



(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Van Rosmalen

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(54) **PHALAEOPSIS ORCHID PLANT NAMED**
‘PHALBUKAP’

(50) Latin Name: *Phalaenopsis* hybrid
Varietal Denomination: **PHALBUKAP**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct variety of *Phalaenopsis* plant named
‘PHALBUKAP’, particularly characterized by white flowers
with purple stripes and purple lip with yellow shade and red
stripes, 1 to 2 peduncles, a long and sturdy inflorescence, a
narrow obovate leaf shape, and propagated by tissue culture is
disclosed.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Genus and species: *Phalaenopsis* hybrid.
Variety denomination: ‘PHALBUKAP’.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar
of *Phalaenopsis* plant, botanically known as *Phalaenopsis* of
the Orchidaceae family, and hereinafter referred to by the
cultivar name ‘PHALBUKAP’.

Phalaenopsis comprises a genus of about 60 species of
herbaceous perennials many of which, or the hybrids thereof,
are suitable for cultivar in the home or greenhouse.
Phalaenopsis is predominantly epiphytic or rock dwelling,
and is native to tropical Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and
Oceania. The species typically has 2-ranked, fleshy, oblong or
elliptic leaves affixed to a short central stem (monopodial
growth), which vary in size from 12 to 20 cm to over 60 cm.
The leaves may be entirely green or mottled with silver grey.

Phalaenopsis orchids, often referred to as ‘Moth Orchids’
in the horticultural trade, are frequently used to furnish cut
flowers for the florist trade or sold as flowering potted-plants
for home or interiorscape.

Phalaenopsis produces upright or pendent lateral racemes,
often with many showy flowers which open in succession
beginning with the lowermost. The flowers possess three
sepals and three petals; the lateral ones being alike. The
lowermost petals, called the labellum, is three-lobed and is
often more brightly-colored than the other flower segments.
Flower colors include various shades of pink, white, yellow,
and red-brown.

Phalaenopsis orchids are typically propagated from seeds.
Asexual propagation of *Phalaenopsis* is often done from
off-shoots which arise from the lower bracts of the inflores-
cence. The resulting plants are detached from the mother
plants and may be planted in a suitable substrate.

The new *Phalaenopsis* ‘PHALBUKAP’ is particularly
characterized by its attractive and unique white flowers with

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purple stripes, economical propagation by tissue culture,
rapid growth, and a plant dimension suitable for packaging
and shipping to the market.

‘PHALBUKAP’ is a product of a planned breeding pro-
gram conducted in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands.

The new *Phalaenopsis* ‘PHALBUKAP’ originated from a
cross made in May 2001 in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands. Both
the female and male parents are unknown *Phalaenopsis* pot
plants. A single plant was selected in May 2004 and has been
asexually reproduced repeatedly by meristem tissue culture
in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands over a 9-year period. The new
variety has been found to retain its distinctive characteristics
through successive asexual propagations.

Asexual reproduction of ‘PHALBUKAP’ by tissue culture
was first performed in April 2009 in Bleiswijk, The Nether-
lands and has demonstrated that the new cultivar is firmly
fixed and retained through successive generations of asexual
reproduction.

Plant Breeder’s Rights for this variety have been applied
for in Europe on Jan. 15, 2013. ‘PHALBUKAP’ has not been
made publicly available or sold anywhere in the world more
than one year prior to the filing date of this application.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following are the most outstanding and distinguishing
characteristics of this new cultivar when grown under normal
horticultural practices in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands.

- 1) White flower with purple stripes and purple lip with
yellow shade and red stripes;
- 2) 1 to 2 peduncles;
- 3) Inflorescence is long and sturdy;
- 4) The shape of the leaf is narrow obovate; and
- 5) Plants are propagated by tissue culture.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

This new *Phalaenopsis* plant is illustrated by the accom-
panying photographs which show the overall plant habit

including blooms, buds and foliage of the plant; the colors shown are as true as can be reasonably obtained by conventional photographic procedures. The photographs are of a 50-week old plant grown in a greenhouse in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands in March 2013.

FIG. 1 shows the overall plant habit, including blooms, buds and foliage of 'PHALBUKAP'.

FIG. 2 shows a close-up of the flower of 'PHALBUKAP'.

