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(54) **CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED ‘SAKCAL107’**

(50) Latin Name: ***Calibrachoa* spp.**
Varietal Denomination: **SAKCAL107**

(71) Applicant: **Sakata Seed Corporation**, Yokohama
(JP)

(72) Inventor: **Akinobu Ui**, Iwata (JP)

(73) Assignee: **Sakata Seed Corporation**, Yokohama
(JP)

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Primary Examiner — Anne Grunberg

Assistant Examiner — Keith Robinson

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Barbara Campbell;
Cochran Freund & Young LLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A *Calibrachoa* plant particularly distinguished by having a
yellow flower color and a compact plant growth habit, is
disclosed.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

Genus and species: *Calibrachoa* spp.
Variety denomination: ‘SAKCAL107’.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention comprises a new and distinct variety
of *Calibrachoa* plant, botanically known as *Calibrachoa*
spp., and referred to by the variety name ‘SAKCAL107’.
‘SAKCAL107’ originated from a hybridization in Kakegawa,
Japan in 2008 between the female *Calibrachoa* line ‘7-1A’,
an unpatented proprietary hybrid *Calibrachoa* breeding line
having a scarlet red flower color and mounding growth habit
and the male *Calibrachoa* line ‘6dw-54A-2’, an unpatented
proprietary hybrid *Calibrachoa* breeding line with a yellow
flower color and compact growth habit.

In November 2008, the female parent line ‘7-1A’ and the
male parent line ‘6dw-54A-2’ were crossed and 200 seeds
were obtained. In February 2008, the F₁ seed were sown in a
greenhouse, cultivated, and plant lines were produced with
flower colors of yellow, rose, and purple having a compact
and mounding growth habit. Two plant lines were selected
within the F₁ plants that had yellow and purple flowers and a
compact growth habit. The two F₁ plant lines were inter-
crossed and 900 seeds were obtained.

In July 2008, 600 seeds were sown in the greenhouse,
cultivated, and plant lines were produced with flower colors
of rosy red, yellow, purple, and brown and a compact growth
habit. A single plant was selected that had a yellow flower
color and a compact growth habit and designated ‘K2009-
088’.

In February 2009, ‘K2009-088’ was vegetatively propa-
gated, cultivated, and evaluated. In April 2009, ‘K2009-088’
was confirmed to be fixed and stable. ‘K2009-088’ was fur-
ther propagated and cultivated to reconfirm the line’s stabil-
ity. ‘K2009-088’ was subsequently designated
‘SAKCAL107’ and found to have its unique characteristics
reproduce true to type in successive generations of asexual
vegetative propagation via vegetative cuttings.

SUMMARY

The following are the most outstanding and distinguishing
characteristics of this new variety when grown under normal
horticultural practices in Salinas, Calif.

2

1. Yellow flower color; and
2. A compact plant growth habit.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

This *Calibrachoa* plant is illustrated by the accompanying
photographs which show the plant’s overall plant habit
including form, foliage, and flowers. The photographs are of
a four-month-old plant grown in Salinas, Calif. under green-
house conditions in the summer of 2012. The colors shown
are as true as can be reasonably obtained by conventional
photographic procedures.

FIG. 1 shows the overall plant habit of the plant grown in a
pot.

FIG. 2 shows a close-up of the mature inflorescence of the
plant.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following detailed descriptions set forth the distinctive
characteristics of ‘SAKCAL107’. The data which define
these characteristics were collected from asexual reproduc-
tions carried out in Salinas, Calif. Data was collected on
four-month-old plants grown under greenhouse conditions in
Salinas, Calif. in the summer of 2012. Color references are to
The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society
of London (R.H.S.), 4th edition (2001).

Classification:

Family.—Solanaceae.

Botanical.—*Calibrachoa* spp.

Common.—*Calibrachoa*.

Designation.—‘SAKCAL107’.

Parentage:

Female parent.—Proprietary hybrid *Calibrachoa* line
‘7-1A’ (unpatented).

Male parent.—Proprietary hybrid *Calibrachoa* line
‘6dw-54A-2’ (unpatented).

Growth:

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—About 6 weeks.

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 solution: 9 water) root inducing solution immediately prior to sticking into the cell 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-cm diameter plastic pots in a glass greenhouse located in Salinas, California. 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.

Plant description:

Habit and form.—Compact and branching.

Life cycle.—Tender perennial.

Height (from soil line to top of foliage).—10.0 cm.

Spread.—28.0 cm.

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

Temperature tolerances.—Excellent resistance to rain, heat, and drought. Plants will not tolerate temperatures below 10° C.

Stems:

General description.—Circular in cross-section; dull in appearance.

Stem length.—8.0 cm.

Diameter.—0.12 cm.

Internode length (average).—0.5 cm.

Color.—RHS 145A (Yellow-Green).

