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(12) United States Plant Patent
Bessho**(10) Patent No.: US PP14,230 P3****(45) Date of Patent: Oct. 14, 2003****(54) CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED**
'KAKEGAWA S50'**(50) Latin Name: *Calibrachoa***
Varietal Denomination: 'Kakegawa S50'**(75) Inventor: Masao Bessho, Kakegawa (JP)****(73) Assignee: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama**
(JP)**(*) Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.**(21) Appl. No.: 10/058,862****(22) Filed: Jan. 30, 2002****(65) Prior Publication Data**

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(51) Int. Cl.⁷ A01H 5/00**(52) U.S. Cl. Plt./263****(58) Field of Search Plt./263***Primary Examiner*—Bruce R. Campell*Assistant Examiner*—Annette H. Para**(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm**—Jondle & Associates P.C.**(57) ABSTRACT**

'Kakegawa S50' is a new variety of Calibrachoa. This new variety has dark burgundy colored flowers and dark green foliage.

1 Drawing Sheet**1****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

'Kakegawa S50' originated from a hybridization made in spring 1998 in Kakegawa, Japan. The male parent was the commercial variety Liricashower Blue (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,885). The female parent is a breeding line known as K7-1159. K7-1159 which was an F₁ plant selection from a cross between a plant line obtained from a commercial market in Brazil and the commercial variety Liricashower Rose (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,884). Seed from the 1998 cross was sown during the summer of 1998 and two F₁ plants were selected. The two selections were intercrossed and the resulting seed bulked together to produce F₂ seed. The F₂ seed was sown in spring 1999 and one plant, designated as line K9-354, was selected. This line was vegetatively propagated in Salinas, Calif. in summer 1999 and again in spring 2000. In these two vegetative generations the line was evaluated and determined that the traits were firmly fixed and stable. No inherent variation or off-types have been identified.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GENUS
CALIBRACHOA LLAVE & LEX

The genus *Petunia* was originally established in 1803 by A. L. Jussieu, who described both *P. parviflora* and *P. nyctaginiflora* as type species. Using a non-horticultural system that selected the first mentioned species as the type species (lectotype), N. L. Britton and H. A. Brown declared *P. parviflora* as the type species for *Petunia* in 1913.

During the 1980's and 1990, H. J. Wijsman published a series of articles regarding the ancestry of *P. hybrida*, the Garden *Petunia*, and the inter-relationship of several species classified as *Petunia*. These studies discovered that *P. hybrida* and its ancestral species, *P. nyctaginiflora* (= *P. axillaris*) and *P. violacea* (= *P. integrifolia*), possessed 14 pairs of chromosomes while several other species, including *P. parviflora*, possessed 18 pairs of chromosomes. Since *P. parviflora* was the lectotype species for the *Petunia* genus, Wijsman and J. H. de Jong proposed transferring the 14

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chromosome species to the genus *Stimoryne*. Horticulturists opposed reclassifying the Garden *Petunia* and in 1986, Wijsman proposed the alternative of making *P. nyctaginiflora* the lectotype species for *Petunia* and transferring the 18 chromosome species to another genus. The I. N. G. Committee adopted this proposal. By 1990 Wijsman had transferred several species, including *P. parviflora* (= *C. parviflora*) to *Calibrachoa*, originally established by Llave and Lexarza in 1825. *Calibrachoa parviflora* (= *C. mexicana* Llave & Lexarza) is now the type species for the genus *Calibrachoa*.

Classification of the current *Petunia* and *Calibrachoa* species is still in progress. New species are also being identified. Consequently a proper description has not been written for the *Calibrachoa* genus. *Calibrachoa* can, however, be distinguished from *Petunia* based on the higher chromosome number, chromosome morphology, plant branching habit and type of flower bud aestivation. Whereas *Petunia* species bear a flower peduncle and one new stem from a node, *Calibrachoa* bear a flower peduncle and three stems. *Petunia* species have a cochlear corolla bud, a single outermost petal covers the other four, radially folded and terminally contorted petals. *Calibrachoa* flower buds are flat with all five petals linearly folded and the two lower petals forming a cover around the three other petals and fused together.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS FOR PLANT
GROWTH

The terminal 1.0 to 1.5 inches of an actively growing stem was excised. The base of the cuttings were dipped for 1 to 2 seconds in a 1:9 solution of Dip 'N Grow (1 part solution to 9 parts water) root inducing solution immediately prior to sticking into the cell trays. Cuttings were put into plastic cell trays having 98 cells, and containing a peat moss-based growing medium. The cuttings were misted with water from overhead for 10 seconds every 30 minutes until sufficient roots were formed. The vegetative cuttings were propagated in five to six weeks.

Rooted cuttings were transplanted and grown in 20 cm diameter plastic pots in a glass greenhouse located in Salinas, Calif. Pots contained a peat moss-based growing medium. Soluble fertilizer containing 20% nitrogen, 10% phosphorus and 20% potassium was applied once a day or every other day by overhead irrigation. Pots were top-dressed with a dry, slow release fertilizer containing 20% nitrogen, 10% phosphorus and 18% potassium. The typical average air temperature was 24C.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PLANT

The following traits and characteristics describe the new variety. The observed plants were 3 months old from a rooted cutting.

