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Vlieland

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(54) **KALANCHOE PLANT NAMED
'FIKALPITONPI'**

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

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Kalanchoe* plant named 'Fikalpionpi', characterized by its compact, upright and uniformly mounded plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; moderately freely branching plant habit; glossy dark green-colored leaves; uniform, early and freely flowering habit; large red purple-colored flowers with light pink-colored margins; and excellent postproduction longevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*.
Cultivar denomination: 'FIKALPITONPI'.

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 'Fikalpionpi'.

The new *Kalanchoe* is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Odense, Denmark and 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 Odense, Denmark in April, 2009 of a proprietary selection of *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* identified as code number 1461-01 (07), not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* identified as code number 0412-02 (06), not patented, 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 Odense, Denmark in April, 2010.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Kalanchoe* plant by vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled environment in De Lier, The Netherlands since 2010 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

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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 'Fikalpionpi'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Fikalpionpi' as a new and distinct *Kalanchoe* plant:

1. Compact, upright and uniformly mounded plant habit.
2. Moderately vigorous growth habit.
3. Moderately freely branching plant habit.
4. Glossy dark green-colored leaves.
5. Uniform, early and freely flowering habit.
6. Large red purple-colored flowers with light pink-colored margins.
7. Excellent postproduction longevity.

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

1. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are more compact than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* have larger flowers than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* and the female parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the female parent selection have solid pink-colored flowers.

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

1. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are more compact than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* have smaller flowers than plants of the male parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* have single flowers whereas plants of the male parent selection have double flowers.

4. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* and the male parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the male parent selection have orange bi-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* can be compared to plants of the *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* 'Fikalpiti', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 26,072. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in De Lier, The Netherlands, plants of the new *Kalanchoe* differed from plants of 'Fikalpiti' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* had slightly smaller flowers than plants of 'Fikalpiti'.
2. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* and 'Fikalpiti' differed in flower color as plants of 'Fikalpiti' had light red and orange bi-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 'Fikalpiti' 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 13 weeks old when the photograph was taken and twelve 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* 'Fikalpiti'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* identified as code number 1461-01 (07), not patented.

Male or pollen parent.—Proprietary selection of *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* identified as code number 0412-02 (06), not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative terminal cuttings.

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

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About 15 days 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; medium density.

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 10-cm containers; low vigor to moderately vigorous growth habit.

Plant height at flowering.—About 14 cm.

Plant diameter at flowering.—About 14 cm.

Branching habit.—Moderately freely branching habit with about three to five 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 8 cm to 10 cm.

Diameter.—About 2 mm to 5 mm.

Internode length.—About 2 cm to 3 cm.

Aspect.—Mostly upright.

Strength.—Strong.

Texture.—Smooth, glabrous.

Color.—Close to 147B.

Leaf description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple; generally symmetrical.

Quantity per plant.—Typically about six to ten mature leaves and about ten to 14 generative leaves.

Length.—About 10 cm.

Width.—About 6 cm.

Shape.—Elliptic.

Apex.—Acute.

Base.—Obtuse.

Margin.—Crenate to serrate.

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 139A. Developing and fully developed leaves, lower surface: Close to 137B; venation, close to 137B.

Petioles.—Length: About 1.2 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm to 5 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; coriaceous; succulent. Color, upper surface: Close to 146A to 146B. Color, lower surface: Close to 138A to 138B.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single flowers arranged singly in axillary cymes; uniform and freely flowering habit with usually more than 20 open flowers and more than 20 flower buds per lateral branch and more than 100 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 ini-

tiation 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 eleven 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 58 days under interior conditions; individual flowers last about three weeks on the plant; flowers persistent.

Flower diameter.—Large, about 2.3 cm.

Flower length (height).—About 1.7 cm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.5 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Shape: Initially oblong, becoming tubular ovoid with development. Color, before flower opening: Close to 58D and 62D.

Petals.—Arrangement: Four in a single whorl. Length: About 1 cm. Width: About 1 cm. Aspect: Upright. 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: Close to N57B; towards the margins, close to 68D; main color becoming closer to N57C with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to N57D; towards the margins, close to 62D; with development, main color becoming closer to 43D and towards the margins, closer to 49D.

Sepals.—Appearance: Four in a single whorl. Length: About 1.4 cm. Width: About 3.5 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 137A.

Peduncles.—Length: About 3 mm to 7 mm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Aspect: Erect, rigid. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 146B.

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 'Fikalpi-tonpi' as illustrated and described.

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