



(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Vlieland

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

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

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC **Plt./335, 340**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Kalanchoe* plant named ‘Dokallux’, characterized by its relatively compact, upright and uniformly mounded plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate; freely branching plant habit; dark green-colored leaves; uniform, early and freely flowering habit; single-type bright orange-colored flowers; and excellent postproduction longevity.

2 Drawing Sheets

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

**STATEMENT REGARDING PRIOR
DISCLOSURES BY INVENTOR &
APPLICANT/ASSIGNEE**

An European Community Plant Breeder’s Rights application for the instant plant was filed by the Applicant/Assignee, Dümmen Group B.V. of De Lier, The Netherlands on Nov. 9, 2020, application number 2020/2819. Foreign priority is not claimed to this application.

The Inventor and Applicant/Assignee assert that no publications nor advertisements relating to sales, offers for sale or public distribution occurred more than one year prior to the effective filing date of this application. Any information about the claimed plant would have been obtained from a direct or indirect disclosure from the Inventor and/or Applicant/Assignee. Inventor and Applicant/Assignee claim a prior art exception under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(1) for disclosure and/or sales prior to the filing date but less than one year prior to the effective filing date.

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 ‘Dokallux’.

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 November, 2012 of *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* ‘Paso’, dis-

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closed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,337, as the female, or seed, parent with *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* ‘Fikalsaja’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 27,563, 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 greenhouse environment in De Lier, The Netherlands in September, 2013.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Kalanchoe* plant by vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in De Lier, The Netherlands since November, 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 ‘Dokallux’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Dokallux’ as a new and distinct *Kalanchoe* plant:

1. Relatively compact, upright and uniformly mounded plant habit.
2. Moderately vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate.
3. Freely branching plant habit.
4. Dark green-colored leaves.
5. Uniform, early and freely flowering habit.
6. Single-type bright orange-colored flowers.
7. Excellent postproduction longevity.

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

1. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are more compact than plants of 'Paso'.
2. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* flower earlier than plants of 'Paso'.
3. Flowers of plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are larger than flowers of plants of 'Paso'.
4. Flowers of plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are bright orange in color whereas flowers of plants of 'Paso' are deep red in color.

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

1. Leaves of plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are smaller than leaves of plants of 'Fikalsaja'.
2. Flowers of plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are larger than flowers of plants of 'Fikalsaja'.
3. Flowers of plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are bright orange in color whereas flowers of plants of 'Fikalsaja' are yellow in color.

Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* can be compared to plants of the *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* 'Galera', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 18,613. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Kalanchoe* differ primarily from plants of 'Galera' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are more vigorous than and not as compact as plants of 'Galera'.
2. Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are more freely branching than plants of 'Galera'.
3. Leaves of plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are smaller than leaves of plants of 'Galera'.
4. Flowers of plants of the new *Kalanchoe* are fuller and more rounded than flowers of plants of 'Galera'.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate 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 photographs 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 on the first sheet (FIG. 1) is a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Dokallux' grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet (FIG. 2) is a close-up view of a typical open flower and developing flower buds of 'Dokallux'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the spring and summer 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 four weeks then

plants received photoinductive short day/long night conditions (minimum 14 hours darkness) until flowering.

Plants were 12 weeks old when the photographs were taken and 13 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* 'Dokallux'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* 'Paso', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,337.

Male or pollen parent.—*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* 'Fikalsaja', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 27,563.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative terminal cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About eleven 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 to reddish brown 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 to sparse.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Relatively 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 10-cm to 15.25-cm containers; moderately vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate.

Plant height at flowering.—About 17 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 9 cm to 14 cm.

Diameter.—About 2 mm to 5 mm.

Internode length.—About 2 cm to 3 cm.

Aspect.—Mostly upright.

Strength.—Moderately strong.

Texture.—Smooth, glabrous.

Color, developing and developed.—Close to 146A.

Leaf description:

Arrangement.—Opposite, simple; generally symmetrical.

Quantity of leaves per lateral branch.—At flowering, about 8 to 13 mature leaves and 12 to 18 generative leaves.

Length.—About 9 cm.

Width.—About 7 cm.

Shape.—Rounded to ovate.

Apex.—Obtuse.

Base.—Obtuse.

Margin.—Slightly vaulted.

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

Venation pattern.—Pinnate.

Color.—Developing and fully developed leaves, upper surface: Close to 139A; venation, close to 139A to 139B. Developing and fully developed leaves, lower surface: Close to N138B; venation, close to N138B.

Petioles.—Length: About 1 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm to 6 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; coriaceous; succulent. Color, upper surface: Close to 139A. Color, lower surface: Close to N138B.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single-type flowers arranged 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; flowers face mostly upright to outwardly depending on the position in the inflorescence.

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 conditions (at least 14 hours of darkness).