FIG. 3 shows a close-up of the leaves of 'PHALBUKAP'.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following detailed description sets forth the distinctive characteristics of 'PHALBUKAP'. The data which define these characteristics were collected from asexual reproductions carried out in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands. The plant history was taken on 50-week old plants which were planted from tissue culture in 12 centimeter pots and grown in a greenhouse between 27° C. to 29° C. for 30 weeks, continued by a cooling period of 8 weeks between 18° C. to 20° C. and 12 weeks in a greenhouse of 21° C. Observations were made in March 2013. Color readings were taken under 4000 till 6000 lux natural light in the greenhouse. Color references are primarily to The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society of London (R.H.S.) (2001).

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Classification:

Family.—Orchidaceae.

Botanical.—*Phalaenopsis* hybrid.

Common name.—*Phalaenopsis*.

Variety name.—'PHALBUKAP'.

Parentage:

Female parent.—*Phalaenopsis* cultivar 'unknown'.

Male parent.—*Phalaenopsis* cultivar 'unknown'.

Propagation:

Type.—Tissue culture (meristem).

Plant:

Crop time (time to produce a finished flowering plant).—48 to 50 weeks for a 12 cm pot.

Growth habit of inflorescence.—Standard type, green leaves and normal raceme.

Height (including pot, including inflorescence).—60 cm to 65 cm.

Width (measured from leaf tips).—31 cm to 36 cm.

Vigor.—Strong.

Roots:

Root description.—Grey-green-colored roots with branching lateral roots having grey-green-colored root tips.

Leaves:

Mature leaves.—Quantity per plant: 5 to 6 leaves are produced before flowering. Length (fully expanded): 18 cm to 22 cm. Width: 8 cm to 9 cm. Shape: narrow obovate. Apex: mucronate. Base: moderately elongated. Leaf blade angle with the petiole: Between 40 degrees and 50 degrees. Leaf margin: entire. Color: Upper surface: RHS 137 B. Lower surface: RHS 138 B. Texture: smooth. Thickness: 2.3 mm. Venation: Pattern: parallel. Color of the midvein: Upper surface: RHS 137 A. Lower surface: RHS 143 C.

Peduncle:

Quantity per plant.—1 to 2.

Number of flowers per peduncle.—10 to 16.

Length.—50 cm.

Diameter.—About 0.5 cm.

Strength.—Strong.

Aspect.—Upright.

Texture.—Smooth.

Color.—Brown (RHS 200 A).

Internode length.—60 mm to 90 mm.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Upright to slightly pendant, raceme inflorescence with bilaterally symmetrical flowers that open in succession beginning with the lowermost flower.

Inflorescence size.—Height (from base to tip): 80 mm to 100 mm. Diameter: 190 mm to 210 mm.

Flowering time.—First flowers can be expected 10 to 11 months after planting in a 12 cm pot, as mentioned in the botanical description.

Flower.—Height: 75 mm to 85 mm. Diameter: 80 mm to 90 mm. Depth of lip: 24 mm to 26 mm.

Flower longevity.—On the plant: 11 to 15 weeks.

Fragrance.—Absent.

Flower bud.—Length: 2.5 to 3 cm. Diameter: 1.6 to 2.1 cm. Shape: Ovate.

Petals.—Arrangement: open. Shape: semi-circular.

Apex: mucronate and symmetric. Margin: entire and slightly undulate. Length: 55 mm to 58 mm. Width: 40 mm to 42 mm. Color (when fully opened): Main color: white with purple stripes (RHS 155 C; 78 A). At the base: white with purple stripes (RHS 155 C; 78 A).

Dorsal sepal.—Shape: ovate. Length: 43 mm to 45 mm. Width: 29 mm to 33 mm. Color (when fully opened): Main color: white with purple stripes (RHS 155 C; 78 A). At the base: white with purple stripes (RHS 155 C; 78 A).

Lateral sepals.—Shape: ovate. Length: 30 mm to 32 mm. Width: 42 mm to 44 mm. Color (when fully opened): Main color: white with purple stripes (RHS 155 C; 78 A). At the base: white with a touch of green and purple stripes (RHS 155 C; 1 C; 78 A).

Labellum (lip).—Margin: entire and slightly undulate. Length: 24 mm to 26 mm. Width: 23 mm to 24 mm.

Lateral lobe.—Shape: type V (as noted in the UPOV International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants Test Guidelines for *Phalaenopsis*). Color: purple with yellow and red shade and red stripes (RHS 78 A; 6 B; 178 C; 60 A).

Apical lobe.—Shape: obdeltoid. Color: dark purple edge with lighter center and yellow shade (RHS 71 A; 78 A; 6 B).

Callus.—Color: orange with red dots (RHS 15 A; 60 A).

Callosities.—None.

Whiskers.—Length: 2.1 to 2.5 cm. Color: Dark greyed-purple RHS 187A.