Pubescence.—Heavy; pubescence is RHS N155A (White).

Anthocyanin color.—Absent.

Leaves:

Arrangement.—Alternate.

Shape.—Elliptic.

Apex.—Obtuse.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Entire.

Surface appearance (both surfaces).—Dull.

Surface pubescence (both surfaces).—Slightly pubescent; pubescence is RHS N155A (White).

Length.—2.4 cm.

Width.—0.7 cm.

Color.—Upper surface: RHS 138A (Green). Lower surface: RHS 138B (Green).

Venation.—Pinnate.

Petiole.—Absent; decurrent leaf attachment.

Fragrance.—Absent.

Inflorescence:

Inflorescence type.—Solitary.

Flowering habit.—Indeterminate.

Time to bloom from propagation.—10 weeks.

Lastingness of individual blooms on the plant.—5 days.

Fragrance.—Absent.

Flower bud:

Surface texture.—Pubescent.

Length.—2.8 cm.

Diameter.—0.5 cm.

Shape.—Ovate.

Color.—RHS 4A (Yellow) with RHS 143C (Green) veins.

Peduncle:

Length.—0.8 cm.

Diameter.—0.1 cm.

Color.—RHS 145B (Yellow-Green).

Surface appearance and texture.—Dull with heavy pubescence; pubescence color is RHS N155A (White).

Corolla:

Shape.—Composed of five, fused petals to create a funnel-shaped flower with five fissures and a shallow, yet prominent, indentation of the petal tip at the midvein.

Flower diameter.—3.0 cm.

Flower depth.—0.3 cm.

Petals.—Shape: Bilabiate. Apex: Truncate. Base: Fused.

Margin: Entire. Surface texture (both surfaces): Glabrous. Length: 1.0 cm. Width: 1.5 cm. Color: Upper surface: Closest to RHS 12A (Yellow). Lower surface: Closest to RHS 12C (Yellow) with RHS 143C (Green) midvein.

Corolla tube.—Length: 1.5 cm. Diameter: 0.5 cm. Color: Inner surface: RHS 12A (Yellow). Outer surface: Closest to RHS 12C (Yellow).

Calyx:

Arrangement.—Composed of 5 sepals, free.

Sepals.—Shape: Elliptical. Apex: Obtuse. Margin: Entire. Color (both surfaces): RHS 144A (Yellow-Green). Length: 0.8 cm. Diameter: 0.2 cm.

Reproductive organs:

Stamen number.—5.

Stamen color.—RHS 154D (Yellow-Green).

Stamen form.—Free.

Pollen color.—RHS 10B (Yellow).

Pollen amount.—Abundant.

Ovary.—Superior.

Placental arrangement.—Central.

Pistil number.—1 (per inflorescence).

Pistil length.—0.8 cm.

Stigma color.—RHS 11A (Yellow).

Style length.—0.7 cm.

Style color.—RHS 154D (Yellow-Green).

Seed production.—Absent.

Disease and insect resistance: Plants are susceptible to *Botrytis*, powdery mildew, various stem and root rots, and certain viruses, such as Tobacco Mosaic Virus and Impatiens Necrotic Spotted Virus. Plants can be infested with aphids, leafminers, whitefly, and various *Lepidoptera*.

COMPARISON WITH PARENTAL LINES AND KNOWN VARIETY

‘SAKCAL107’ is a new and unique variety of *Calibrachoa* owing to its yellow flower color, and compact plant growth habit. ‘SAKCAL107’ is distinguished from its parents mainly by flower color as shown in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

Comparison with Parental Lines			
Characteristic	‘SAKCAL107’	Female Parent ‘71-A’	Male Parent ‘6dw-54A-2’
Flower color	Yellow	Scarlet red	Yellow
Plant growth habit	Compact; more vigorous than ‘6dw-54A-2’; not weak under excess water conditions	Mounding	More compact than ‘SAKCAL107’; weak under excess water conditions

‘SAKCAL107’ is a new and unique variety of *Calibrachoa* owing to its yellow flower color and a compact plant growth habit. ‘SAKCAL107’ is most similar to the commercial *Cali-brachoa* variety ‘USCAL53002’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,660), commercially known as SUPERBALLS® ‘Yellow’; however there are differences as described in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Comparison with Similar Variety		
Characteristic	‘SAKCAL107’	‘USCAL53002’
Flower petal color, upper surface	Closest to RHS 12A (Yellow)	Close to RHS 13B (Yellow), color becoming closer to RHS 12C with development
Flower petal color, lower surface	Closest to RHS 12C (Yellow) with RHS 143C (Green) at midvein	Close to RHS 5D (Yellow)
Flower diameter	3.0 cm	3.2 cm
Plant growth habit	Compact	Semi-upright

I claim:
1. A new and distinct variety of *Calibrachoa* plant as shown and described herein.

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FIG. 1



FIG. 2