



US00PP24123P2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP24,123 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 31, 2013**

(54) **MANDEVILLA PLANT NAMED**
'LANOREGON'

(50) Latin Name: *Mandevilla sanderi*
Varietal Denomination: **Lanoregon**

(75) Inventor: **Robert Lannes**, Malause (FR)

(73) Assignee: **D.H.M. Innovation S.A.S.**, Malause
(FR)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 104 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/374,925**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 23, 2012**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./232**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./232
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

PUBLICATIONS

Pluto Upov Plant Variety Database 2013/01, retrieved on Jun. 20,
2013, retrieved from the Internet at <<http://www.upov.int/pluto/en/index.jsp>> for *Mandevilla* 'Lanoregon', one page.*

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Mandevilla* plant named 'Lanoregon', characterized by its compact and bushy plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; glossy dark green-colored leaves; early flowering habit; and dark red purple-colored flowers.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Mandevilla sanderi*.
Cultivar denomination: 'LANOREGON'.

CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY RELATED
APPLICATIONS

Title: *Mandevilla* Plant Named 'Lannebraska'
Applicant: Robert Lannes
U.S. Plant Pat. No. 23,673

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Mandevilla* plant, botanically known as *Mandevilla sanderi* and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Lanoregon'.

The new *Mandevilla* plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Malause, France. The objective of the breeding program is to create new compact *Mandevilla* plants with dark red purple-colored flowers.

The new *Mandevilla* plant originated from a cross-pollination conducted by the Inventor in Malause, France on Sep. 22, 2006 of a proprietary selection of *Mandevilla sanderi* identified as code number 05-075-22, not patented, as the female, or seed parent with *Mandevilla sanderi* 'Rosea Foncé', not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Mandevilla* plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant from within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in Malause, France in May, 2008.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Mandevilla* plant by cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in Malause, France, since May, 2010 has shown that the unique features of this new *Mandevilla* plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions and cultural practices.

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The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environmental conditions such as temperature and light intensity without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of 'Lanoregon'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Lanoregon' as a new and distinct *Mandevilla* plant:

1. Compact and bushy plant habit.
2. Moderately vigorous growth habit.
3. Glossy dark green-colored leaves.
4. Early flowering habit.
5. Dark red purple-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of the female parent selection. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* differ primarily from plants of the female parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* and the female parent selection differ in leaf shape and color.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* flower earlier than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Flowers of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are star-shaped whereas flowers of plants of the female parent selection are round in shape.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of the male parent, 'Rosea Foncé'. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* differ primarily from plants of 'Rosea Foncé' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* are more freely branching and bushier than plants of 'Rosea Foncé'.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* flower earlier than plants of 'Rosea Foncé'.
3. Flowers of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are darker in color than flowers of plants of 'Rosea Foncé'.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of *Mandevilla sanderi* 'Lannebraska', disclosed in a U.S. Plant Pat. No. 23,673. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* differ primarily

from plants of 'Lannebraska' in flower color as plants of the new *Mandevilla* have darker red purple-colored flowers than plants of 'Lannebraska'.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can also be compared to plants of selections of *Mandevilla sanderi* known to the Inventor, not patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Malause, France, plants of the new *Mandevilla* differed from plants of selections of *Mandevilla sanderi* known to the Inventor in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* were more freely branching than plants of selections of *Mandevilla sanderi* known to the Inventor.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* had smaller leaves than plants of selections of *Mandevilla sanderi* known to the Inventor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Mandevilla* plant showing 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 actual colors of the new *Mandevilla* plant.

The photograph on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Lanoregon' grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet is a close-up view of a typical flowering plant of 'Lanoregon'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the autumn in two-liter containers in polyethylene-covered greenhouse in Malause, France and under cultural practices typical of *Mandevilla* commercial production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 8° C. to 26° C. and night temperatures ranged from 3° C. to 15° C. Plants were six months old when the photographs and description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Mandevilla sanderi* 'Lanoregon'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Mandevilla sanderi* identified as code number 05-075-22, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—*Mandevilla sanderi* 'Rosea Foncé', not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About two weeks at 23° C. to 25° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About three weeks at 23° C. to 25° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About five to six weeks at 23° C. to 25° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About six to eight weeks at 23° C. to 25° C.

