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Van Swieten

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

(50) Latin Name: *Phalaenopsis* Blume
Varietal Denomination: **PHALDANXOK**

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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

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USPC **Plt./311**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC **Plt./311**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

PUBLICATIONS

PLUTO Plant Variety Database Oct. 22, 2015, p. 1.*

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct variety of *Phalaenopsis* plant named
‘PHALDANXOK’, particularly characterized by lilac flow-
ers, 2 peduncles, inflorescence that is long and moderate,
lanceolate shaped leaves, and propagated by tissue culture is
disclosed.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Genus and species: *Phalaenopsis* Blume.
Variety denomination: ‘PHALDANXOK’.

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 ‘PHALDANXOK’.

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
or panicle, often with many showy flowers which open in
succession beginning with the lowermost. The flowers pos-
sess 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-

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cence. The resulting plants are detached from the mother
plants and may be planted in a suitable substrate.

The new *Phalaenopsis* ‘PHALDANXOK’ is particularly
characterized by its attractive and unique lilac flowers, eco-
nomical propagation by tissue culture, rapid growth, and a
plant dimension suitable for packaging and shipping to the
market.

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

The new *Phalaenopsis* ‘PHALDANXOK’ originated from
a cross made in February 2002 in Bleiswijk, The Netherlands.
The female parent is a pink *Phalaenopsis* pot plant named
‘07904-0009’ (unpatented), while the male parent is a white
Phalaenopsis pot plant named ‘05174-0001’ (unpatented). A
single plant was selected in March 2007 and has been asexu-
ally reproduced repeatedly by tissue culture in Bleiswijk, The
Netherlands over a 4-year period. The new variety has been
found to retain its distinctive characteristics through succes-
sive asexual propagations.

Asexual reproduction of ‘PHALDANXOK’ by tissue cul-
ture was first performed in July 2010 in Bleiswijk, The Neth-
erlands 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 Sep. 20, 2013. ‘PHALDANXOK’ 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) Lilac flowers;
- 2) 2 peduncles;
- 3) Inflorescence is long and moderate;
- 4) The shape of the leaf is lanceolate; and
- 5) Plants are propagated by tissue culture.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

This new *Phalaenopsis* plant is illustrated by the accompanying 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 2014.

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

FIG. 2 shows a close-up of the leaves of 'PHALDANXOK'.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following detailed description sets forth the distinctive characteristics of 'PHALDANXOK'. 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 2014. Color readings were taken under 4-6000 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* Blume.

Common name.—*Phalaenopsis*.

Variety name.—'PHALDANXOK'.

Parentage:

Female parent.—*Phalaenopsis* cultivar '07904-0009' (unpatented).

Male parent.—*Phalaenopsis* cultivar '05174-0001' (unpatented).

Propagation:

Type.—Tissue culture.

Plant:

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

Growth habit of inflorescence.—Standard, green leaves, raceme to panicle.

Height (including pot, including inflorescence).—60.0 cm to 70.0 cm.

Width (measured from leaf tips).—30.0 cm to 35.0 cm.

Vigor.—Moderate.

Roots:

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

Leaves:

Mature leaves.—Quantity per plant: 6 to 7 leaves are produced before flowering. Length (fully expanded):

17.0 cm to 20.0 cm. Width: 7.0 cm to 8.0 cm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Slightly unequal acute. Leaf blade angle with the petiole: Between 15 degrees and 30 degrees. Leaf margin: Entire. Color: Upper surface: RHS 147A. Lower surface: RHS 187A. Texture: Slightly rough. Thickness: 3.4 mm to 3.7 mm. Venation: Pattern: Parallel. Color of the midvein: Upper surface: RHS 187A. Lower surface: RHS 187B.

Peduncle:

Quantity per plant.—2.

Number of flowers per peduncle.—10 to 13.

Length.—60.0 cm to 65.0 cm.

Diameter.—5.1 mm.

Strength.—Moderate.

Aspect.—Upright.