Time to flower.—Early flowering habit, under short day/long night photoinductive conditions, plants begin flowering about seven to nine 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 51 days under interior conditions; individual flowers last about 22 days on the plant; flowers persistent.

Flower diameter.—About 2 cm.

Flower length (height).—About 1.3 cm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.4 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Shape: Oblong, becoming tubular to ovoid with development. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 25A and 26C to 26D.

Petals.—Arrangement: Four in a single whorl. Length: About 9 mm. Width: About 6 mm. Aspect: Horizontal to slightly upright. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Obtuse. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; glossy. Color: When opening, upper surface: Close to 30A. When opening, lower surface: Close to 25D and 26C. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to N25A; venation, close to N25A; color becoming closer to N25B with development. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 25D and 26C; venation, close to 25D and 26D; color does not change with development.

Sepals.—Appearance: Four in a single whorl. Length: About 9 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; glossy. Color, upper surface: Close to 146A. Color, lower surface: Close to 147A.

Peduncles.—Length: About 3 mm to 8 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Aspect: Erect, rigid. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Stamen number: About eight per flower. Filament color: Close to 150D. Anther length: About 0.3 mm. Anther shape: Elliptic, flat. 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, crystalline. Ovary color: Close to 138D.

Seeds.—Quantity per flower: If developed, up to 500 seeds per plant. Length: About 0.1 mm. Diameter: About 0.05 mm. Texture: Rough. Color: Close to 166C.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* have been observed to tolerate temperatures from about 12° C. to about 35° C.

Pathogen & pest tolerance: Plants of the new *Kalanchoe* have been observed to have high tolerance to Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe cichoracearum*). To date, plants of the new *Kalanchoe* have not been observed to be tolerant to pests and other pathogens common to *Kalanchoe* plants.

It is claimed:

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

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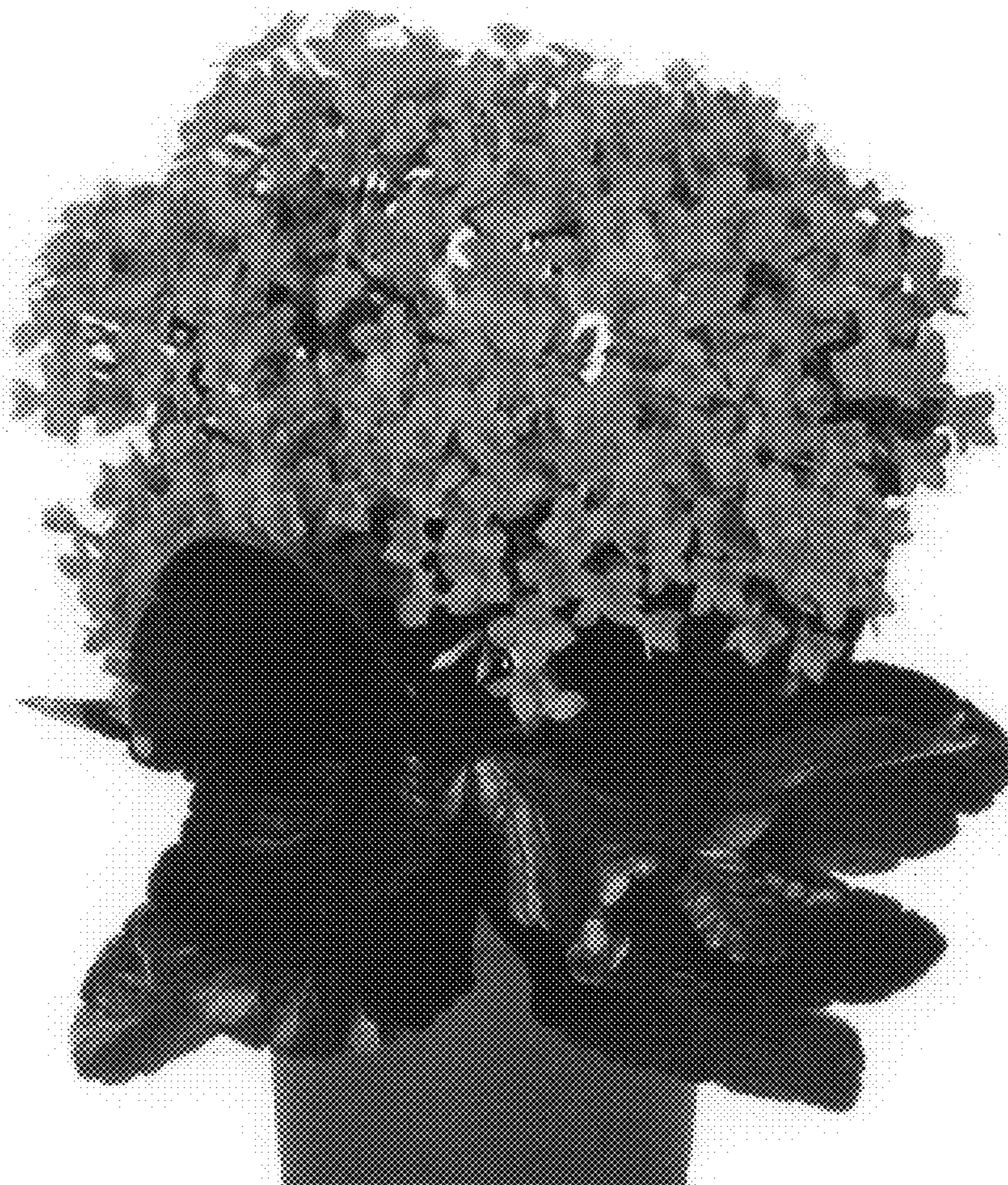


