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## (12) United States Plant Patent

#### Lannes

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## (54) MANDEVILLA PLANT NAMED 'LANVERMONT'

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

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(51) **Int. Cl.** 

*A01H 5/02* (2018.01) *A01H 6/08* (2018.01)

(58) Field of Classification Search

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### (57) ABSTRACT

A new and distinct cultivar of *Mandevilla* plant named 'Lanvermont', characterized by its broadly upright to outwardly spreading plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; glossy dark green-colored leaves; early and freely flowering habit; and flowers with deep red-colored petals with darker red-colored throats.

#### 2 Drawing Sheets

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

# STATEMENT REGARDING PRIOR DISCLOSURES BY THE INVENTOR/APPLICANT & ASSIGNEE

An European Community Plant Breeder's Rights application for the instant plant was filed by the D.H.M. Innovations S.A.S. of Malause, France on Nov. 30, 2020, application number 2020/3076. Foreign priority is not claimed to this application.

The Inventor/Applicant and Assignee assert that no publications nor advertisements relating to sales, offers for sale or public distribution occurred more than one year prior to the effective filing date of this application. Any information about the claimed plant would have been obtained from a direct or indirect disclosure from the Inventor/Applicant and/or the Assignee. Inventor/Applicant and Assignee claim a prior art exception under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(1) for disclosure and/or sales prior to the filing date but less than one year prior to the effective filing date.

#### 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 'Lanvermont'.

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 freely branching *Mandevilla* plants with numerous unique and attractive flowers.

The new *Mandevilla* plant originated from a cross-pollination conducted by the Inventor in Malause, France in July, 2016 of a proprietary selection of *Mandevilla sanderi* identified as code number si 10-0662-009, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Mandevilla sanderi* identified as code number si 10-0265-

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096, 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 June, 2017.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Mandevilla* plant by stein cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in Malause, France since August, 2019 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 combinations of environmental conditions and cultural practices. 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 'Lanvermont'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Lanvermont' as a new and distinct *Mandevilla* plant:

- 1. Broadly upright to outwardly spreading plant habit.
- 2. Moderately vigorous growth habit.
- 3. Freely branching habit.
- 4. Glossy dark green-colored leaves.
- 5. Early and freely flowering habit.
- 6. Flowers with deep red-colored petals with darker red-colored throats.

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. Leaves of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are darker green than leaves of plants of the female parent selection.

- 2. Flower petals of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are narrower than and not as rounded as flower petals of plants of the female parent selection.
- 3. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have more intense red-colored petals than plants of the female parent 5 selection.

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

- 1. Leaves of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are larger than leaves of plants of the male parent selection.
- 2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have deep red-colored petals whereas plants of the male parent selection have pale purple-colored petals.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can also be compared to plants of *Mandevilla hybrida* 'Sunparasure', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 24,908. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Mandevilla* differ primarily from plants 'Sunparasure' in the following characteristics:

- 1. Leaves of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are more oblong than and not as oval as leaves of plants of 'Sunparasure'.
- 2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have flowers with deep red-colored petals whereas plants of 'Sunparasure' 25 have flowers with brighter red-colored petals.

#### 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 (FIG. 1) comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Lanvermont' grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet (FIG. 2) is a close-up view of a typical flower of 'Lanvermont'.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the autumn in 11-cm containers in a polyethylene-covered greenhouse in Malause, France and under cultural practices typical of commercial *Mandevilla* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 18° C. to 30° C. and night temperatures ranged from 15° C. to 18° C. Plants were ten months old when the photographs and description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2015 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. Botanical classification: *Mandevilla sanderi* 'Lanvermont'. <sup>55</sup> Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of Mandevilla sanderi identified as code number si 10-0662-009, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of Man-60 devilla sanderi identified as code number si 10-0265-096, not patented.

Propagation:

*Type.*—By vegetative stein cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About two weeks at 65 temperatures about 23° C. to 30° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About three weeks at temperatures about 18° C. to 21° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About five to six weeks at temperatures about 23° C. to 30° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About six to eight weeks at temperatures about 18° C. to 21° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; typically light yellowish white in color, actual color of the roots is dependent on substrate composition, water quality, fertilizers, substrate temperature and physiological age of roots.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Broadly upright to outwardly spreading plant habit; overall plant shape, broadly obovate to globular; moderately vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate.

Plant height, soil level to top of foliar plane.—About 22.6 cm.

Plant height, soil level to top of floral plane.—About 12.3 cm.

Plant diameter (spread).—About 34.8 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Branching habit: Freely branching habit with typically five primary lateral branches each with about two secondary lateral branches developing per plant. Length: About 16.2 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Internode length: About 3.5 cm. Aspect: Primary lateral branches, mostly erect; secondary lateral branches, about 20° to 40° from primary branch axis. Strength: Strong. Texture and luster: Densely pubescent; slightly glossy; becoming woody with development. Color, developing: Close to 152B. Color, developed: Close to 146B to 146C; when woody, close to 199B.

