



(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Cosner et al.

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(54) **IMPATIENS PLANT NAMED ‘TICOCITRUS’**

(50) Latin Name: *Impatiens walleriana*
Varietal Denomination: **TiCoCitrus**

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(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./317**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new double *impatiens walleriana* plant named
‘TiCoCitrus’, producing red flowers; dark green foliage;
compact growth habit; fully double flowers held above or
beyond the foliage on strong peduncles and pedicels; and a
compact mounded growth habit.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Latin name of the genus and species and variety denomi-
nation: *Impatiens walleriana* plant and known by the culti-
var name ‘TiCoCitrus’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of Invention

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cul-
tivar of plant, botanically known as *impatiens walleriana*,
and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name of ‘TiCoC-
itrus’.

1. The plants are useful in landscaping, window and
hanging baskets and flower gardens.
2. The plant is an *impatiens walleriana*.
3. The plants are generally classed as an annual bedding
plant.

Description of the Relevant Prior Art

1. The pollen parent is an unpatented pollen producing
double *impatiens walleriana* unpatented semi-double
impatiens walleriana producing Scarlett-colored flow-
ers coded M-BR-41. The pollen parent is capable of
producing viable pollen but not seeds, and the seed
parent is capable of both pollen and seeds. ‘TiCoCitrus’
is both male and female sterile making it incapable of
producing either pollen or seed.
2. The seed parent was Scarlet and the pollen parent was
Scarlet, neither parent is either patented or commer-
cially available. The cross was made in the breeders
controlled breeding program at Rogue River, Oreg. The
first asexual reproduction was also made at Rogue
River, Oreg. Successive asexual generations produced
from cuttings with two or more leaves have shown the
cultivar to be stable.

COMPARISON

1. The plant is compared to ‘TiTag’, U.S. Plant Pat. No.
12,340.
2. The flower color of ‘TiCoCitrus’ is darker than that of
‘TiTag’.

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3. The plant of ‘TiTag’ is much less heat tolerant than
plant of ‘TiCoCitrus’.

4. See comparison chart labeled Chart 1.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar is unique either in one or a combination of
the characteristics described herein. It is a new double
impatiens walleriana producing red flowers; dark green
foliage; compact growth habit; fully double flowers held
above or beyond the foliage on strong peduncles and
pedicels; a compact mounded growth habit.

Color references are according to The Royal Horticultural
Society Colour Chart, except where general terms of ordi-
nary dictionary significance are used.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The attached color photographs illustrate a plant of ‘TiC-
oCitrus’ grown in winter and just beginning to mature,
approximately 12 weeks of age. Variations between the
written description and the colors in the photographs may
occur due to the type of film and/or light reflectance and the
type of light captured by the film. In the event there are such
variations, the written description shall control.

PLANT DESCRIPTION

The following description was taken at Rogue River,
Oreg. on Feb. 7, 2003. The description is of a plant of
‘TiCoCitrus’ similar to the one shown in the photograph.

The following description was taken under the following
environment and cultural practices at Rogue River, Oreg.
Phenotypical variations may result in plants grown under
conditions and locations other than those listed herein.

Container: 6 inch azalea pot.

Medium: Peat-lite type of soilless medium.

Greenhouse covering: Double layer Polyethelene with 50%
shade applied above the covering.

Minimum temperature: 65° F.

Maximum temperature: 75° F.

Light levels: 1000 to 1500 ft candles.

Fertilizer: 20-10-20 with trace elements applied twice followed by one leaching with clear water.

Cutting type: Lateral stems with two or more leaves.

Propagation:

Type of cutting.—Lateral stems with two or more leaves.

Time to initiate roots.—Generally about 7 to 10 days at soil temperature of 72° F.

Appearance and form of mature plant:

Note.—All size measurements for plant, stems, foliage, flowers, peduncles, pedicels, buds, and sepals are taken during winter, low light conditions when the above are the smallest. Spring and summer high light sizes are generally much larger than the sizes that are described below.

Growth habit.—Mounded and of compact-medium vigor.