Root description.—Fibrous, fine; light yellowish white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Compact and bushy plant habit; upright and somewhat outwardly spreading; broad inverted triangle in shape; moderately vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 21 cm.

Plant diameter (spread).—About 33.9 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Branching habit: Freely branching habit with about eleven lateral branches developing per plant; pinching enhances lateral branch development. Length: About 14.1 cm. Diameter: About 2.5 mm. Internode length: About 2.2 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 144A; older stems, close to N199B.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple.

Length.—About 5.2 cm.

Width.—About 3.3 cm.

Shape.—Obovate to oblong.

Apex.—Abruptly acute.

Base.—Truncate to obtuse.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Smooth, glabrous; glossy.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate, reticulate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Between 146A and 147A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Slightly darker than 152A, towards the apex, close to 146A. Full expanded leaves, upper surface: Darker than between N137C and 147A; venation, close to 143A to 143B. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Between 138A and 146B; venation, close to 144B to 144C.

Petiole length.—About 1.1 cm.

Petiole diameter.—About 2 mm.

Petiole texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Smooth, glabrous.

Petiole color, upper surface.—Close to 144B tinged with close to 152D.

Petiole color, lower surface.—Close to 144B.

Flower description:

Flower type and flowering habit.—Single salverform flowers arranged in axillary racemes; flowers star-shaped and face upright and outwardly; about two flowers developing per inflorescence and about 24 flowers developing per plant.

Natural flowering season.—Early flowering habit with plants begin to flower about six weeks after planting; plants flower continuously from summer into the autumn in France.

Flower longevity on the plant.—About seven days; flowers not persistent.

Fragrance.—Faint, pleasant.

Flowers.—Appearance: Flared trumpet, corolla fused and five-parted. Diameter: About 6.6 cm. Depth (length): About 8.3 cm. Tube length: About 5.7 cm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 3.7 cm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Shape: Narrowly obovate. Color: Close to 144B; towards the base, close to 144A.

Corolla.—Quantity and arrangement: Five petals arranged in a single whorl and fused at the base. Petal lobe length: About 3.7 cm. Petal lobe width: About 3.4 cm. Petal shape and appearance: Roughly spatulate; lower 60% of the petal is fused. Petal apex: Acute. Petal margin: Entire. Petal texture, upper and lower

surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; slightly velvety. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Petal, when opening, upper surface: Between N57A and 60A; throat, close to 13A, towards the base of the throat, close to 144C. Petal, 5 when opening, lower surface: Close to 67C to 67D; tube, close to 68D, towards the base of the tube, close to 145C, at the base, tinged with close to 181B. Petal, fully opened, upper surface: Close to N57B; throat, close to 17A, towards the base of the throat, close to 10 144C. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to N57C; tube, close to 58D, towards the base of the tube, between 154D and 158A, at the base of the tube, tinged with close to 42B.

Calyx.—Quantity and arrangement: Five sepals 15 arranged in a single whorl. Sepal length: About 1 cm. Sepal width: About 2 mm. Sepal shape: Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Narrowly acuminate. Sepal base: Roughly truncate. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. 20 Sepal color: Immature, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 145A; towards the base, close to 144C. Mature, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 145A; towards the base, close to 144C.

Peduncles.—Length: About 4.1 cm. Diameter: About 2 25 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Strength: Flexible, but strong. Color: Close to 143B.

Pedicels.—Length: About 2 cm. Diameter: About 1.7 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Strength: Flexible, but strong. Color: Close to 144B.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity and arrangement: Typically five; basifixed; anthers connivent. Filament length: About 1 mm. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther length: About 9 mm. Anther color: Close to 160B. Pollen amount: None observed. Pistils: Quantity: Typically one. Pistil length: About 2.2 cm. Style length: About 2 cm. Style color: Close to 144D. Stigma shape: Conical. Stigma color: Close to 146B. Ovary color: Close to 144C.

Seeds and fruits.—Seed and fruit production have not been observed on plants of the new *Mandevilla*.

Disease & pest resistance: Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have not been noted to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Mandevilla* plants.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have been observed to tolerate high temperatures of about 40° C. and to be hardy to USDA Hardiness Zone 9.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Mandevilla* plant named 'Lanoregon' as illustrated and described.

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