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

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(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 7, 2001**

(54) **MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA NAMED**
‘HALEHINES01’

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

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(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./223**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new variety of *Magnolia grandiflora* ‘Halehines01’ is
characterized by a slow growth rate and compact habit with
dense green foliage.

2 Drawing Sheets

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The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety
of *Magnolia grandiflora*, commonly called Southern Mag-
nolia. I have given my plant the varietal name
‘Halehines01’.

Southern Magnolias are typically extremely variable in
growth habit, leaf and flowering characteristics. Seedling
grown material is often open and unkempt. These charac-
teristics typically limit the attractiveness of the plants in
landscaping applications.

It is not unusual for Southern Magnolia trees to grow from
one to two feet per year. For example, Southern Magnolia
trees growing in the same block and which were the same
age as the parent tree of my new variety at the time it was
discovered were about five to seven feet tall at about four
years of age.

U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,243 relates to a Southern Magnolia
tree named ‘MGTIG’. This tree is a rapidly growing South-
ern Magnolia tree with the patent referring to three year old
plants growing in a nursery in Monroe, Ga. having a typical
height of seven to eight feet and a width of four feet. The
‘MGTIG’ trees are described as having a dense framework
of branches and leaves. The rapid growth of the ‘MGTIG’
variety makes it less desirable in landscaping applications
where a slower growing, smaller tree is preferred.

With this as background, the parent tree of my new variety
of Southern Magnolia tree was discovered in the spring of
1996 growing in a cultivated area of a nursery in Warren
County, Tenn. I was attracted to my new tree by its small size
and dense foliage. At the time, my new tree and other
Southern Magnolia trees growing in the same block were
about four years old. However, my new tree was only about
twenty-four inches tall, while the other Southern Magnolia
trees growing in the block were from about five to seven feet
tall.

Asexual reproduction of the new variety at my direction
from cuttings has been accomplished at the Hale & Hines
Nursery in Warren County, Tenn. Observations of the result-
ing progeny growing in this nursery has proven the charac-
teristics of my new variety to be fixed. Furthermore, these
observations have confirmed that my new variety represents
a new and improved variety of Southern Magnolia tree, as
particularly evidenced by the following unique combination
of characteristics, which have proven firmly fixed, are
outstanding therein, and which distinguish it from all of the
varieties of this species of which I am aware:

1. A small, slow-growing shrub-like tree; and
2. Very dense green foliage.

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OVERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIETY

‘Halehines01’ is an attractive plant that exhibits a slow
growth rate compared to other varieties of Southern Mag-
nolia trees. Observations of Southern Magnolia trees of my
new variety maintained in a test block of plants under
standard outdoor nursery conditions of normal water and
fertilizer have confirmed that these plants have growth rates
of from about six to about eight inches per year. In addition,
internode lengths of about three-fourths inch to one inch
(about 1.5 to 2.5 centimeters) have been observed in these
trees, which results in leaves of the trees being densely
clustered in a compact growth habit. The trees attain a small
shrubby appearance which is broadly pyramidal in habit.

My new plant has not yet been observed to bloom so that
flower shape, size, color, petal shape, petal flowering, sta-
men color, and fragrance are all unknown.

The leaves of my new plant have been observed to be
about four to five inches long (about 10 to 12 centimeters)
and about one and one-fourth inch to one and three-fourth
inches wide (about 3 to 4 centimeters wide). The leaves are
thick and firm and lanceolate to elliptic in shape, glossy
above and smooth beneath, and are green to yellow-green
color at maturity.

My new variety has been asexually reproduced by cut-
tings that may be planted using standard methods, such as
placing the cuttings in horticultural grade perlite in four inch
deep flats on a greenhouse bench under an intermittent mist.
All plants of my new variety which have been asexually
propagated have been identical, insofar as observable, to the
parent plant.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying photographs depict the color, leaf size,
and growth habit of *Magnolia grandiflora* ‘Halehines01’.

FIG. 1 is a photograph of the parent plant two years after
it was inadvertently cut-back to a stump and shows the
overall growth habit of the tree.

FIG. 2 is a close-up photograph of foliage of my new
variety of plant showing leaf shape, color and internode
length.

FIG. 3 is a photograph of an individual leaf depicting the
leaf size in relation to a scale.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a detailed description of my new variety of Southern Magnolia tree, with color terminology in accordance with The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart (hereinafter R.H.S.), published by The Royal Horticultural Society of London.

Parentage: Seedling of unknown parentage.

Propagation: Holds to distinguishing characteristics through succeeding propagations by rooted cuttings.

Locality where grown and observed: Warren County, Tenn.

Tree: Strong and stocky upright shrub-like tree with a compact, broadly pyramidal habit. The plant has a straight single leader with secondary branches that ascend at an angle of about thirty degrees from the leader. Internode length ranges from about three-fourths inch to one inch (about 1.5 to 2.5 centimeters) resulting in a dense foliage canopy.

Branches:

Strength.—First year stems are less stout than typical of the species and average about one-fourth inch to about three-eighths inch in diameter. Branches are smooth.

Pubescent.—New stems and buds are covered with present, fine, rusty-brown pubescence that disappears with maturity. Second year and older stems are completely glabrous.

Color.—First year stems are yellow-green (like R.H.S. 146B), second year stems are yellow-green (like R.H.S. 146A), and third year stems develop a grey-brown color (like R.H.S. 199C) and a smooth bark.

Vigor: Slower growing than other varieties of Southern Magnolia trees. Progeny of my new variety growing in Lucedale, Miss. under outdoor nursery conditions in containers have been observed to grow an average of about six to eight inches in height per year.

Foliage:

Size.—Leaves average about four to five inches (about 10 to 12 centimeters) long and about one and one-quarter inch to one and three-fourths inch (about 3 to 4 centimeters) wide.

