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(54) **PETUNIA-CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED**
'SAKPXC007'

(50) Latin Name: ***Petunia-Calibrachoa Hybrid***
Varietal Denomination: **SAKPXC007**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./356**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./356**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

'SAKPXC007' is a new *Petunia-Calibrachoa* intergeneric
hybrid particularly distinguished by having a rosy-red flower
color, good blooming ability, and mounding plant growth
habit.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Genus and species: *Petunia-Calibrachoa Hybrid*.
Variety denomination: 'SAKPXC007'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar
of *Petunia-Calibrachoa* referred to by the variety name
'SAKPXC007'. 'SAKPXC007' originated from a hybridiza-
tion in Kakegawa, Japan in October 2005. The male parent
was a proprietary hybrid *Calibrachoa* line named '05-25'
(unpatented), which had a scarlet flower color, small flower
size, and a creeping plant growth habit. The female parent was
a proprietary hybrid *Petunia* line named 'AM5-264' (unpat-
ented), which had a rose flower color, medium flower size,
and a mounding plant growth habit.

In October 2005, the new *Petunia-Calibrachoa* variety was
developed using an intergeneric cross between *Petunia*
hybrida and a *Calibrachoa hybrida* species. After crossing
the parent lines, 650 ovules were removed from flowers on the
female parent and cultured by standard ovule culture tech-
niques. In March 2006, ten intergeneric hybrid plantlets were
transplanted to soil-less media for greenhouse culture and
acclimatization.

In June 2006, ten plants out of ten hybrid lines were veg-
etatively propagated to produce rooted cuttings. In July 2006,
the ten plants were transplanted to an open field and evaluated
for flower color and plant growth habit through November. In
December 2006, one plant which had a rosy-red flower color,
good blooming ability, and a mounding plant habit was
selected and vegetatively propagated. In March 2007, ten
cuttings were evaluated in an open field through June 2007. In
June 2007, it was confirmed that the distinct characteristics of
the selection were fixed and stable. The selection was named
'SAKPXC007'. All breeding work was conducted at
Kakegawa Research station in Kakegawa Japan.

'SAKPXC007' has been found to reproduce true to type in
successive generations of asexual propagation via vegetative
cuttings.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following are the most outstanding and distinguishing
characteristics of this new variety when grown under normal
horticultural practices in Kakegawa, Japan.

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1. Rosy-red flower color;
2. Good blooming ability; and
3. A mounding plant growth habit.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

This new *Petunia-Calibrachoa* plant is illustrated by the
accompanying photographs which show the plant's form,
foliage, and flowers.

The photographs are of a plant four months old grown in
Salinas, Calif. in Summer/Fall 2009. The colors shown are as
true as can be reasonably obtained by conventional photo-
graphic procedures.

FIG. 1 shows the overall plant habit.

FIG. 2 shows a close-up of the mature flower.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following detailed description sets forth the distinctive
characteristics of 'SAKPXC007'. The data which define
these characteristics were collected from asexual reproduc-
tions carried out in Salinas, Calif. in 2009. The detailed
description was taken from plants grown under greenhouse
conditions for approximately four months from transplanting
of rooted cuttings. Color references are to The R.H.S. Colour
Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society of London (R.H.S.),
4th Edition.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Classification:

Family.—Solanaceae.

Botanical.—*Petunia-Calibrachoa* intergeneric hybrid.

Common name.—Petchoa.

Variety name.—'SAKPXC007'.

Parentage:

Male.—Proprietary hybrid *Calibrachoa* plant '05-25'
(unpatented).

Female.—Proprietary hybrid *Petunia* plant 'AM5-264'
(unpatented).

Plant description:

Life cycle.—Tender perennial.

Form.—Decumbent, branching.

Habit.—Mounding.

Height.—14.0 cm to 15.0 cm (from soil line to top of foliage).

Spread.—43.0 cm to 44.0 cm.

Propagation:

Type cuttings.—Vegetative cuttings.

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—4 weeks.

Time to bloom from propagation.—8 to 10 weeks.

Environmental conditions for plant growth: The terminal 1.0 to 1.5 inches of an actively growing stem was excised. The vegetative cuttings were propagated in four weeks. The base of the cuttings were dipped for one to two seconds in a 1:9 solution (1 solution: 9 water) of DIP 'N GROW root inducing solution immediately prior to sticking into the cell trays. Cuttings were stuck into plastic cell trays having 98 cells, and containing a moistened peat moss-based growing medium. For the first week, the cuttings were misted with water from overhead for 20 seconds, one time per hour. For the second week, the cuttings were misted one time every two hours for 10 seconds. After that time, the cuttings were misted occasionally until sufficient roots were formed. Rooted cuttings were transplanted and grown in 20 cm diameter plastic pots in a glass greenhouse located in Salinas, Calif. Pots contained a peat moss-based growing medium. Soluble fertilizer containing 20% nitrogen, 10% phosphorus and 20% potassium was applied once a day or every other day by overhead irrigation. Pots were top-dressed with a dry, slow release fertilizer containing 20% nitrogen, 10% phosphorus, and 18% potassium. The typical average air temperature was 24° C.

