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Hofmann

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

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

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Mandevilla* plant named ‘Inmanbegam’, characterized by its broadly upright plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate; freely branching habit; dense and bushy appearance; dark green-colored leaves; early, freely and continuous flowering habit; medium to large deep red-colored flowers with reddish orange-colored throats; and flowers that typically do not sunscald under high light conditions.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Mandevilla sanderi*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘INMANBEGAM’.

CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED APPLICATIONS

A European Community Plant Breeder’s Rights application for the instant plant was filed by the Applicant/Assignee of the instant application, Innovaplant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG of Gensingen, Germany on Nov. 29, 2023, application number 2023/2547. Foreign priority is not claimed to this European Community Plant Breeder’s Rights application.

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 ‘Inmanbegam’.

The new *Mandevilla* plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Johannesburg, South Africa and Heidesheim, Germany. The objective of the breeding program is to create new freely branching *Mandevilla* plants that flower early and freely and have attractive flowers that resist fading and sunscalding.

The new *Mandevilla* plant originated from a cross-pollination conducted by the Inventor in Johannesburg, South Africa in November, 2016 of a proprietary breeding selection of *Mandevilla sanderi* identified as code number d14-3051-2, not patented, as the female, or seed parent with a proprietary breeding selection of *Mandevilla sanderi* identified as code number d14-3066-4, 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

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within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in Heidesheim, Germany in June, 2018.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Mandevilla* plant by vegetative cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in Heidesheim, Germany since June, 2018 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 ‘Inmanbegam’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Inmanbegam’ as a new and distinct *Mandevilla* plant:

1. Broadly upright plant habit.
2. Moderately vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate.
3. Freely branching habit; dense and bushy appearance.
4. Dark green-colored leaves.
5. Early, freely and continuous flowering habit.
6. Medium to large deep red-colored flowers with reddish orange-colored throats.
7. Flowers that typically do not sunscald under high light conditions.

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* are more upright than and not as trailing as plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* are stronger than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Flowers of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are larger than flowers of plants of the female parent selection.
4. Flowers of plants of the new *Mandevilla* typically do not sunscald whereas flowers of plants of the female parent selection sunscald under high light conditions.

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. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* are larger than and not as compact as plants of the male parent selection.
2. Flowers of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are flatter than and not as undulate as flowers of plants of the male parent selection.
3. Flowers of plants of the new *Mandevilla* are lighter red than flowers of plants of the male parent selection.

Plants of the new *Mandevilla* can also be compared to plants of *Mandevilla hybrida* ‘Sunparaclare’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 27,108. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Mandevilla* differ primarily from plants ‘Sunparaclare’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* are not as freely branching as plants of ‘Sunparaclare’.
2. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* flower earlier than plants of ‘Sunparaclare’.
3. Plants of the new *Mandevilla* have larger flowers than plants of ‘Sunparaclare’.

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) is a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of ‘Inmanbegam’ grown in a container.

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

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the summer in 12-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in Heidesheim, Germany and under cultural practices typical of commercial *Mandevilla* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 12° C. to 35° C. and night temperatures ranged from 12° C. to 18° C. Plants were pinched one time and were five 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* ‘Inmanbegam’.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary breeding selection of *Mandevilla sanderi* identified as code number d14-3051-2, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary breeding selection of *Mandevilla sanderi* identified as code number d14-3066-4, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About three weeks at temperatures ranging from 20° C. to 35° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About three weeks at temperatures ranging from 20° C. to 25° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About 20 to 25 days at temperatures ranging from 20° C. to 35° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About 25 to 30 days at temperatures ranging from 20° C. to 25° C.

Root description.—Thick, fleshy; typically 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.—Low branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Broadly upright plant habit; roughly broadly obovate in overall shape; moderately vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate; and freely branching habit; dense and bushy appearance.

Plant height, soil level to top of foliar plane.—About 26.1 cm.

Plant height, soil level to top of floral plane.—About 28.6 cm.

Plant diameter (spread).—About 32.7 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Branching habit: Freely branching habit, typically about four lateral branches per plant; pinching enhances lateral branch development. Length: About 16.4 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Internode length: About 3 cm. Aspect: Erect to about 30° to 45° from main branch axis. Strength: Strong. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; slightly glossy; becoming woody with development. Color, developing: Close to 144B. Color, developed: Close to 144A; at the internodes, close to 144B; when woody, close to N199A to 199A.

Leaf description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple.

Length.—About 8.5 cm.

