



US00PP24175P2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP24,175 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jan. 21, 2014**

(54) **MANDEVILLA PLANT NAMED ‘GINA’**

(50) Latin Name: *Mandevilla hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **Gina**

(75) Inventor: **Graham Noel Brown**, Pennant Hills
(AU)

(73) Assignees: **Floraquest Pty. Ltd.**, Pennant Hills,
NSW (AU); **Protected Plant**
Promotions Australia Pty. Ltd.,
Macquarie Fields, NSW (AU)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 111 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/385,067**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 31, 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.

Primary Examiner — June Hwu

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — C. A. Whealy

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Mandevilla* plant named ‘Gina’,
characterized by its compact, upright and mounding plant
habit; strong stems; early and freely flowering habit; and large
red-colored flowers.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

Botanical designation: *Mandevilla hybrida*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘GINA’.

**CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

Title: *Mandevilla* Plant Named ‘Grace’.
Applicant: Graham Noel Brown.
Filed: Jan. 31, 2012, U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No.
13/385,073.

Title: *Mandevilla* Plant Named ‘Rita’.
Applicant: Graham Noel Brown.
Filed: Jan. 31, 2012, U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No.
13/385,075.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Mandevilla* plant, botanically known as *Mandevilla*
hybrida and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Gina’.

The new *Mandevilla* plant is a product of a planned breed-
ing program conducted by the Inventor in Pennant Hills, New
South Wales, Australia. The objective of the breeding pro-
gram is to create new shrub-type *Mandevilla* plants with
strong stems and numerous attractive flowers.

The new *Mandevilla* plant originated from a cross-pollina-
tion made by the Inventor in Pennant Hills, New South Wales,
Australia in December, 2003 of a proprietary selection of
Mandevilla hybrida identified as code number X02.5, not
patented, as the female, or seed parent with *Mandevilla*
hybrida ‘Sunmandecrim’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.
15,539, 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 Mac-
quarie Fields, New South Wales, Australia in November,
2005.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Mandevilla* plant by cut-
tings in Macquarie Fields, New South Wales, Australia, since

2

December, 2005, 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.
The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in envi-
ronmental 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 ‘Gina’. These
characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Gina’ as a new and
distinct *Mandevilla* plant:

1. Compact, upright and mounding plant habit.
2. Strong stems.
3. Early and freely flowering habit.
4. Large red-colored flowers.

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

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have smaller flowers than
plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* and the female parent
selection differ slightly in flower color.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of
the male parent, ‘Sunmandecrim’. Plants of the new *Mandev-*
illa differ from plants of ‘Sunmandecrim’ in the following
characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* are more compact than
plants of ‘Sunmandecrim’.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* and ‘Sunmandecrim’ differ
in flower color as plants of ‘Sunmandecrim’ have crim-
son red-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of
Mandevilla hybrida ‘Grace’, disclosed in a U.S. Plant patent
application Ser. No. 13/385,073. Plants of the new *Mandev-*

illa differ primarily from plants of 'Grace' in flower color as plants of 'Grace' have greyed purple-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can be compared to plants of *Mandevilla hybrida* 'Rita', disclosed in a U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 13/385,075. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* differ primarily from plants of 'Rita' in flower color as plants of 'Rita' have dark red purple-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can also be compared to plants of *Mandevilla hybrida* 'Sunmandecrikin', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,736. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* differ primarily from plants of 'Sunmandecrikin' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* are shorter than plants of 'Sunmandecrikin'.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* flower earlier than plants of 'Sunmandecrikin'.
3. Flowers of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are lighter red in color than flowers of plants of 'Sunmandecrikin'.

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 at the bottom of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Gina' grown in a container.

