

[54] KALANCHOE PLANT NAMED SINGAPUR
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[57] ABSTRACT

A new and distinct cultivar of Kalanchoe named Sin-
gapur having vigorous growth habit and free branch-
ing, highly floriferous, with numerous cherry colored
flowers formed at every shoot, excellent keeping qual-
ity, and its suitability for production in 8 to 15 cm. pots.

1 Drawing Figure

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The present invention relates to a new and distinctive
cultivar of Kalanchoe plant, botanically known as Ka-
lanchoe, and referred to by the cultivar name Singapur.
The new cultivar was referred to during the breeding
and selection process by the designation WG 1, and is a
product of a planned breeding program. The basic ob-
jective of the breeding program was to create a new
Kalanchoe cultivar having vigorous growth, short
flowering time, and excellent quality foliage and flow-
ers.
The new cultivar was originated from a cross made in
a controlled breeding program in Wiesmoor, West Ger-
many. The female, or seed parent was a patented culti-
var designated Solferinopurpur, disclosed in U.S. Plant
Pat. No. 3,843. The male, or pollen parent was a culti-
var designated Pollux, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.
4,816.
Singapur was discovered and selected by me as a
flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross
in a controlled environment in Wiesmoor, West Ger-
many. Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by
stem cuttings, as performed by me at Wiesmoor, West
Germany, has demonstrated that the combination of
characteristics as herein disclosed for the new cultivar
are firmly fixed and are retained through successive
generations of asexual reproduction.
Singapur has not been observed under all possible
environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary
significantly with variations in environment such as
temperature, light intensity and day length. The follow-
ing observations, measurements and values describe the
new cultivar as grown in Wiesmoor, West Germany,
under greenhouse conditions which closely approxi-
mate those generally used in commercial practice.
The following traits have been repeatedly observed
and are determined to be basic characteristics of Sin-
gapur, which in combination distinguish this Kalanchoe
as a new and distinct cultivar:
1. Singapur was selected especially for the excellent
keeping quality of the foliage and the flowers.
2. Freely branching, with or without pinching.
3. Growth is more vigorous than that of either parent.
4. Proper scheduling makes Singapur suitable for
production in 8 to 15 cm. pots.
5. To reduce peduncle elongation after flower initia-
tion, plants can be treated with Alar or B9.

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6. Singapur is highly floriferous, with numerous
cherry colored flowers formed at every shoot.
7. Flowering time is 10 weeks in summer and 14
weeks in winter after start of short days.
The accompanying photographic drawing shows a
typical specimen plant of the new cultivar. The colors
appearing in the photograph are as true as possible with
color illustrations of this type.
In the following description, color references are
made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart
(R.H.S.), except where general colors of ordinary sig-
nificance are referred to. Color alues are taken under
artifical light conditions approximately at noon in Wies-
moor, West Germany.
Botonaical classification: Kalanchoe cv. Singapur.
Parentage:
Male parent.—Pollux.
Female parent.—Solferinopurpur.
PROPAGATION
The new cultivar holds its distinguishing characteris-
tics through successive propagations by leaf cuttings
and by division of shoots.
Type cutting: Short tip cutting, with stems up to 2 cm.
long.
Time to root: 9 Days at 21° C. summer. 13 Days at 21°
C. winter.
Rooting habit: Many very fine roots, fibrous.
PLANT DESCRIPTION
Form: Short, compact, upright. Growing and schedul-
ing practices can produce small plants in 8 cm. pots
up to larger plants in 15 cm. pots.
Habit of growth: Relatively fast for this type of plant.
Generally, shoots are formed at every node.
Foliage description: Leaves simple, opposite, generally
symmetrical, tending to be slightly folded upward
from the main vein.
1. Size.—Average full grown leaves of flowering
plants in 10 cm. pots are 100 mm. long and 70
mm. wide.
2. Shape.—Ovate to elliptic, apex and base obtuse.
3. Texture.—Glabrous, coriaceous, succulent.
4. Margin.—Sinuate to crenate.
5. Color.—Young foliage top side, yellow green
147A, under side, yellow green 147B. Mature

foliage top side yellow green 147A, under side green 137A.

FLOWERING DESCRIPTION

Flowering habit: Inflorescence of each shoot is formed by dichotomous branching, starting with opening of terminal flowers of main axis, followed by terminal flowers of the side branches. Opening of new buds will continue for two months or more. Individual flowers last two weeks or more after opening.

Natural flowering season: January. Flowering time under controlled daylength at 20° C. in summer is 10 weeks; in winter at 20° C., 14 weeks. Flowering time depends on temperature, light intensity and other growing conditions.

Flower buds: Developing to tubular as flower petals mature, sheathed with four green sepals; corolla at maturity 8 mm. long.

1. *Size*.—Up to 11 mm. long.

2. *Shape*.—Generally oblong.

3. *Rate of opening*.—Opening of new buds will continue for two months or more.

Flowers borne: On compound dichasial cymes on strong peduncles. Peduncle length depends on growing and applications of Alar or B9; pedicels up to 6 mm. long.

Quantity of flowers: Highly floriferous. Main axis and side shoots have 100 or more flowers.

Petals:

1. *Shape*.—Nearly round, with top slightly cuspidate.

2. *Color*.—Top side when opening, Red 45B, fading to Red 53C; under side, Red 48B with green strip from apex to top.

3. *Number and size of petals*.—Four, united in corolla, salverform; petals 7 mm. in diameter, total flower diameter 16 mm.

Reproductive organs:

1. *Stamens*.—Eight (8) in number. (a) Anther shape: flat, elliptical, color light brown. (b) Filament color: light green. (c) Pollen color: yellow.

2. *Pistels*.—(a) Stigma shape: flat, crystalline, color greenish white. (b) Style color: light green. (c) Ovaries: 4 celled, 6 mm. long, color yellow green 144A.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

No known Kalanchoe diseases observed to date.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Singapur is extremely tolerant of both high and low temperatures.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Kalanchoe named Singapur, as described and illustrated, and particularly characterized by its vigorous growth habit and free branching, highly floriferous, with numerous cherry colored flowers formed at every shoot, excellent keeping quality, and its suitability for production in 8 to 15 cm. pots.

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U.S. Patent

Dec. 4, 1984

Plant 5,361

