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Bessho

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(54) **CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED**
'KAKEGAWA S62'

(50) Latin Name: *Calibrachoa* species
Varietal Denomination: **Kakegawa S62**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

'Kakegawa S62' is a new variety of *Calibrachoa* plant. This
new variety has red petal lobes with purple petal lobe veins
and dark green foliage.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Genus/species: *Calibrachoa* species.
Varietal denomination: 'Kakegawa S62'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

'Kakegawa S62' originated from a hybridization made in
November 1998 in Kakegawa, Japan. The female parent was
a *Calibrachoa* 'Colorburst Cherry' (U.S. Plant Pat. No.
12,504). The male parent was a *Calibrachoa* breeding line,
with a deep rose colored flowers, mounding habit and short
internode length known as 97-1176 (not patented).

In February 1999, F₁ seed from this cross was sown and
later transplanted outdoors in Kakegawa, Japan. The F₁
plants were either rose or red in flower color. Three plants
were selected for their red flower color and intercrossed to
create an F₂ generation. In August 1999, 100 lines of F₂ seed
were sown and later transplanted outdoors. The F₂ plants
ranged from extra compact to mounding in habit, as well as
being either rose or red in flower color. Two, single-plant
selections from the F₂ generation were selected for their red
flower color and extra compact habit and vegetatively propa-
gated. In February 2002, the two selections were evaluated
in 9 cm hanging pots in a greenhouse as well as in an open
field. One selection was chosen based on trial results.

The selection was further evaluated from new vegetative
plants in Salinas, Calif. during 2003. The selection was
subsequently named 'Kakegawa S62'. 'Kakegawa S62' was
asexually reproduced by stem cuttings in Salinas, Calif. and
was determined to reproduce true to type in successive
generations of asexual propagation.

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH

This new *Calibrachoa* plant is illustrated by the accom-
panying photograph which shows blooms and foliage of the
plant in full color. The colors shown being are as true as can
be reasonably obtained by conventional photographic pro-
cedures.

FIG. 1 shows a close-up view of flowers.

FIG. 2 shows the entire plant (known as K0-202 during
testing).

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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
chromosome species to the genus *Stimoryne*. Horticulturists
opposed reclassifying the Garden *Petunia* and in 1986,
Wijsman proposed the alternative of making *P. nyctagini-*
flora 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 vegetative cuttings were propagated in five to six weeks. The base of the cuttings were dipped for 1 to 2 seconds in a 1:9 solution of DIP 'N GROW (1 DIP 'N GROW: 9 water) root-inducing solution immediately prior to sticking into the cells trays. Cuttings were stuck into plastic cell trays having 98 cells and containing a moistened peat moss-based growing medium. The cuttings were misted with water from overhead for 10 seconds every 30 minutes until sufficient roots were formed.

Rooted cuttings were transplanted and grown in 20.0 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 24° C.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PLANT

Data below collected on plants four months from rooted cutting and transplanted into 20.0 cm diameter pots. The following traits and characteristics describe the new variety.

Classification:

Family.—*Solanaceae*.

Species.—*Calibrachoa* sp.

Common names.—*Calibrachoa*.

Parentage:

Female parent.—*Calibrachoa* 'Colorburst Cherry' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,504).

Male parent.—Breeding line 97-1176 (not patented).

Growth:

Habit.—Decumbent.

Height.—13.0–15.0 cm.

Spread.—40.0–45.0 cm for one plant when grown in a 20.0 cm diameter pot.

Life cycle.—Perennial.

Form.—Branching, dense, compact (shorter internode lengths).

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—6 weeks.

Time to bloom from propagation.—10 weeks.

Flowering requirements.—Will flower so long as day length is greater than 12 hours and temperatures exceed 13° C.

Resistance/susceptibility.—Excellent resistance to rain, heat and drought. Will not tolerate temperature below 10° C. 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 *Lepidoptera*.

Stems:

Stem color.—RHS 143C (yellow-green).

Anthocyanin color.—None.

Pubescence.—Heavy.

