



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

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(54) **CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED**
‘SUNCALPAPU’

(50) Latin Name: ***Calibrachoa* sp.**
Varietal Denomination: **Suncalpapu**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Calibrachoa* plant named ‘Sun-
calpapu’, characterized by its compact and mounding plant
habit; vigorous growth habit; freely branching and flowering
plant habit; early and long flowering period; medium-sized
red purple-colored flowers; and good garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Calibrachoa* sp.
Cultivar denomination: ‘Suncalpapu’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Calibrachoa* plant, botanically known as *Calibrachoa* sp.
and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Suncalpapu’.

The new *Calibrachoa* plant is a product of a planned breed-
ing program conducted by the Inventor in Higashiomi, Shiga,
Japan. The objective of the breeding program is to develop
new compact, mounding and freely-branching *Calibrachoa*
cultivars with attractive and unique flower coloration.

The new *Calibrachoa* plant originated from a cross-pollina-
tion conducted by the Inventor in Higashiomi, Shiga,
Japan in April, 2004 of a proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa*
sp. identified as code number LBS67, not patented, as the
female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Calib-*
brachoa sp. identified as code number LBS68, not patented,
as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Calibrachoa* was
discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering
plant from within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination
in a controlled greenhouse environment in Higashiomi,
Shiga, Japan in September, 2005.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Calibrachoa* plant by
vegetative cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in
Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan since October, 2005, has shown
that the unique features of this new *Calibrachoa* plant are
stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have not been observed
under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype
may vary somewhat with variations in environment and cul-
tural practices such as temperature and light intensity with-
out, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are
determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Suncalpapu’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Suncal-
papu’ as a new and distinct cultivar of *Calibrachoa*:

1. Compact and mounding plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.

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3. Freely branching and flowering plant habit.
4. Early and long flowering period.
5. Medium-sized red purple-colored flowers.
6. Good garden performance.

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* can be compared to plants of
the female parent selection. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa*
differ from plants of the female parent selection in the fol-
lowing characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more compact than
plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* and the female parent
selection differ in flower color as plants of the female
parent selection have more red-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* can be compared to plants of
the male parent selection. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa*
differ from plants of the male parent selection in the following
characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more compact than
plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* and the male parent
selection differ in flower color as plants of the male
parent selection have more red-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* can also be compared to
plants of ‘Sunbelchipi’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.
10,355. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Higashi-
omi, Shiga, Japan, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* and ‘Sun-
belchipi’ differed primarily in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* were more compact than
plants of ‘Sunbelchipi’.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* were more mounding
than plants of ‘Sunbelchipi’.
3. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* were more freely branch-
ing than plants of ‘Sunbelchipi’.
4. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* had smaller leaves than
plants of ‘Sunbelchipi’.
5. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* flowered earlier than
plants of ‘Sunbelchipi’.

6. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* had larger flowers than plants of 'Sunbelchipi'.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Calibrachoa*, 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 colors of the new *Calibrachoa*.

The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Suncalpapu' grown in a container.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet is a close-up view of a typical flower of 'Suncalpapu'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan, under commercial practice during the late spring in an outdoor nursery. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 23° C. and night temperatures averaged 13° C. Plants had been growing for four and five months when the description and photographs, respectively, were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Calibrachoa* sp. 'Suncalpapu'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number LBS67, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number LBS68, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About one week at 15° C. to 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant.—About three weeks at 15° C. to 20° C.

Root description.—Fibrous; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Compact and mounding plant habit. Freely branching habit with numerous lateral branches developing per plant; pinching is not required, but will enhance lateral branch development; vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 18 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 43.6 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 18.6 cm.

Diameter.—About 1.7 mm.

Internode length.—About 9 mm.

Strength.—Strong.

Aspect.—Upright to outward.

Texture.—Pubescent.

Color.—Close to 144B.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate, simple.

Length.—About 3.3 cm.

Width.—About 1.1 cm.

Shape.—Narrowly elliptic.

Apex.—Broadly acute.

Base.—Cuneate.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Pubescent.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; reticulate.

Color.—Developing and fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137B; venation, close to 144C.

Developing and fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 138B; venation, close to 144C.

Petiole: Length: About 5.2 mm. Diameter: About 0.5 mm.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Sparsely pubescent.

Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 144C.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single salverform flowers arising from upper leaf axils. Freely flowering habit with usually about 64 open flowers per plant at one time. Flowers face upright or outwardly.

Fragrance.—Not detected.

Natural flowering season.—Early flowering habit; plants of the new *Calibrachoa* initiate and develop flowers about three weeks after planting. Long flowering period; flowering commences naturally during the spring and plants flower continuously throughout the summer until late autumn in Japan.

Flower longevity.—Individual flowers last about seven to ten days on the plant; flowers not persistent.

Flower diameter.—About 3.5 cm.

Flower length (depth).—About 2.6 cm.

Throat diameter.—About 8.2 mm.

Tube length.—About 1.5 cm.

Tube diameter.—About 2.3 mm.

Flower bud.—Shape: Cylindrical. Length: About 1.9 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Color: Close to 72B.

Corolla.—Arrangement: Five petals fused at the base and opening into a flared trumpet. Petal length from throat: About 1.6 cm. Petal width: About 1.8 cm. Petal shape: Spatulate. Petal apex: Truncate. Petal margin: Entire. Petal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Pubescent. Color: Petal, when opening and fully open, upper surface: Close to N74A; towards the throat, close to N79A. Petal, when opening and fully open, lower surface: Close to 70B. Throat: Close to 13B; venation, close to N199B. Tube: Close to 11B; venation, close to N199B.

Calyx.—Arrangement: One star-shaped calyx tube with five sepals fused at the base. Sepal length: About 9 mm to 13 mm. Sepal width: About 3.6 mm. Sepal shape: Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, immature and mature, upper surface: Close to 137B. Color, immature and mature, lower surface: Close to 137C.

Peduncles.—Length: About 1.9 cm. Diameter: About 0.8 mm. Angle: Upright to outward. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 137C.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity/arrangement: Five per flower. Stamen length: About 6 mm to 10 mm. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther size: About 1 mm by 1 mm. Anther color: Close to 10B. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 10C. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 7.5 mm. Style color: Close to 144C. Stigma shape: Trans-

versely ellipsoidal. Stigma color: Close to 144A. Ovary color: Close to 144A. Seed/fruit: Seed and fruit development have not been observed on plants of the new *Calibrachoa*.

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have been observed to have good garden performance and to tolerate wind, rain and temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to about 35° C.

Pathogen/pest resistance: Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have not been observed to be resistant to pests and pathogens common to *Calibrachoa*.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant named ‘Suncal-papu’ as illustrated and described.

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