagations.

The following characteristics distinguish the new Impa-
tiens from both its parent varieties and other cultivars of this
general type known and used in the floriculture industry:

1. Compact growth habit with excellent branching charac-
teristics. Plants in 16.5 cm pots were 21 cm tall and 36 cm
wide, eight weeks after first flowering.
2. Large, bicolored bright fuchsia and lavender flowers.
Open flowers measure up to 7 cm in diameter.
3. Very floriferous. Plants in 16.5 cm pots were in flower
eight (8) weeks after planting.
4. Dark, bronze-green foliage.
5. Well suited to 4" pot, 6" pot and hanging basket culture.

Guadeloupe is similar in many respects to Octavia, dis-
closed in U.S. Pat. P.P. No.8,430. Although each cultivar has
bicolored flowers and dark, bronze-green foliage, the flower
color of Guadeloupe is a bright fuchsia and lavender, while
Octavia is red and violet. Guadeloupe has a larger portion of
the darker color on each flower petal. In addition, Guade-
loupe has a more compact, but spreading growth habit, large
flowers and a more distinct bicolor flower pattern than
Octavia. These differences are based on comparisons made
in May 1995 based on plants of the same age and in full
flower.

The accompanying colored photographic drawing, is a top
perspective view of the new cultivar, showing color as true
as it is reasonably possible to obtain in a colored reproduc-
tion of this type.

The following is a detailed description of the new impa-
tiens cultivar based on plants grown under commercial
practice in Encinitas, Calif. Plants were started as rooted
cuttings and were transplanted in mid-February into 16.5 cm
(6.5 inch) pots, one pot per plant. By mid-April, plants were
growing vigorously and were in flower. The values, mea-
surements and observations noted below were taken from
plants in full bloom in mid-May.

Color references are made to The Royal Horticultural
Society Colour Chart (R.H.S.), except where general terms
of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

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Parentage: Cross between K Z 334 (seed) and R P87
(pollen).

Asexual reproduction:
Cutting type.—Tip, with stems 2–3 cm long and devel-
oping to 4–5 cm after 21 days in propagations.
Time to initiate roots.—8–10 days at 23° C.; nicely
developed root mass in 18–21 days.
Rooting habit.—Numerous, fibrous, adventitious roots
from the stem.

Plant description:
Form.—Symmetrical, bush shaped, flowering herb,
with self-branching characteristics giving the plant a
full appearance. Pinching is not recommended since
it does not enhance branching and only delays flow-
ering by removing flower buds.
Habit of growth.—Vigorous, self-branching habit, pro-
ducing whorls of leaves and flowers. Growth is
indeterminate and flowering is continuous.
Foliage description.—Leaves are simple. Lower leaves
on stems in whorls of 2–3. Higher on stem, leaves in
whorls of mostly 5. Leaf shape: Broadly elliptic to
ovate. Leaf blade tips are acuminate; bases of imma-
ture leaves are acute; mature leaves attenuate. Leaf
blade size: Mature leaves 8–10 cm long and 3–4 cm
wide. Petiole length: About 1 cm. Leaf margin:
Ciliated and finely serrated. Leaf texture: Slightly
rugose. Upper surface: Glabrous. Under surface:
Glabrous. Leaf color: Dark, bronze-green with a red
midvein. Upper surface: Darker than 147A. Midvein
near 53A. Under surface: Greyed purple, 183A-B.
Venation: Pinnate.

Flowering description:
Flowering habits.—Very floriferous. Flowering is con-
tinuous. Flowers develop progressively around the
whorl of leaves, taking 5–7 days from buds which
show color, to bloom. Flowers are single and large,
lasting for 2–3 weeks.
Natural flowering season.—Flowering is indeterminate
and occurs throughout the year. Quantity of flowers
increases with increasing light intensity and dura-
tion. However, floriferousness may wane during hot
summer days in temperate climates.
Flower buds.—Ellipsoidal and covered with three (3)
sepals plus rudimentary sepals fused into the under
surface of the superior petal. A spur originates from
the base of the inferior sepal. Spur is reddish and
about 5 cm long.

Flowers borne.—Singly, on reddish green pedicels about 6 cm long.

Quantity of flowers.—One flower per leaf. Flowers occur progressively around the whorl of leaves so that tight buds to mature flowers are visible at the same time.

Petals.—The superior and lateral petals open less than perpendicular to the pedicel and the inferior petals are reflexed so that the plane of the flower surface is not flat. Number of petals: Five (5) petals, all overlapping. Shape: All petals are heart-shaped. Superior petal has a broad base. Other petals have a pointed base. Color: Bright fuchsia and lavender bicolored petals. Upper surface: Periphery near 82D. Strip along midvein and a large portion of the superior petal near 74B. Under surface: Periphery near 72C, 5B along midvein. Flower size: Large, up to 7.0 cm in diameter.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Five (5), broad and fused to form a tube around the ovary; red in color. Anther: Hooded and cream colored. Pollen: Cream colored. Stigma: Five-pointed star, colorless. Styles: Very short. Ovary: Five-celled, 4–5 mm long until fertilized. Grows to 1 cm or longer after fertilization; purplish.

Resistance to disease: Good resistance to common stem and root diseases, Rhizoctonia and Pythium. Botrytis may be a problem in humid or mist propagation environments, but no greater than with other New Guinea Impatiens cultivars.

It is claimed:

1. A new distinct cultivar of Impatiens plant named Guadeloupe, as illustrated and described.

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