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Vlieland

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(54) **KALANCHOE PLANT NAMED**
‘FIKALDENDI’

(50) Latin Name: *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*
Varietal Denomination: **Fikaldendi**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Kalanchoe* plant named ‘Fikaldendi’, characterized by its compact, upright and uniformly mounded plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; freely branching plant habit; glossy dark green-colored leaves; uniform, early and freely flowering habit; bright orange red-colored flowers; and excellent post-production longevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘FIKALDENDI’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct *Kalanchoe* plant, botanically known as *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Fikaldendi’.

The new *Kalanchoe* is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in De Lier, The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program is to create new freely-branching and freely-flowering *Kalanchoe* plants with attractive leaf and flower coloration.

The new *Kalanchoe* plant originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in De Lier, The Netherlands in 2011 of *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* ‘Fikalrodan’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 23,431, as the female, or seed, parent with *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* ‘Fuego’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,456, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Kalanchoe* plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant from within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled environment in De Lier, The Netherlands in December, 2012.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Kalanchoe* plant by vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled environment in De Lier, The Netherlands since 2013 has shown that the unique features of this new *Kalanchoe* plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* have not been observed under all possible combinations of environmental conditions and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environmental conditions such as temperature, daylength and light intensity without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Fikal-

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dendi’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Fikaldendi’ as a new and distinct *Kalanchoe* plant:

1. Compact, upright and uniformly mounded plant habit.
2. Moderately vigorous growth habit.
3. Freely branching plant habit.
4. Glossy dark green-colored leaves.
5. Uniform, early and freely flowering habit.
6. Bright orange red-colored flowers.
7. Excellent postproduction longevity.

Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* can be compared to plants of the female parent, ‘Fikalrodan’. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* differ from plants of ‘Fikalrodan’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are more vigorous than plants of ‘Fikalrodan’.
2. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* flower about one week earlier than plants of ‘Fikalrodan’.
3. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* have larger flowers than plants of ‘Fikalrodan’.
4. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* and ‘Fikalrodan’ differ in flower color as plants of ‘Fikalrodan’ have red-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* can be compared to plants of the male parent, ‘Fuego’. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* differ from plants of ‘Fuego’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are more compact than plants of ‘Fuego’.
2. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* flower about three to four days later than plants of ‘Fuego’.
3. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* have larger flowers than plants of ‘Fuego’.
4. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* and ‘Fuego’ differ in flower color as plants of ‘Fuego’ have red-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* can be compared to plants of the *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* ‘Paso’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,337. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in

De Lier, The Netherlands, plants of the new *Kalanchoe* differed from plants of 'Paso' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* were more compact than plants of 'Paso'.
2. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* flowered about three to four days later than plants of 'Paso'.
3. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* had larger flowers than plants of 'Paso'.
4. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* and 'Paso' differed in flower color as plants of 'Paso' had deep red-colored flowers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the overall appearance of the new *Kalanchoe* plant showing the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type. Colors in the photograph may differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description which accurately describe the colors of the new *Kalanchoe* plant.

The photograph is a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Fikaldendi' grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the summer and autumn in 10-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in De Lier, The Netherlands and under cultural practices typical of commercial *Kalanchoe* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 20° C. to 25° C., night temperatures ranged from 20° C. to 21° C. and light levels ranged from 10,000 lux to 55,000 lux. Plants received long day/short night conditions (more than 14 hours of light) for about four weeks then plants received photoinductive short day/long night conditions (minimum 14 hours darkness) until flowering. Plants were twelve weeks old when the photograph was taken and eleven weeks old when the description was taken. In the detailed description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* 'Fikaldendi'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* 'Fikalrodan', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 23,431.

Male or pollen parent.—*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* 'Fuego', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,456.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative terminal cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About ten days at temperatures about 21° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About two weeks at temperatures about 21° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About three weeks at temperatures about 21° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About four weeks at temperatures about 21° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; typically greyish white in color, actual color of the roots is dependent on substrate composition, water quality, fertilizer

type and formulation, substrate temperature and physiological age of roots.