Texture.—Smooth.

Color.—Dark purple and green (RHS 187A and 148A).

Internode length.—35.0 mm to 45.0 mm.

Inflorescence description:

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

Inflorescence size.—Height (from base to tip): 280.0 mm to 330.0 mm. Diameter: 3.8 mm to 4.0 mm.

Flowering time.—First flowers can be expected 10 to 11 months after planting in a 12 cm pot.

Flower.—Height: 75.0 mm to 85.0 mm. Diameter: 85.0 mm to 95.0 mm. Depth of lip: 19.0 mm to 21.0 mm.

Flower longevity.—On the plant: 18 weeks.

Fragrance.—Absent.

Petals.—Arrangement: Open. Shape: Semi-circular.

Apex: Obtuse and symmetric. Margin: Entire. Length (from base to tip): 41.0 mm to 44.0 mm. Width: 44.0 mm to 46.0 mm. Color (when fully opened): Main color: Lilac (RHS 76D and 80C). At the base: Lilac (RHS 76D and 80C).

Dorsal sepal.—Shape: Elliptic. Margin: Entire. Length (from base to tip): 41.0 mm to 43.0 mm. Width: 21.0 mm to 23.0 mm. Color (when fully opened): Main color: Lilac (RHS 76D and 80C). At the base: Lilac (RHS 76D and 80C).

Lateral sepals.—Shape: Ovate. Margin: Entire. Length (from base to tip): 42.0 mm to 44.0 mm. Width: 24.0 mm to 26.0 mm. Color (when fully opened): Main color: Lilac (RHS 84C) partially dotted with RHS 59C. At the base: Lilac (RHS 84C) partially dotted with RHS 59C.

Labellum (lip).—Margin: Entire. Length: 21.0 mm to 23.0 mm. Width: 25.0 mm to 27.0 mm.

Lateral lobe.—Shape: type V, type of curvature I. Color: Copper striped and dotted (RHS 13D, 180A, 183A and 155D).

Apical lobe.—Shape: Between obdeltoid and rhombic. Color: Copper (RHS 163A) and red-purple (RHS 59B).

Callus.—Color: Yellow (RHS 14A) dotted with dark red (RHS 178A).

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: 10.0 mm to 11.0 mm. Diameter: 5.5 mm to 6.5 mm. Color: Lilac (RHS 78D).
Pollinia.—Quantity: 2. Size: 1.4 mm to 1.6 mm. Color: Orange (RHS 26A).
Ovary.—Length: 7.9 mm to 8.1 mm. Diameter: 5.8 mm to 6.0 mm.
Pedicel.—Length: 42.0 mm to 44.0 mm. Diameter: 3.7 mm to 4.0 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 PARENTAL AND
COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

‘PHALDANXOK’ differs from female parent ‘07904-0009’ (unpatented) in that ‘PHALDANXOK’ has a copper

colored lip, whereas ‘07904-0009’ has an orange colored lip. Additionally, the apical lobe of the lip of ‘PHALDANXOK’ is shorter than that of ‘07904-0009’ and the callus of the lip of ‘PHALDANXOK’ is more yellow (RHS 14A), whereas ‘07904-0009’ is more orange (RHS 23A).
‘PHALDANXOK’ differs from commercial variety ‘PHALBOCIQ’ (unpatented) in that the apical and lateral lobe of ‘PHALDANXOK’ is copper, whereas the apical and lateral lobe of ‘PHALBOCIQ’ is lilac. Additionally, the callus of ‘PHALDANXOK’ is yellow dotted (RHS 14A and 178A), whereas the callus of ‘PHALBOCIQ’ is yellow (RHS 5B) and the type of curvature of the lateral lobe of ‘PHALDANXOK’ is type I, whereas the type of curvature of the lateral lobe of ‘PHALBOCIQ’ is type III.

I claim:
1. A new and distinct variety of *Phalaenopsis* plant named ‘PHALDANXOK’ as shown and described herein.