Width.—About 5.3 cm.

Shape.—Broadly oblong-obovate to broadly elliptic and broadly obovate.

Apex.—Short aristate.

Base.—Obtuse to rounded.

Margin.—Entire; not lobed.

Texture and luster, upper surface.—Smooth, glabrous; slightly coriaceous; moderately glossy.

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

Venation pattern.—Pinnate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 143B; narrow marginal edges, close to 185B. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 147D; narrow marginal edges, close to 185A. Fully developed leaves, upper surface: Close to 147A; venation, close

to 143C. Fully developed leaves, lower surface: Close to 146B; venation, close to 144B.

Petioles.—Length: About 1.1 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm by 2 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; slightly glossy. Color, upper surface: Close to 144A; margins, close to 144B. Color, lower surface: Close to a blend of 144C and 144D; margins, close to 144A.

Flower description:

Flower type and flowering habit.—Single salverform flowers arranged in terminal and axillary cymes; flowers face outwardly to slightly drooping; freely flowering habit with about five flowers per inflorescence and about 30 flower buds and open flowers developing per plant during the flowering season.

Natural flowering season.—Plants flower continuously from spring into the autumn in Germany; plants begin flowering about 10 to 14 weeks after propagation depending on environmental and cultural conditions.

Flower longevity.—Individual flowers last about two weeks on the plant; flowers not persistent.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Inflorescence height.—About 16.6 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 16.5 cm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 5.3 cm. Diameter: About 7 mm. Shape: Narrowly oblanceolate. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; slightly glossy. Color: Close to 46A; mid-section, close to 47A; proximally, close to 145B slightly tinged with close to 179A.

Flowers.—Appearance: Flared trumpet, corolla fused and five-parted. Diameter: About 8.8 cm by 8.8 cm. Depth (length): About 7.7 cm. Throat diameter: About 1.8 cm. Tube length: About 5.6 cm. Tube diameter: Proximally, about 4 mm; distally, about 2 cm.

Corolla.—Quantity and arrangement: Five petals arranged in a single whorl; lower 67% portion of the petals are fused into a funnellform tube. Petal length, tube and free lobes: About 10 cm. Petal length, free lobes: About 4.4 cm. Petal width, free lobes: About 3.6 cm. Petal shape and appearance: Unequal and broadly spatulate; slightly convex. Petal apex: Short apiculate, unequal. Petal margin: Entire; moderately undulate. Petal texture and luster, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous; velvety; slightly glossy. Petal texture and luster, lower surface: Smooth, glabrous; slightly velvety; slightly glossy. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous; slightly velvety. Color: Petal, when opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 53A; venation, close to 53A; color does not fade with subsequent development. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 46A; main vein, close to N45B and

lateral venation, close to 46A; color does not fade with subsequent development. Throat: Close to a blend of 46A and 53A; venation, close to a blend of 46A and 53A; towards the base, close to 169A and at the base, close to 151C and 151D. Tube: Close to N45A and N45B; towards the base, close to 145C and at the base, close to a blend of 145B and 150B tinged with close to N172A; venation, similar to lamina colors.

Sepals.—Quantity and arrangement: Five sepals arranged in a single whorl. Length: About 1 cm. Width: About 2 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Narrowly acuminate. Base: Broadly cuneate and fused at the base. Margin: Entire. Texture and luster, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous; slightly glossy. Texture and luster, lower surface: Smooth, glabrous; matte. Color: When developing, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 145B and at the apex, close to 180B. Fully developed, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 145B and at the apex, close to 180B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 9.2 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: About 25° from lateral branch axis. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; glossy. Color: Close to 143B.

Pedicels.—Length: About 2.2 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: About 30° from peduncle axis. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; moderately glossy. Color: Close to 144B tinged with close to 179A.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity and arrangement: Typically five; basifixed; anthers connivent. Filament length: About 2 mm. Filament color: Close to 151D. Anther shape: Narrowly oblong. Anther size: About 1.25 mm by 9 mm. Anther color: Close to 162C. Pollen amount: None observed. Pistils: Quantity: Typically one. Pistil length: About 2.5 cm. Style length: About 2.2 cm. Style color: Close to 150D. Stigma diameter: About 2 mm. Stigma shape: Club-shaped, pointed. Stigma color: Close to 146D. Ovary color: Close to 144C.

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 ranging from about 5° C. to about 40° C. and to be suitable for USDA Hardiness Zones 9 to 13.

It is claimed:

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

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FIG. 1



FIG. 2