Pubescence color.—RHS N155A (white).

Stem description.—Round.

Stem length.—2.0 cm–2.5 cm.

Stem diameter.—1.5–1.8 mm.

Internode length.—0.5–1.0 cm.

Leaves:

Leaf arrangement.—Alternate.

Leaf shape.—Elliptical.

Leaf tip.—Mucronate.

Leaf base.—Decurrent.

Leaf margin.—Entire.

Leaf surface.—Rough, dull.

Leaf length.—2.8–3.2 cm.

Leaf width.—0.9–1.1 cm.

Leaf variegation.—None.

Leaf color.—Upper: RHS 137A (green); lower: RHS 138B (green).

Leaf surface pubescence.—Slight.

Leaf surface pubescence color.—RHS N155B (white).

Petiole length.—2.0.

Petiole color.—RHS 138B (green).

Venation.—Pinnate.

Flowers:

Inflorescence type.—Solitary.

Flowering habit.—Indeterminate.

Duration of flower life.—5 days.

Shape.—The flowers are funnel shaped with five fissures.

Flower depth.—2.0 cm–2.5 cm.

Floral tube length.—1.2 cm–1.5 cm.

Floral tube diameter.—0.4 cm–0.5 cm.

Flower diameter.—2.5–3.0 cm.

Calyx.—5 sepals, free.

Sepal shape.—Lanceolate.

Sepal apex.—Mucronate.

Sepal margin.—Entire.

Sepal color.—RHS 143A (green).

Bud shape.—Ovate.

Bud length.—1.5 cm–1.7 cm.

Bud diameter.—0.3 cm–0.4 cm.

Bud surface.—Pubescent.

Bud color.—RHS 144B (yellow-green).

Peduncle length.—1.0–1.5 cm.

Peduncle color.—RHS 144B (yellow-green).

Ovary.—Superior.

Pistil number.—1.

Stigma color.—RHS 149A (yellow).

Style color.—RHS 149B (yellow-green).

Corolla.—5 petals, fused.

Petal shape.—Spatulate.

Petal apex.—Truncate.

Petal margin.—Entire.

Petal pubescence.—Glabrous.

Petal size.—2.2–2.5 cm×1.2–1.5 cm.

Petal color.—Lobes: upper RHS 66A (red-purple) with RHS 61A (red-purple) veins; lower RHS N66D (red-purple) with RHS N200A (brown) veins; Corolla tube: inner RHS 9A (yellow) with RHS N200A (brown) veins; outer RHS 5C (yellow) with RHS N200A (brown) veins.

Stamen number.—5, free.

Stamen color.—RHS 150C (yellow-green).

Pollen color.—RHS 10A (yellow).

Fragrance.—Absent.

Seed production.—None.

COMPARISON WITH MOST SIMILAR
VARIETY

‘Kakegawa S62’ is a distinct variety of *Calibrachoa* owing to its short internode length, which leads to a compact growth habit and red petal lobe color with purple lobe veins. ‘Kakegawa S62’ is most similar to the variety ‘Colorburst Violet’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,086); however, there are differences as shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

	‘Kakegawa S62’	‘Colorburst Violet’
Internode Length	0.5–1.0 cm	1.5–2.0 cm
Petal Color Upper	Upper petal color is RHS N66A (red-purple) with RHS 61A (red-purple) veins and an inner base of RHS 9A (yellow).	Upper petal color is RHS 57A (red-purple) with vein color of RHS 202A (black) with purple tinge; secondary vein petal color is RHS 81C (purple-violet).

Some differences between ‘Kakegawa S62’ and its parental lines are shown in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Characteristic	‘Kakegawa S62’	Male (97-1176)	Female (‘Color-burst Cherry’)
Petal Color Upper	RHS 66A (red-purple)	Deep rose	RHS 66A (red-purple)
Habit	Decumbent	Mounding	Decumbent
Internode Length	0.5–1.0 cm	0.5–1.0 cm	1.0–1.7 cm

What is claimed is:

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

* * * * *



Fig.1



Fig.2