Leaf description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple.

Length.—About 7.9 cm.

Width.—About 2.5 cm.

Shape.—Broadly oblong to narrowly obovate.

Apex.—Short apiculate to apiculate.

Base.—Rounded.

Margin.—Entire; slightly undulate.

Texture and luster, upper surface.—Smooth, glabrous; moderately coriaceous; moderately glossy to glossy. Texture and luster, lower surface.—Densely pubescent; moderately coriaceous; slightly glossy.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to between 137A and 141A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 146A. Full expanded leaves, upper surface: Slightly darker than between NN137A and 139A; venation, close to 143A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to between 138B and 147B; venation, close to 144B.

Petioles.—Length: About 1.3 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm by 1.75 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Mostly glabrous with margins, moderately pubescent; slightly glossy. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 144A.

#### Flower description:

Flower type and flowering habit.—Single salverform flowers arranged singly or in terminal or axillary

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cymes; flowers star-shaped and face mostly outwardly to slightly upright; freely flowering habit with about 18 flower buds and flowers developing per plant.

Natural flowering season.—Plants flower continuously 5 from spring into the autumn in France; early flowering habit, plants in full flower about six to seven months after planting.

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

Fragrance.—None detected.

Inflorescence height.—About 9.2 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 10.4 cm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 6.1 cm. Diameter: About 1 cm. Shape: Narrowly oblanceolate. Texture and 15 luster: Smooth, glabrous; slightly glossy. Color: Close to 54A; towards the apex, close to 60A to 60B; towards the base, close to 145C; tube, close to 145A to 145B.

Flowers.—Appearance: Flared trumpet, corolla fused 20 and five-parted. Diameter: About 7 cm. Depth (length): About 5.9 cm. Throat diameter: About 1.2 cm. Tube length: About 4.2 cm. Tube diameter: Distally, about 1.3 cm; proximally, about 3 mm.

Petals.—Quantity and arrangement: Five petals 25 arranged in a single whorl; lower 57% portion of the petals are fused into a funnelform tube. Petal length: About 7.5 cm. Petal width: About 2.6 cm. Petal shape: Unequal spatulate. Petal apex: Apiculate. Petal margin: Entire; moderately undulate. Petal tex- 30 ture and luster, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous; not rugose; velvety; matte. Petal texture and luster, lower surface: Smooth, glabrous; not rugose; slightly velvety; slightly glossy. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous; 35 slightly velvety. Color: Petal, when opening, upper surface: Close to 53A. Petal, when opening, lower surface: Close to 46A. Petal, fully opened, upper surface: Slightly more intense than 53A; towards the throat, darker than between 53A and 185A; venation, 40 similar to lamina; color does not change with subsequent development. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 46A; venation, similar to lamina color; color does not change with subsequent development. Throat: Distally, close to between 53A and 45 187B and proximally, close to 50A and at the base, close to 146D; venation, similar to lamina colors. Tube: Distally, close to 53A and proximally, close to 150D; towards the base, close to 146D; venation, similar to lamina colors.

Sepals.—Quantity and arrangement: Five sepals arranged in a single whorl. Calyx length: About 1.1

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cm. Calyx diameter: About 5 mm. Sepal length: About 1.1 cm. Sepal width: About 2 mm. Sepal shape: Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Narrowly acuminate. Sepal base: Broadly cuneate and fused at the base. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; slightly glossy. Sepal color: When opening, upper surface: Close to 144C; at the apex, close to 180A. When opening, lower surface: Close to 144B; at the apex, close to 180A. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to 144C to 144D; at the apex, close to 180A. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 144B to 144C; at the apex, close to 180A.

Peduncles.—Length: About 5.4 cm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: About 30° from lateral branch axis. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; slightly to moderately glossy. Color: Close to 143A to 143B.

Pedicels.—Length: About 1.9 cm. Diameter: About 1.75 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: About 30° from peduncle axis. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; moderately glossy. Color: Close to 143A to 143B.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity and arrangement: Typically five; basifixed; anthers connivent. Filament length: About 2 mm. Filament color: Close to 150D. Anther size: About 1.25 mm by 8 mm. Anther shape: Narrowly oblong. Anther color: Close to 162C to 162D. Pollen amount: None observed. Pistils: Quantity: Typically one. Pistil length: About 2 cm. Style length: About 1.7 cm. Style color: Close to 150C to 150D. Stigma diameter: About 2 mm. Stigma shape: Club-shaped, pointed. Stigma color: Close to 144B. Ovary color: Close to 143B.

Seeds and fruits.—To date, seed and fruit production have not been observed on plants of the new Mandevilla.

Pathogen & pest resistance: To date, 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 of about 5° C. to 40° C. and to be suitable for USDA Hardiness Zones 9 through 13.

It is claimed:

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

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