

(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Pierce

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(54) **CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED ‘CAL MANG’**

(50) Latin Name: ***Calibrachoa* spp.**
Varietal Denomination: **Cal Mang**

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(CH)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./413**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./263,
Plt./413
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PP19,865 P2 * 3/2009 Pierce Plt./413

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new *Calibrachoa* plant named ‘Cal Mang,’ particularly
distinguished by peachy-red toned flowers, is very florifer-
ous, has a strong root system, a full habit that is free branch-
ing, and is bred for early flowering under shorter day lengths.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Latin name of the genus and species of the plant claimed:
Calibrachoa spp.

Varietal denomination: ‘Cal Mang’.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention comprises a new *Calibrachoa*,
botanically known as *Calibrachoa* spp. and hereinafter
referred to by the variety name ‘Cal Mang.’

‘Cal Mang’ is a product of a planned breeding program.
The new cultivar ‘Cal Mang’ has peachy-red toned flowers, is
very floriferous, has a strong root system, a full habit that is
free branching, and is bred for early flowering under shorter
day lengths.

‘Cal Mang’ originated from a hybridization in a controlled
breeding program in Gilroy, Calif. U.S.A. The female parent
was an patented hybrid seedling identified as ‘Cal Goldey,’
U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,303, with gold color. ‘Cal Goldey’ has
lighter green leaves, a more upright habit, and is later to
flower than ‘Cal Mang.’

The male parent of ‘Cal Mang’ was an unpatented hybrid
seedling identified as ‘1295’ with apricot color. ‘1295’ has
larger leaves, is later to flower, and less floriferous than ‘Cal
Mang.’

‘Cal Mang’ was selected as one flowering plant within the
progeny of the stated cross in July 2005 in a controlled envi-
ronment in Gilroy, Calif. U.S.A.

The first act of asexual reproduction of ‘Cal Mang’ was
accomplished when vegetative cuttings taken from the initial
selection in July 2005 in a controlled environment in Gilroy,
Calif. U.S.A. The pollination took place in September 2004
and the seed sowing in April 2004 all in Gilroy, Calif., U.S.A.

Horticultural examination of plants grown from cuttings of
the plant initiated in July 2005 in Gilroy, Calif. U.S.A., and
continuing thereafter, has demonstrated that the combination
of characteristics as herein disclosed for ‘Cal Mang’ are
firmly fixed and are retained through successive generations
of asexual reproduction.

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‘Cal Mang’ has not been observed under all possible envi-
ronmental conditions. The phenotype may vary significantly
with variations in environment such as temperature, light
intensity and day length.

5 A Plant Breeder’s Right for this cultivar was applied for in
Canada on Dec. 24, 2007. ‘Cal Mang’ has not been made
publicly available more than one year prior to the filing of this
application.

10 **DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The accompanying photographic drawing shows typical
flower and foliage characteristics of ‘Cal Mang’ with colors
being as true as possible with an illustration of this type. The
15 photographic drawing shows three flowering potted plants of
the new variety in a hanging basket and a close-up of the
flowers. The hanging basket was grown and photographed in
Hillscheid, Germany in the summer of 2006. The close-up
20 plant was grown and photographed in Gilroy, Calif. U.S.A. in
July 2008.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

25 The measurements were taken in April 2008, in Gilroy,
Calif. U.S.A. on plants that were growing in one gallon pots.
These plants were about 4–5 months old.

Color Chart used: Royal Horticultural Society Colour
30 Chart (R.H.S.) 2001

BRIEF SUMMARY OF INVENTION

35 The following observations, measurements, and compari-
sons describe plants grown outside in Gilroy, Calif. U.S.A.
The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are
determined to be basic characteristics of the new variety. The
combination of these characteristics distinguishes this *Cali-
brachoa* as a new and distinct variety.

TABLE 1

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NEW VARIETY 'CAL MANG' AND A SIMILAR VARIETY		
	'Cal Mang'	'Cal Peachy'
Flower color	Red-pink base color	Orange-red base color
Flower size	Larger	Smaller
Stem thickness	Thinner	Thicker
Leaf size	Larger leaves	Smaller leaves

Plant:

Form, growth and habit.—Mounding and decumbent, well branched and a full plant.
Plant height.—10–13 cm.
Plant height (inflorescence included).—11–14 cm.
Plant width.—36–39 cm.