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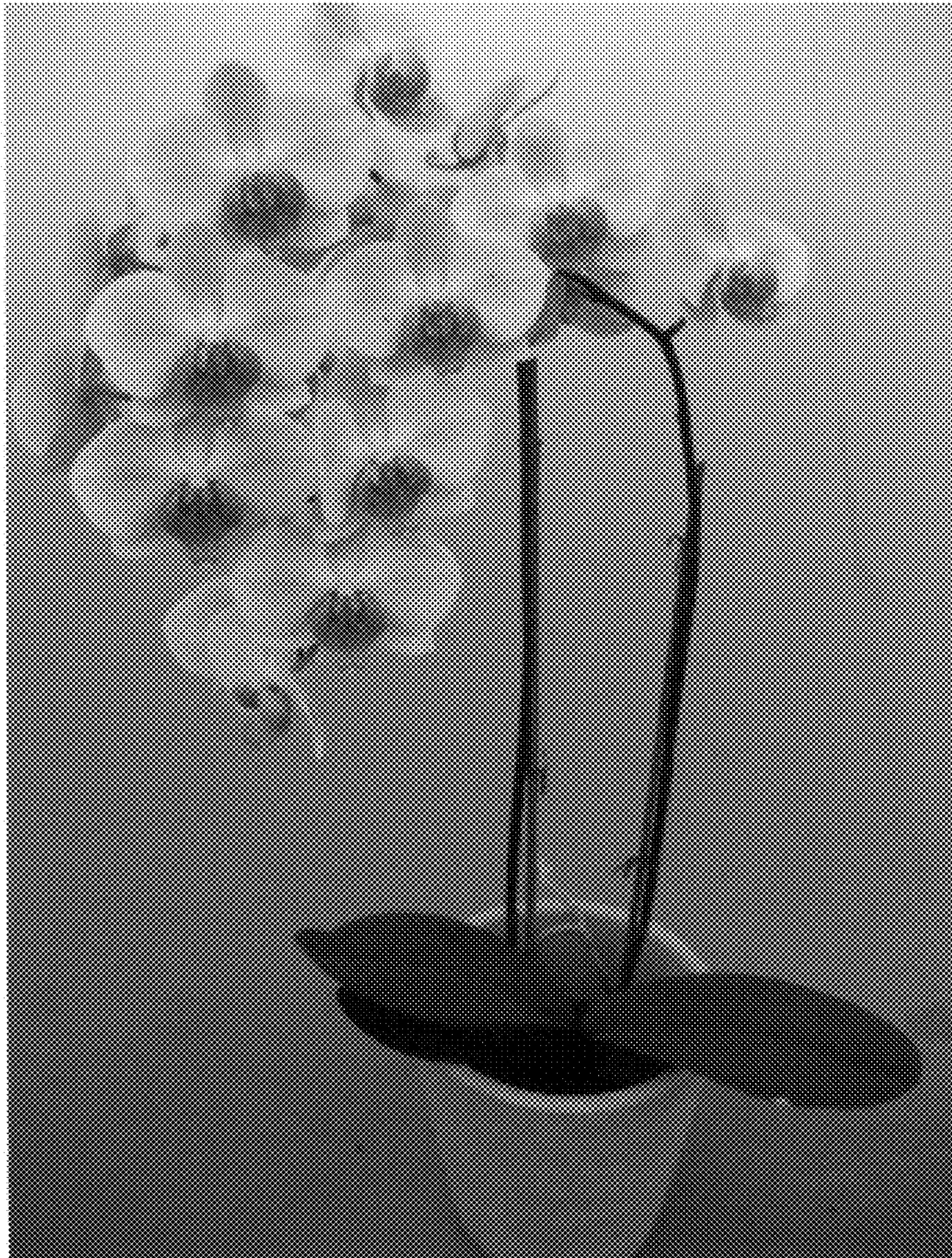