Classification:

Family.—Solanaceae.

Species.—Calibrachoa spp.

Common names.—Petunia.

Parentage: 'Kakegawa S50' is a second generation selection from mass selection and intercrossing of progeny from the hybridization of 'Liricashower Blue' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,885) and the breeding line 'K7-1159'.

Growth:

Habit.—Decumbent, mounding in center.

Height.—23.0 cm.

Spread.—115.0 cm when grown in a 41 cm hanging basket or pot, and using five 20 cm potted plants in one hanging basket.

Height.—23.0 cm.

Life cycle.—Annual.

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—3 weeks.

Time to bloom from propagation.—10 weeks.

Flowering season.—Spring and summer.

Flowering requirements.—Air temperatures of 13–15C during the night and 13–20C during the day; day neutral light requirement.

Resistance / susceptibility.—Excellent resistance to rain, heat and drought; will not tolerate temperatures below 10C.

Stems:

Stem color.—R.H.S. 144B (yellow - green).

Anthocyanin color.—R.H.S. N77A (purple).

Pubescence.—Slightly.

Pubescence color.—155D (white).

Pubescence shape.—Pointed.

Stem description.—Round ancipital.

Stem diameter.—2.0 mm.

Internode length.—1.5 to 2.5 cm.

Leaves:

Leaf tip.—Mucronate.

Leaf arrangement.—Alternate.

Leaf base.—Decurrent.

Leaf color.—Upper surface: R.H.S. 137A (green); lower surface R.H.S. 138B (green).

Leaf fragrance.—Absent.

Leaf margin.—Entire.

Leaf surface.—Rough.

Leaf surface pubescence.—Slightly.

Petiole color.—R.H.S. 138B (green).

Petiole length.—2.0 to 3.0 mm.

Leaf length.—3.0 to 3.5 cm.

Leaf shape.—Elliptical.

Leaf width.—1.0 cm at full expansion.

Flowers:

Calyx.—5 sepals; 1.0 cm×2.0 mm (l×w); free.

Corolla.—5 petals, fused.

Flower diameter.—3.0 cm.

Ovary.—Superior.

Bud color.—R.H.S. N144D (yellow - green).

Bud shape.—Ovate.

Bud surface.—Pubescent.

Duration of flower life.—5 days.

Flowering habit.—Indeterminate.

Placenta arrangement.—Central.

Inflorescence type.—Solitary.

Stamens.—5 stamens, three short and two long, free.

Stamens color.—R.H. 144D (yellow - green).

Stigma color.—R.H.S. 134A (green).

Style color.—R.H.S. 144D (yellow - green).

Peduncle length.—1.5 cm length; 1.0 mm diameter; slightly smooth short pubescence.

Petal size.—3.0×1.3 cm (l×w).

Petal color.—Upper surface: R.H.S. N74B (red - purple); lower surface: R.H.S. 70A (red - purple); corolla throat: R.H.S. N77A (purple); corolla tube: inner surface: R.H.S. 1A (green - yellow) with R.H.S. N77A (purple) veins; outer surface: R.H.S. 1D (green - yellow); R.H.S. N77A (purple) veins.

Petal pubescence.—Glabrous.

Pollen color.—R.H.S. 1A (green - yellow).

Produces seed.—No.

COMPARISON WITH MOST SIMILAR VARIETY

'Kakegawa S50' is most similar to the variety 'Colorburst Red' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,241). The two varieties are similar in foliage, plant habit, flower size and corolla tube color. The two plants are different because 'Colorburst Red' has bright red flowers while 'Kakegawa S50' dark burgundy colored flowers. shown below in Table one are comparisons with the parental cultivar.

TABLE 1

Parents	Liricashower Blue & K7-1159
Plant Habit	Female decumbent; S50 decumbent and mounding in center
Flower Color	Female light violet with dark violet veins; S50 red purple
Flower Size (diameter)	Female and S50 are 2.5–3.0 cm
Stem Pubescence	Female and S50 slight
Stem Thickness	Female 1.0–1.5 mm (laterals); S50 2.0 mm
Leaf Color (upper)	Female dark green (RHS 147B); S50 grayish green (RHS 137A)
Leaf Pubescence	Female and S50 is slight
Leaf Shape	Female slightly oblanceolate; S50 is elliptical

PLANT DISEASE AND PEST RESISTANCE

Excellent resistance to rain, heat and drought. Will not tolerate temperatures below 10C. Plants are susceptible to Botrytis, powdery mildew, various stem and root rots, and certain viruses, like Tobacco Mosaic Virus and Impatiens Necrotic Spotted Virus. Plants can be infested with aphids, leafminer, whitefly and various Lepitopdera.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct Calibrachoa plant as shown and described herein.

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FIG. 1



FIG. 2