Shape.—The mature leaves are lanceolate to elliptic in overall shape, are cuneate at their base, have an apex which is acute to blunt, and a margin which is entire.

Venation.—Pinnate — has been added.

General character.—Thick and firm but less coriaceous than species, glossy above and lack glossiness below. Alternate along the lower branches and tends to be clustered or whorled along the upper portion of the branches.

Color.—The upper leaf surface, adaxial is a lustrous green (like R.H.S. 147A) and a low leaf surface about abaxial is a yellow-green (like R.H.S. 146B).

Petiole.—Stout, average about 0.4 inch (about 1 centimeter) long. The petioles are a yellow-green (like R.H.S. 151B).

Pubescent.—Mature leaves are glabrous, the green color of the leaves is maintained throughout the seasons due to the absence of brown pubescence on the underside of the leaves.

Flowers and fruits: None observed to date.

Ultimate tree size: Unknown at this time, although original tree at four years of age was about twenty-four inches high (this tree was cut back).

Pest resistance.—Pest free, as typical for *Magnolia grandiflora*.

Cold hardiness.—Survived at temperatures at least as low as 10° Fahrenheit.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Magnolia grandiflora* tree named 'Halehines01' substantially as herein shown and described.

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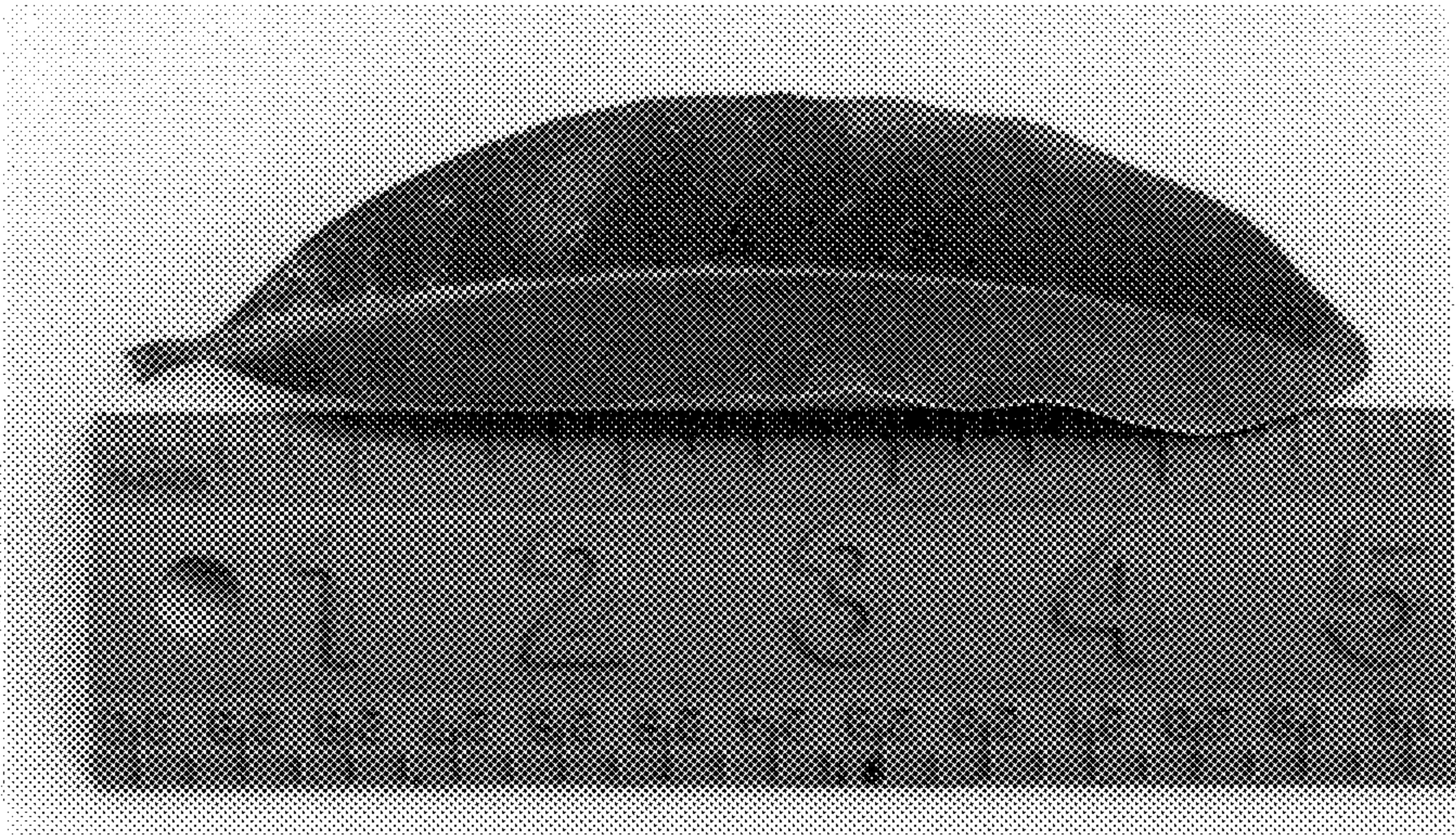
FIG. 1



FIG. 2



FIG. 3



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : PP 12,032 P2
DATED : August 7, 2001
INVENTOR(S) : Terry Hines

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It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 4,

Line 10, the phrase "has been added" should be deleted.

Lines 17-18, the words "low leaf surface about abaxial" should read -- lower leaf surface, abaxial --.

Signed and Sealed this

Seventh Day of May, 2002

Attest:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James E. Rogan", written over a horizontal line.

Attesting Officer

JAMES E. ROGAN
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office