Pedicel.—Length: 27 mm to 32 mm. Diameter: 2.5 mm to 3.5 mm.

Reproductive organs:

Arrangement.—The stamens, style and stigmas are fused into a single, short structure called the column, possessing one terminal anther with pollen grains united into pollinia, which are covered by an anther cap. The stigma is located under the column behind the pollinia. The ovary is inferior with three carpels present.

Column.—Length: 9 mm to 10 mm. Diameter: 5 mm to 6 mm. Color: purple (RHS 78 C).
Pollinia.—Quantity: 2. Size: 1.2 mm to 1.3 mm. Color: orange (RHS 24 A).
Ovary.—Length: 9 mm to 10 mm (cutted open). Diameter: 4 mm to 5 mm.
Disease, pest, and stress resistance: No specific resistance or susceptibility observed.
Temperature tolerance: Tolerant to a low temperature of 15° C. and a high temperature about 30° C.

COMPARISON WITH COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

‘PHALBUKAP’ differs from commercial variety ‘PHALALODU’ (unpatented) in that ‘PHALALODU’ has a lighter colored flower with fewer, thinner stripes and a lighter colored lip with more yellow/orange.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Phalaenopsis* plant named ‘PHALBUKAP’ as shown and described herein.

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FIG. 1

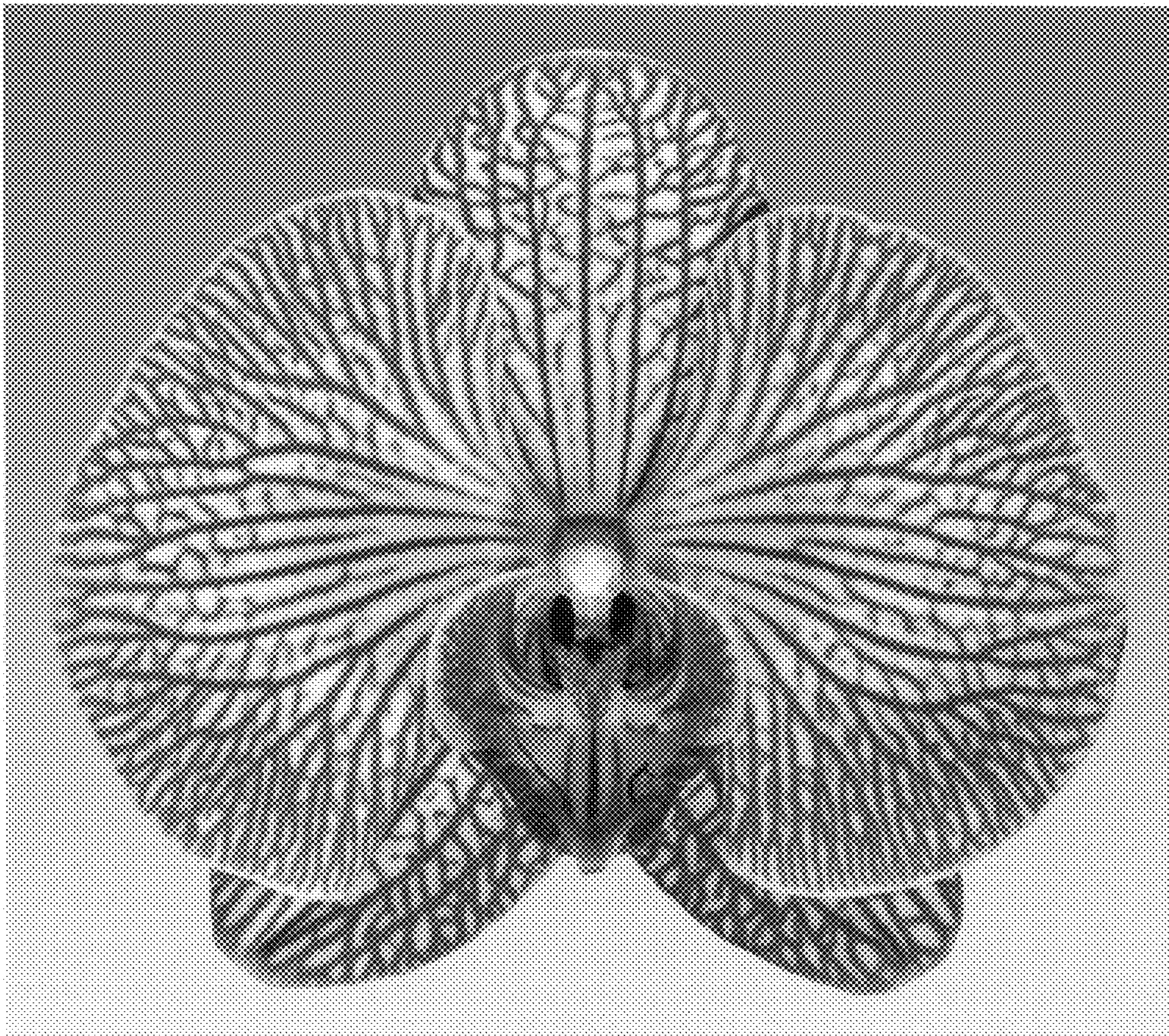


FIG. 2

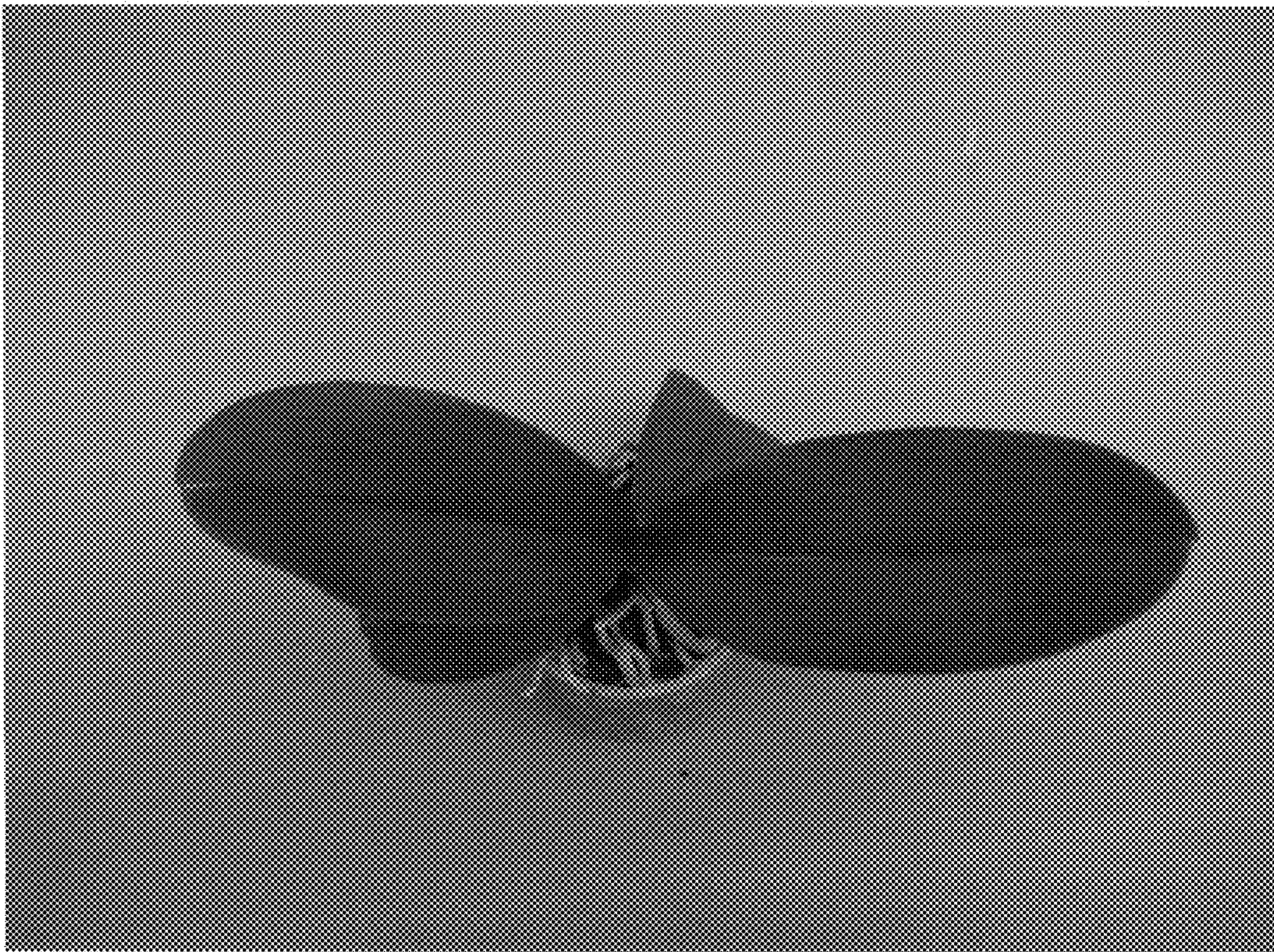


FIG. 3