Plant size.—Plants mature at about 16 cm in height and about 30 cm in width. Both of these measurements are a function of age, environmental and cultural practices, and can vary accordingly.

Rooting habit.—The roots are fibrous and well branched.

Rooting ability.—Easy, no hormones needed.

Stems.—Stems are freely produced and no pinching to induce branching is needed. Color is 146B with stippling of very small markings that are difficult to determine but which appear to be close to 183B. The stems at maturity are generally at least 3 mm in diameter at the internodes, and the internode length is generally at least 0.5 cm in length.

Foliage.—Shape is ovate with cuneate to attenuate base; crenate margin, margin having tiny spines of an undeterminable reddish to brownish red color and each being less than 0.1 mm in length and protruding outwards in a perpendicular direction from leaf edge and parallel to the flat surfaces of the leaf, between the lobes of the crenate margin; and an acuminate apex. Size of largest is about 4 cm long; about 3.5 cm wide.

Foliage color.—Adaxial surface close to 147A; abaxial surface close to 147C with dark markings close to a greenish tinged 178A; abaxial surface venation is close to 148A; Adaxial surface venation, main vein at base is closest to 146A, lateral veins are close to 146A.

Foliage texture.—Smooth and flat.

Petioles.—Longest petioles are about 2.5 cm long, half round, flat to slightly convex on upper surface which is about 2 mm wide, depth of about 1.5 mm. Adaxial surface color appears to be 146B stippled with tiny reddish markings that are difficult to determine but appear to be close to 178A to 178B; abaxial surface color appears to be close to 146C to 146D with stippling of very tiny marks of what appear to be 178A to 178B.

Flower habit.—Flowers are produced continuously throughout the flowering season.

Natural flowering season.—All year in greenhouse conditions, and the frost free period from spring through fall when planted outdoors.

Duration of flower.—Each flower generally lasts about 5 days at 75° F. maximum and 70° F. minimum temperature.

Flowers borne.—Above or beyond the foliage.

Flower texture.—Smooth and satiny.

Flower color.—Petals/petaloids — Adaxial surface is close to 43A. Abaxial surface is closest to 43C but appears between 43C and 43D.

Quantity.—Usually two or more open flowers per stem and generally 15 or more from visible buds to fully mature flowers.

Petal/petaloid count.—Generally 25 or more.

Size.—Generally, at least 3.5 cm wide; generally at least 1 cm deep. The largest petals are generally at least 1.5 cm wide and at least 1.5 cm deep; obovate to exaggerated obovate in shape with obtuse to refuse apex, entire margin, and cuneate to obtuse base. The above measurements refer to the average flowers.

Flower buds.—The buds prior to opening are about 1 cm in length; about 0.75 cm in diameter; shape is ovate. Bud color prior to opening is close to 145A on top and close to 149D on bottom.

Peduncles.—Generally at least 1 cm long; about 2 mm in diameter; colored close to 144A. Good strength.

Pedicels.—Generally two or more per peduncle. Each is generally at least 1.75 cm in length, and at least 1.5 mm in diameter. Color is close to 144A. Good strength.

Calyx.—Calyx consists of generally one sepal and one spur. The spur is generally at least 2.5 cm long, and about 2 mm in diameter at sepal end; shape is an acicular tapering tube about 1 mm in diameter at the apex, and it is attached toward the base of the sepal in a peltate manner. Color is close to 172A at apex, is an orangish-green that neither matches, nor is very close to any color in the chart with the closest color in the chart being 153D at base. The sepal generally measures at least 0.75 cm wide, and at least 1.1 cm long; ovate in shape with an acute apex, entire margin, and obtuse to cordate base; adaxial surface is close to 145 D, with a stippled spot making up as much as 1/3 of the basal end but generally smaller of two hard to distinguish colors that appear to be 145D and close to 45D where the spur connects; the abaxial surface is close to 145D and may have a stippled of 145D and a hard to determine color that appears close to 45D.

Reproductive organs.—The reproductive organs are replaced with sterile petaloids.

Disease resistance.—Disease resistance has not been tested.

Dampness resistance.—The plant has shown a good ability to hold the flowers in an outward manner during summer rains.

