



US00PP10867P

United States Patent [19]  
Bull

[11] Patent Number: Plant 10,867  
[45] Date of Patent: Apr. 27, 1999

[54] NEW GUINEA IMPATIENS PLANT NAMED  
‘TINA’  
[76] Inventor: Norbert Bull, Gaertnersiedlung 2,  
Goennebek, Germany  
[21] Appl. No.: 08/881,085  
[22] Filed: Jun. 23, 1997  
[51] Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup> ..... A01H 5/00  
[52] U.S. Cl. .... Plt./318  
[58] Field of Search ..... Plt./87.6, 318

[56] References Cited  
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS  
P.P. 8,360 8/1993 Bull ..... Plt./87.6  
P.P. 8,368 9/1993 Bull ..... Plt./87.6  
P.P. 8,601 2/1994 Kientzler ..... Plt./87.6

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

GTITM UPOVROM Citation for ‘Tina’ as per NL PBR  
BLM0195, Jul. 16, 1994.  
GTITM UPOVROM Citation for ‘Tina’ as per DE PBR IM  
00295, Jun. 15, 1994.

Primary Examiner—Howard J. Locker  
Assistant Examiner—Kent L. Bell  
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Foley & Lardner

[57] ABSTRACT

A new and distinct cultivar of New Guinea impatiens plant  
named ‘Tina’, characterized by its white-pink flower color,  
with purple eye and pink markings, medium sized flowers,  
dark green foliage with red veins, small plant habit with  
weak growth habit, and early to medium flowering response.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cul-  
tivar of New Guinea Impatiens, referred to by the cultivar  
name ‘Tina’.

‘Tina’ is a product of a planned breeding program and was  
originated from a hybridization made by the inventor Norbert  
Bull in a controlled breeding program in Goennebek, Germany,  
in 1991. The female parent was a seedling des-  
ignated No. 2 and the male parent was a seedling designated  
No. 3. Both parents are proprietary cultivars used in the  
breeding program.

‘Tina’ was discovered and selected as one flowering plant  
within the progeny of the stated cross by the inventor in  
Autumn 1991 in a controlled environment in Goennebek,  
Germany.

The first act of vegetative or asexual reproduction of  
‘Tina’ was accomplished when cuttings were taken from the  
initial selection in Autumn 1992 in a controlled environment  
in Goennebek, by, or under the supervision of, Norbert Bull.

Horticultural examination of plants grown from cuttings  
of the clone initiated in Spring 1993 in Goennebek, Ger-  
many, and continuing thereafter, has demonstrated that the  
combination of characteristics as herein disclosed for ‘Tina’  
are firmly fixed and are retained through successive genera-  
tions of asexual reproduction.

‘Tina’ has not been observed under all possible environ-  
mental conditions. The phenotype may vary significantly  
with variations in environment such as temperature, light  
intensity and day length, without, however, any variation in  
genotype.

The following observations, measurements, and compari-  
sons describe plants grown in Hillscheid, Federal Republic  
of Germany under greenhouse conditions which approxi-  
mate those generally used in commercial practice.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and  
are determined to be basic characteristics of ‘Tina’, which in  
combination distinguish this New Guinea Impatiens as a  
new and distinct cultivar:

1. White-pink flower color with purple colored eye and  
pink markings
2. Medium sized flowers
3. Dark green foliage with red veining
4. Small plant habit, weak growth
5. Early to medium flower response
6. Good resistance to powdery mildew

2

Of the many commercial cultivars known to the present  
inventor, the most similar in comparison to ‘Tina’ are the  
commercial varieties ‘Melanie’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat.  
No. 8,368, and ‘Tahiti’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.  
8,601.

In comparison to ‘Melanie’, ‘Tina’ has a more distinct  
purple-pink eye, a somewhat lighter main flower color, a  
more compact growth habit, and better lasting quality.

In comparison to ‘Tahiti’, the flowers of ‘Tina’ are of  
similar color and size, but differently shaped, with flowers of  
‘Tina’ being slightly zygomorph in contrast to the nearly  
round flowers of ‘Tahiti’. ‘Tina’ also has more distinct  
markings, darker green foliage, and a less vigorous growth  
habit.