Rooting habit.—Moderately freely branching; dense.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Compact, upright and uniformly mounded plant habit; freely flowering habit with numerous cymes positioned above the foliar plane; triangular in shape with rounded crown; appropriate for 5 to 12.5-cm containers; moderately vigorous growth habit.

Plant height at flowering.—About 16 cm.

Plant diameter at flowering.—About 16 cm.

Branching habit.—Freely branching habit with about six to eight lateral branches developing per plant; pinching (removal of the terminal apex) is not required but will enhance lateral branch development.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 10 cm to 13 cm.

Diameter.—About 3 mm to 6 mm.

Internode length.—About 1 cm to 2 cm.

Aspect.—Mostly upright.

Strength.—Moderately strong.

Texture.—Smooth, glabrous.

Color.—Close to N137A.

Leaf description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple; generally symmetrical.

Quantity per plant.—Typically about seven to ten mature leaves and about 13 to 20 generative leaves.

Length.—About 8.5 cm.

Width.—About 6 cm.

Shape.—Ovate to elliptic.

Apex.—Obtuse.

Base.—Obtuse.

Margin.—Vaulted.

Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces.—Smooth, glabrous; coriaceous; succulent; glossy:

Venation pattern.—Pinnate.

Color.—Developing and fully developed leaves, upper surface: Close to 139A; venation, close to N137A. Developing and fully developed leaves, lower surface: Close to N137C; venation, close to N137C.

Petioles.—Length: About 1.5 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm to 8 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; coriaceous; succulent. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to N137C.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single flowers arranged singly in axillary cymes; uniform and freely flowering habit with usually more than 25 open flowers and more than 25 flower buds per lateral branch and more than 150 open flowers and flower buds developing per plant; plants flower continuously for at least seven weeks.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* initiate and develop flowers under short day/long night conditions or during November and December in the Northern Hemisphere; flower initiation and development can also be induced under artificial short day/long night conditions (at least 14 hours of darkness).

Time to flower.—Early flowering habit, under short day/long night photoinductive conditions, plants

begin flowering about nine to ten weeks; actual time to flower is primarily dependent upon temperature and light intensity.

Post-production longevity.—Excellent post-production longevity; plants maintain good foliage and flower substance for about 49 days under interior conditions; individual flowers last about 19 days on the plant; flowers persistent.

Flower diameter.—About 1.7 cm.

Flower length (height).—About 1.3 cm. 10

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.1 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Shape: Initially oblong, becoming tubular ovoid with development. Color, before flower opening: Close to 43C.

Petals.—Arrangement: Four in a single whorl. Length: 15
About 7 mm. Width: About 6.5 mm. Aspect: Upright to somewhat flat. Shape: Round. Apex: Acute. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; shiny. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: 20
Close to 42A; color becoming closer to 42B with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 43C and 43D.

Sepals.—Appearance: Four in a single whorl. Length: 25
About 8 mm. Width: About 2 mm. Shape: Oblong, pointed. Apex: Acute. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire. Aspect: Upright, rigid. Texture and luster, upper and

lower surfaces: Smooth; glabrous; shiny. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 138B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 3 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm to 2 mm. Aspect: Erect, rigid. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 138B.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Stamen number: About eight per flower. Anther shape: Elliptic, flat. Anther length: About 0.3 mm. Anther color: Close to 150D. Amount of pollen: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 12A. Gynoecium: Pistil number: About four. Pistil length: About 1 cm. Style length: About 7 mm. Style color: Close to 138D. Stigma shape: Flat. Stigma color: Close to 8D. Ovary color: Close to 138D.

Seeds.—Length: About 0.1 mm. Diameter: About 0.05 mm. Color: Close to 166C.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* have been observed to tolerate temperatures from about 16° C. to about 35° C.

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

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Kalanchoe* plant named 'Fikaldendi' as illustrated and described.

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