Heat tolerance.—The plant has shown a good tolerance to temperatures exceeding 100° F. at Rogue river by flowering continuously during temperatures as high as 113° F.

CHART 1

COMPARISON CHART TO PRIOR ART		
	'TiCoCitrus'	'TiTag'
Stems - color	146B markings close to 183B.	Close to 146B to 146C with markings of 178A.
Foliage - Size	About 4 cm long; about 3.5 cm wide.	About 7 cm long; about 4.5 cm wide.
Abaxial color	Close to 147C with dark markings close to a greenish tinged 178A	148B with reddish blotches close to 177A

CHART 1-continued		
COMPARISON CHART TO PRIOR ART		
	‘TiCoCitrus’	‘TiTag’
Foliage - Abaxial venation color	Close to 148A	Close to 146A with markings close to 178B.
Foliage - Adaxial color	147A	147A
Foliage - Adaxial venation color	Closest to 146A.	146A
Petiole - Size	2.5 cm long, upper surface which is about 2 mm wide, depth of about 1.5 mm.	About 1.5 cm long and About 3 mm width, depth about 1.5 mm.
Adaxial color	146B stippled with tiny reddish markings that appear to be close to 178A to 178B.	148B to 148C with markings close to 178B.
Petiole Abaxial color	Close to 146C to 146D with 146B stippling of very tiny marks of what appear to be 178A to 178B	
Petal/Petaloid - Size	Generally at least 1.5 cm. wide and at least 1.5 cm. deep.	About 2.25 cm in length; about 2.7 cm in width
Abaxial color	Closest to 43C but appears between 43C and 43D.	40C spots at center base close to 193C to 193D.
Petal/Petaloid Adaxial color	Close to 43A	33A at center, 40A toward edges.
Peduncle - Size	Generally at least 1 cm long; about 2 mm in diameter.	About 2 cm long, about 2 mm in diameter.
Color	Close to 144A.	146B with markings close to 187C.
Pedicel - Size	Generally at least 1.75 cm in length, and at least 1.5 mm in diameter.	About 2 cm in length, 2 mm.
Color	Color is close to 144A.	146B with tiny reddish markings close to 187C.
Sepal - Size	Generally at least 0.75 cm wide, and at least 1.1 cm long.	About 1 cm wide and about 1 cm wide.
Adaxial color	Close to 145D, with a stippled spot of two colors that appear to be 145D and close to 45D.	193B with a marking close to 181C at base.
Sepal Abaxial color	Close to 145D and may have a spot stippled with 145D and a color that appears close to 45D.	Close to 193A.
Spur - Size	Generally at least 2.5 cm long, and about 2	About 4 cm.

CHART 1-continued		
COMPARISON CHART TO PRIOR ART		
	‘TiCoCitrus’	‘TiTag’
Color	mm in diameter at sepal end.	
	Close to 172A at apex, is an orangish-green that neither matches, nor is very close to any color in the chart with the closest color in the chart being 153D at base.	Close to 199B at the base, close to 183A at apex.
Buds - Size	About 1 cm. in length; about 0.75 cm. in diameter.	About 1.1 cm long, about 1 width, depth about 1 cm.
Color	145A on top and close to 149D on bottom.	Top 146C with markings close to 178A, bottom 146C to 146D.
COLOR CODE CHART		
Stems:	146B, 183B	
Foliage Abaxial surface:	147C, 178A	
Foliage Abaxial surface venation:	148A	
Foliage Adaxial surface:	147A	
Foliage Adaxial surface venation:	146A	
Petiole Adaxial surface:	146B, 178A, 178B	
Petiole Abaxial surface:	146C, 146D, 178A, 178B	
Petals/Petaloids Abaxial surface:	43C, 43C, 43D	
Petals/Petaloids Adaxial surface:	43A	
Buds:	145A, 149D	
Peduncles:	144A	
Pedicels:	144A	
Sepals adaxial surface:	145 D, 145D, 45D	
Sepals abaxial surface:	145D, 145D, 45D	
Spur:	172A, 153D	

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of double *impatiens walleriana* plant named ‘TiCoCitrus’ as illustrated and described.

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