Foliage:

Immature, leaf color, upper surface.—RHS 146B.
Lower surface.—Closest to RHS 146A but less yellow.
Mature, leaf color, upper surface.—Closest to RHS 147A but lighter.
Lower surface.—Closest to RHS 146A but less yellow.
Length.—3.0–3.7 cm.
Width.—1.1–1.2 cm.
Shape.—Elliptical.
Base shape.—Acuminate.
Apex shape.—Obtuse.
Margin.—Serrate.
Texture.—Sparse glandular hairs.
Color of veins, upper and lower surfaces.—RHS 144A.
Petiole color.—RHS 144A.
Petiole length.—0.1–0.3 cm.
Diameter of petiole.—0.1 cm.
Texture.—Sparse glandular hairs.

Stem:

Quantity of main branches.—30–40.
Quantity of secondary branches.—4–6 per basal branch.
Color of stem.—Between RHS 144A and B.
Length of stem.—24–27 cm.
Diameter.—0.15–0.2 cm.
Length of internodes.—0.5–1.7 cm.
Texture.—Glandular hairs of various sizes.
Color of pedicel.—RHS 146C.
Length of pedicel.—2.5–3.7 cm.
Diameter of pedicel.—0.1 cm.
Texture of pedicel.—Glandular hairs of various sizes.

Inflorescence:

Type.—Flowers solitary in upper leaf axis; flowers face mainly horizontally, mostly 5-fused lobes forming a funnel form flower.
Quantity of inflorescences per plant.—Approximately 50.
Lastingness of individual flowers.—About 7–9 days.
Fragrance.—None.
Duration of flowering.—Continuous flowering throughout the Summer.

Immature, color petals, upper surface.—RHS 54A base color; RHS 46A; RHS 187B mid veins, RHS 179c veins.

Color petals, lower surface.—RHS 36C; RHS N199B mid veins.

Mature, color petals, upper surface.—RHS 55B base color, fading to RHS N155B; RHS 55B flush around the margins; RHS 46B, edged with RHS 37 A to B at the corolla opening; RHS 179B mid veins, RHS 179C veins.

Color petals, lower surface.—RHS 36C; RHS N199B mid veins.

Flower horizontal diameter.—3.7–4.1 cm.

Flower height (vertical).—3.6–4.3 cm.

Apex shape.—Slightly retuse.

Margin.—Entire.

Waviness of petals.—Slight.

Petal lobation.—Moderate.

Petal texture.—Papillose, but surfaces.

Corolla tube color inside.—RHS 7A; RHS 165D veins.

Corolla tube color outside.—RHS 7D; RHS 199C veins.

Corolla tube length.—1.5–2.0 cm.

Bud (just before opening):

Color.—RHS 160A; RHS 200B but a little more grey veins and petal margins.

Length.—1.0–2.3 cm.

Width.—0.3–0.5 cm.

Shape.—Oblong.

Number of sepals.—5.

Color of sepals, outer surface.—RHS 146B, slightly lighter basally.

Color of sepals, inner surface.—RHS 146A, slightly lighter basally.

Length of sepals.—1.5–1.7cm.

Width of sepals.—0.4 cm.

Sepal shape.—Oblanceolate.

Apex shape.—Obtuse.

Margins.—Entire.

Texture.—Glandular hairs of various sizes.

Reproductive organs:

Pistil.—1.

Length.—1.4 cm.

Style color.—RHS 1B.

Style length.—1.3 cm.

Stigma color.—RHS 144B.

Number of stamens.—5.

Color of filaments.—RHS 4C.

Length filaments.—1.1–1.4 cm.

Color of pollen.—RHS 13B.

Pollen amount.—Moderate.

Fertility/seed set.—Not observed on this hybrid.

Disease/pest resistance: Disease resistance or susceptibility has not been observed on this hybrid.

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Calibrachoa* plant named 'Cal Mang,' substantially as illustrated and described herein.

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