FIG. 1

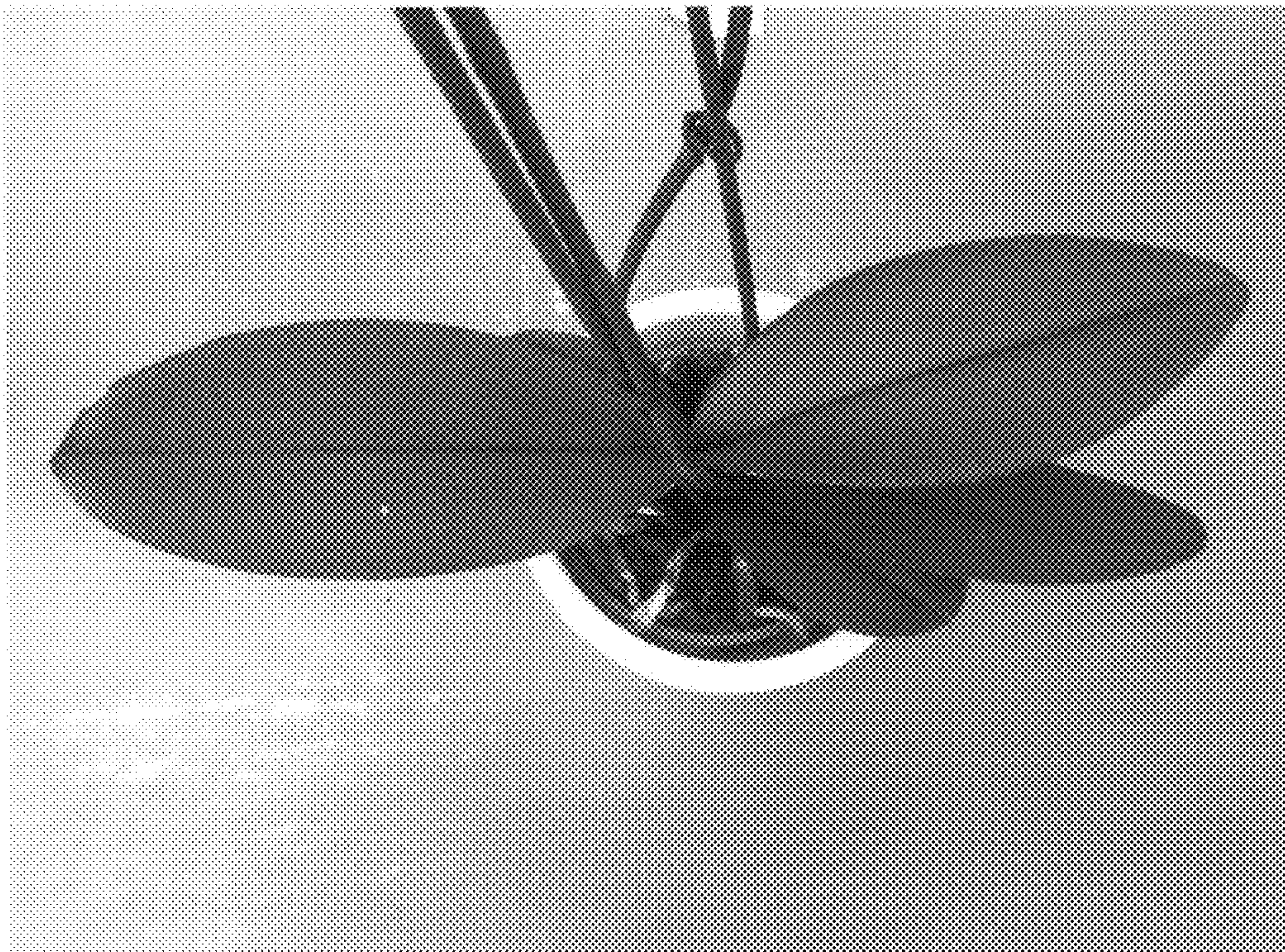


FIG. 2