FIG. 1

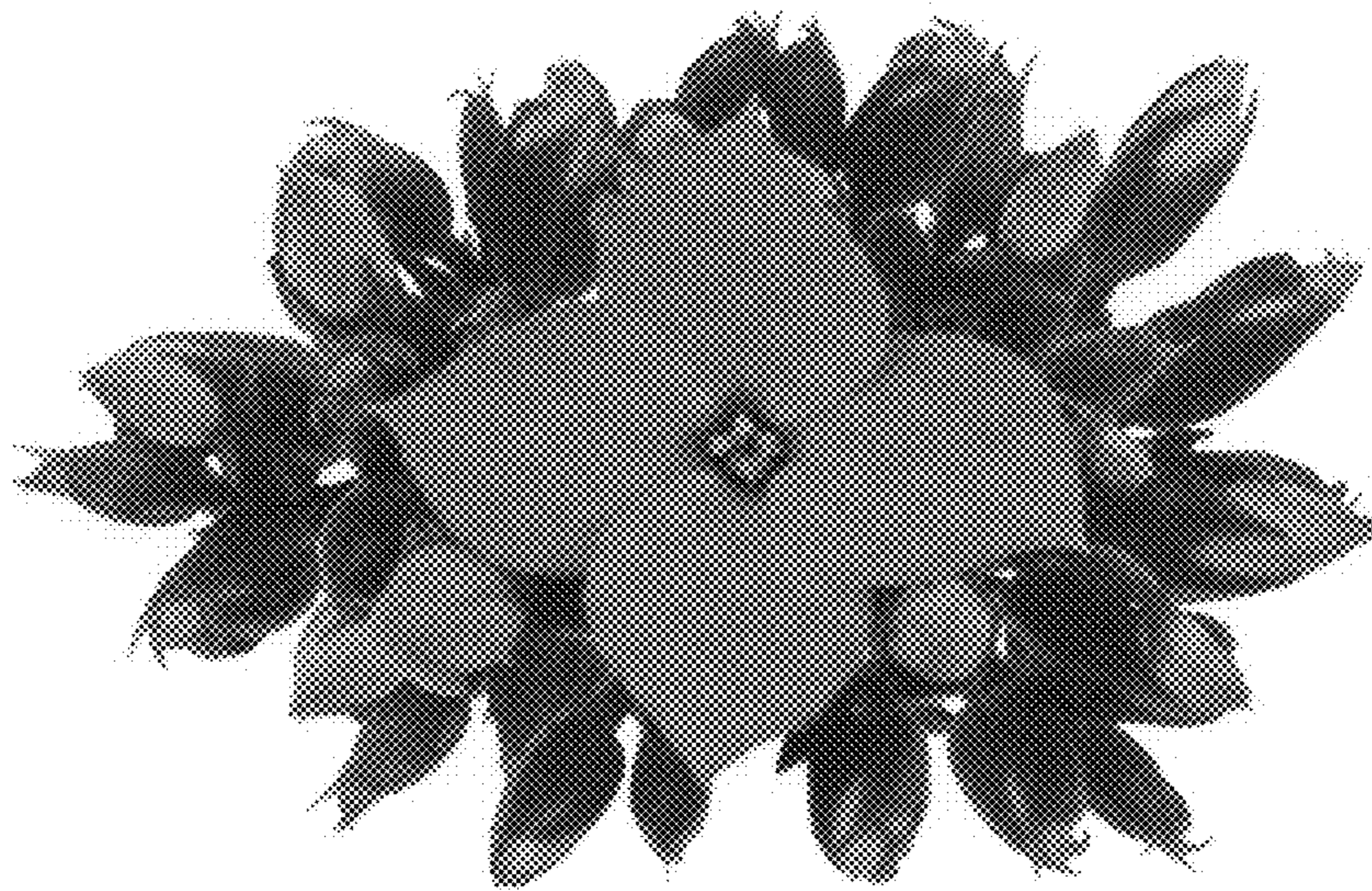


FIG. 2