The photograph at the top of the sheet is a close-up view of a typical flowering plant of 'Gina'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the spring and summer with three plants in 20-cm containers in a polyethylene-covered greenhouse in Bonsall, Calif. under commercial production cultural practices. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 18° C. to 32° C., night temperatures ranged from 7° C. to 18° C. and light levels ranged from 7,000 to 8,000 foot-candles. Plants were pinched one time and were eight 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 hybrida* 'Gina'.
Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Mandevilla hybrida* identified as code number X02.5, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—*Mandevilla hybrida* 'Sunmandecrim', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 15,539.

Propagation:

Type.—By cuttings.

Time to produce a rooted young plant.—About one month.

Root description.—Fleshy, thick; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Moderate branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Compact, upright and mounding plant habit, slightly vining; vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 31 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 27 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Branching habit: Freely branching habit with about four primary lateral branches per plant; primary laterals with about three secondary lateral branches each; pinching enhances lateral branch development. Length: About 26 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Internode length: About 1.6 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; woody with development. Color, young: Close to 146C. Color, woody: Close to N199A.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple.

Length.—About 6.5 cm.

Width.—About 3.5 cm.

Shape.—Elliptical.

Apex.—Acuminate.

Base.—Obtuse.

Margin.—Entire.

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

Venation pattern.—Pinnate, arcuate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 146A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 146A. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N137A; venation, close to 138A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 147B; venation, close to 147C.

Petioles.—Length: About 1 cm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Sparsely pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 146B. Color, lower surface: Close to 146C.

Flower description:

Flower type and habit.—Salverform flowers arranged in terminal and axillary clusters; flowers face mostly outwardly; freely flowering habit, about three to five flowers develop per cluster with about 75 flowers developing per plant.

Natural flowering season.—Plants flower continuously year-round in the greenhouse and outdoors in Southern California.

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

Fragrance.—None detected.

Flowers.—Appearance: Funnelform with five-parted fused corolla; flowers roughly star-shaped. Diameter: About 7 cm. Depth (length): About 6.3 cm. Throat diameter: About 1.8 cm. Tube length: About 5.7 cm. Tube diameter, at the base: About 4 mm.

Flower buds.—Height: About 8.2 cm. Diameter: About 1.5 cm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Color: Close to 185A.

Corolla.—Arrangement and appearance: Single whorl of five petals, fused into flared trumpet; petals imbricate. Petal lobe length: About 3 cm. Petal lobe width: About 2.2 cm. Petal lobe shape: Roughly ovate, asymmetrical. Petal apex: Acuminate. Petal margin: Entire. Petal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Petal lobe, when opening, upper surface: Close to 53A. Petal lobe, when opening, lower surface: Close to 53A to 53B. Petal lobe, fully opened, upper surface: Darker than 53A; center and towards the base, close to 53B; color does not fade with development; venation, close to 53A. Petal lobe, fully opened, lower surface: Close

to 53A; venation, close to 53B. Throat: Close to 163A to 163B; venation, close to 163B. Tube: Towards the apex, close to 53B; mid-section, close to 145C; towards the base, close to 145A to 145B; venation, close to 145C.

Sepals.—Arrangement and appearance: Five per flower fused in a single whorl. Length: About 8 mm. Width: About 3 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute to acuminate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, inner surface: Close to 145D. Color, outer surface: Close to 145D tinted with close to 185D.

Peduncles.—Length: About 3.4 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Strength: Strong, flexible. Aspect: About 35° to 45° from stem axis. Color: Close to 145A.

Pedicels.—Length: About 1.4 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Strength: Strong, flexible. Aspect: About 30° from peduncle axis. Color: Close to 145A.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per flower: Typically five. Filament length: About 4 mm. Fila-

ment color: Close to 150D. Anther shape: Lanceolate. Anther size: About 8 mm by 2 mm. Anther color: Close to 161C. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 157D. Pistils: Quantity per flower: Typically one. Pistil length: About 1.9 cm. Stigma shape: Rounded; five-lobed. Stigma color: Close to 144A. Style length: About 1.5 cm. Style color: Close to 145C. Ovary color: Close to 144A.

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 temperatures from about 2° C. to about 35° C.

It is claimed:

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

* * * * *