The accompanying photographic drawing shows typical  
flower and foliage characteristics of ‘Tina’, with colors  
being as true as possible with illustrations of this type.

In the following description color references are made to  
The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

The color values were determined indoors from flowers  
taken from plants grown in Hillscheid, Federal Republic of  
Germany, under greenhouse conditions which approximate  
those generally used in commercial practice.

The description is based on plants which were planted as  
rooted cuttings in 10 cm pots in early March and grown at  
20° C. minimum temperature.

Classification:

Botanical.—A hybrid of the genus Impatiens.  
Commercial.—New Guinea Impatiens cv. ‘Tina’.

Plant

A. General appearance and form:

Habit.—Compact, low with medium width, self-  
branching, and growth is indeterminate, although  
weak after flowering begins.

Height.—11 cm (10-week-old plants).

Width.—25 cm.

Internode length.—Variable, between 35–50 mm.

Stem color.—Dark red.

Flowering response.—7 weeks after planting of rooted  
cuttings.

*Flowering season.*—Generally indeterminate, mainly from March to October, depending on light intensity.

*Lasting quality of the bloom.*—About four weeks.

*Propagation.*—Usually terminal tips for cuttings.

*Rooting.*—Color is R.H.S. 159 B-C; roots initiate in about 18 days at 22° C., from sticking to transplanting; no distinguishing rooting habit.

#### B. Foliage:

*Leaf arrangement.*—Primarily in whorls.

*Shape of leaf.*—Narrow elliptic, with acute base and a acuminate tip.

*Margin.*—Slightly serrated, ciliated.

*Leaf, length.*—About 120 mm.

*Leaf, width.*—35–38 mm.

*Main color of upper surface.*—Dark green, R.H.S. 139A.

*Veins on upper surface, color.*—Red at the base, and light pink or inconspicuous from the base to the tip of the leaf.

*Variegation on leaf.*—Absent.

*Main color of lower surface.*—Dark red, about R.H.S. 184B or lighter.

*Veins on lower surface, color.*—Dark red.

*Petiole, length.*—About 15 mm.

*Petiole, color.*—Dark red.

#### Inflorescence

#### A. Flower:

*Flower number per node.*—About 5–7, in various stages of development, usually one flower per leaf.

*Form of corolla.*—5 petals per flower.

*Shape.*—Slightly zygomorph, flat, borne well above the foliage.

*Average length.*—64 mm.

*Average width.*—57 mm.

*Color (general tonality from a distance of three meters).*—Light pink to white or “blush white”.

*Petal number.*—Five (5).

*Petal shape.*—Heart-shaped, weakly lobed.

*Petal size.*—Upper, lower, and side petals are 25–35 mm in width; petals are 25–30 mm in length.

*Petal texture.*—Smooth, slightly glossy.

*Main color of upper surface.*—R.H.S. 62 C-D or lighter.

*Color of lower surface.*—R.H.S. 62 C-D.

*Eye zone.*—Distinct, purple R.H.S. 66B.

*Markings on upper petal and lines on other petals.*—Pink, about R.H.S. 66 C-D.

*Spur shape and size.*—Downwardly curved, about 55 mm in length.

*Pedicel, length.*—About 30–35 mm.

*Spur, color.*—R.H.S. 53D or lighter.

*Pedicel, color.*—Brownish, about R.H.S. 180 B.

#### Reproductive Organs

#### Androecium:

*Stamens.*—Five (5) in number, fused, upper surface color is mainly R.H.S. 66B.

*Anthers.*—Hooded, color is about R.H.S. 11 D.

*Pollen.*—Color is about R.H.S. 4 D.

#### Gynoecium:

*Stigma and style.*—Five (5) in number, very short, color is about R.H.S. 60 C.

*Ovary.*—Five (5) celled, 3–5 mm in length, surface color is R.H.S. 139 A.

#### I claim:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of New Guinea Impatiens plant named ‘Tina’, as illustrated and described.

\* \* \* \* \*



