



US00PP24485P2

(12) **United States Plant Patent**
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(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP24,485 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 20, 2014**

(54) **CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED ‘SAKCAL104’**

(50) Latin Name: ***Calibrachoa* spp.**
Varietal Denomination: **SAKCAL104**

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(*) 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.: **13/815,963**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 19, 2013**

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

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

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

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PP22,393 P2 * 12/2011 Dummer **Plt./413**

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A *Calibrachoa* plant particularly distinguished by having a
pink flower color and a compact plant growth habit, is dis-
closed.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Genus and species: *Calibrachoa* spp.
Variety denomination: ‘SAKCAL104’.

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 ‘SAKCAL104’.
‘SAKCAL104’ originated from a hybridization in Kakegawa,
Japan in 2006 between the female *Calibrachoa* line ‘6dw-
54B’, an unpatented proprietary hybrid *Calibrachoa* breed-
ing line having a rosy red flower color and compact growth
habit and the male *Calibrachoa* line ‘5Bdw-70A-1C’, an
unpatented proprietary hybrid *Calibrachoa* breeding line
with a white flower color and compact growth habit.

In November 2006, the female parent line ‘6dw-54B’ and
the male parent line ‘5Bdw-70A-1C’ were crossed and 150
seeds were obtained. In February 2007, the F₁ seed were sown
in a greenhouse, cultivated, and plant lines were produced
with flower colors of blue, cream, and pink having a compact
growth habit. In May 2007, a single plant was selected within
the F₁ plants that had a pink flower color and a compact
growth habit and designated ‘K2008-121’.

In July 2007, ‘K2008-121’ was vegetatively propagated,
cultivated, and evaluated in Salinas, Calif. In October 2007,
‘K2008-121’ was confirmed to be fixed and stable. ‘K2008-
121’ was further propagated and cultivated in February 2008
to reconfirm the line’s stability. ‘K2008-121’ was subse-
quently designated ‘SAKCAL104’ and found to have its
unique characteristics reproduce true to type in successive
generations of asexual vegetative propagation via vegetative
cuttings in Salinas, Calif.

SUMMARY

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

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1. Pink 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 ‘SAKCAL104’. 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.—‘SAKCAL104’.

Parentage:

Female parent.—Proprietary hybrid *Calibrachoa* line
‘6dw-54B’ (unpatented).

Male parent.—Proprietary hybrid *Calibrachoa* line ‘5Bdw-70A-1C’ (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, 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.

Plant description:

Habit and form.—Compact and branching.

Life cycle.—Tender perennial.

Height (from soil line to top of foliage).—8.0 cm.

Spread.—35.0 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.—16.0 cm.

Diameter.—0.15 cm.

Internode length (average).—1.0 cm.

Color.—RHS 143C (Green).

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

Anthocyanin color.—Absent.

Leaves:

Arrangement.—Alternate.

Shape.—Elliptic.

Apex.—Obtuse.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Entire.

Variation.—Absent.

Surface appearance (both surfaces).—Dull.

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

Length.—2.8 cm.

Width.—1.8 cm.

Color.—Upper surface: RHS 147A (Yellow-Green). Lower surface: RHS 147B (Yellow-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.—2.2 cm.

Diameter.—0.5 cm.

Shape.—Ovate.

Color.—RHS N78B (Purple) with RHS N79A (Purple) veins.

Peduncle:

Length.—1.1 cm.

Diameter.—0.1 cm.

Color.—RHS 144C (Yellow-Green).

Surface appearance and texture.—Dull with moderate 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 type.—Single.

Flower diameter.—3.0 cm.

Flower depth.—1.0 cm.

Petals.—Shape: Bilabiate. Apex: Truncate. Base: Fused. Margin: Entire. Surface texture (both surfaces): Glabrous. Length: 1.5 cm. Width: 1.0 cm. Color: Upper surface: RHS N74A (Red-Purple). Lower surface: RHS N74C (Red-Purple) with N77C (Purple) midvein.

Corolla tube.—Length: 1.5 cm. Diameter: 0.5 cm. Color: Inner surface: RHS 7A (Yellow) with RHS N77A (Purple) veins. Outer surface: RHS 7D (Yellow) with RHS N77A (Purple) veins.

Calyx:

Arrangement.—Composed of 5 sepals, free.

Sepals.—Shape: Elliptical. Apex: Obtuse. Margin: Entire. Color (both surfaces): RHS 143C (Green). Length: 1.0 cm. Diameter: 0.2 cm.

Reproductive organs:

Stamen number.—5.

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

Stamen form.—Free.

Filament length.—

Pollen color.—RHS 11A (Yellow).

Pollen amount.—Abundant.

Ovary.—Superior.

Placental arrangement.—Central.

Pistil number.—1 (per inflorescence).

Pistil length.—0.7 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

‘SAKCAL104’ is a new and unique variety of *Calibrachoa* owing to its pink flower color, and compact plant growth

habit. ‘SAKCAL104’ is distinguished from its parents mainly by flower color as shown in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1			
Comparison with Parental Lines			
Characteristic	‘SAKCAL104’	Female Parent ‘6dw-54B’	Male Parent ‘5Bdw-70A-1C’
Flower color	Pink	Rosy red	White

‘SAKCAL104’ is a new and unique variety of *Calibrachoa* owing to its pink flower color and a compact plant growth habit. ‘SAKCAL104’ is most similar to the commercial *Cali-*
brachoa variety ‘USCALI11’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 14,968), commercially known as SUPERBELLS® ‘Pink’; however there are differences as described in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Comparison with Similar Variety		
Characteristic	‘SAKCAL104’	‘USCALI11’
Flower petal color, upper surface	RHS N74A (Red-Purple)	RHS 74B (Red-Purple)
Flower petal color, lower surface	RHS N74C (Red-Purple) with RHS N77C (Purple) midvein	RHS 70B (Red-Purple) to RHS 70C (Red-Purple)
Flower diameter	3.0 cm	2.9 cm
Plant growth habit	Compact	Semi-upright

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

* * * * *



FIG. 1



FIG. 2