Stems:

Stem color.—RHS 144B (Yellow-green).

Anthocyanin color.—Slightly present on stems, RHS N77A (Purple).

Pubescence.—Heavy, RHS N155A (White).

Stem description.—Circular, cross-section.

Stem diameter.—0.2 cm to 0.3 cm.

Stem length.—4.0 cm from soil line to first node, 12.0 cm to 13.0 cm total length.

Internode length.—2.0 cm.

Leaves:

Arrangement.—Alternate.

Shape.—Elliptical.

Apex.—Obtuse.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Entire.

Surface appearance.—Dull.

Surface pubescence.—Light, RHS N155A (White).

Length.—5.0 cm.

Width.—2.0 cm.

Color.—Upper surface: RHS 137A (Green). Lower surface: RHS 137B (Green).

Fragrance.—Absent.

Venation.—Pinnate.

Venation color.—Upper surface: RHS 137B (Green). Lower surface: RHS 137C (Green).

Flower buds:

Surface.—Pubescent.

Length.—3.0 cm.

Diameter.—1.0 cm.

Shape.—Ovate.

Color.—RHS 79A (Purple).

Flowers (inflorescence):

Total number of flowers per plant.—35.

Flowering habit.—Indeterminate.

Flower type.—Solitary.

Flowering requirements.—Will flower so long as day length is greater than 12 hours and temperature exceeds 13° C.

Lastingness of flowers on the plant.—5 days.

Corolla.—Composed of 5 petals, fused at the base, the flowers are funnel shaped with five fissures and a shallow, yet slight, indentation of the petal tip at the midvein.

Corolla diameter.—5.0 cm.

Fragrance.—Absent.

Flower depth.—1.0 cm.

Flower diameter.—5.0 cm.

Flower tube length.—2.5 cm.

Flower tube diameter.—1.0 cm.

Petal.—Apex: Truncate. Base: Fused. Margin: Entire. Texture: Glabrous. Length: 2.0 cm. Width: 2.5 cm. Petal (lobe) color: Upper surface: Closest to RHS 61B (Red-purple). Lower surface: RHS 59D (Red-purple) with RHS N77A (Purple) veins.

Corolla tube color.—Inner: RHS 13A (Yellow) with RHS N77A (Purple) veins. Outer: RHS 1D (Green-yellow) with N77A (Purple) veins.

Calyx.—Composed of 5 sepals, fused below the middle.

Sepals.—Shape: Elliptical. Apex: Obtuse. Margin: Entire. Length: 2.5 cm. Diameter: 0.4 cm. Color (both surfaces): RHS 137C (Green).

Peduncle.—Length: 1.0 cm. Diameter: 0.10 cm. Color: RHS 144B (Yellow-green) with RHS N77A (Purple) anthocyanin. Texture: Dull, slightly pubescent.

Reproductive organs:

Stamen number.—5 and free.

Stamen.—Anther color: RHS 10A (Yellow). Filament color: RHS 2C (Yellow). Pollen color: RHS 10B (Yellow).

Ovary.—Superior.

Placenta arrangement.—Central.

Pistil number.—1 per inflorescence.

Pistil length.—1.5 cm.

Stigma color.—RHS 145C (Yellow-green).

Style length.—1.4 cm.

Style color.—RHS 145C (Yellow-green).

Fruit/seed set: No fruit or seeds produced.

Disease and insect resistance: 'SAKPXC007' has excellent resistance to rain, heat, and drought. A temperature below 10° C. is not optimal. Plants are susceptible to *Botrytis*, powdery mildew, various stem and root rots, and certain viruses, like Tobacco Mosaic Virus and Impatiens Necrotic Spotted Virus. Plants can be infested with aphids, leaf-miner, whitefly, and various *Lepitoptera*.

COMPARISON WITH PARENTAL LINES AND KNOWN CULTIVAR

As shown in Table 1, 'SAKPXC007' is distinguished from its parents mainly by flower color and plant growth habit.

TABLE 1

Characteristic	'SAKPXC007'	Male Parent: '05-25'	Female Parent: 'AM5-264'
Flower color	Rosy-red	Rose	Scarlet
Plant growth habit	Mounding	Creeping	Mounding

'SAKPXC007' is most similar to the commercial *Calibrachoa-Petunia* variety 'Kakegawa S89' (U.S. Plant Pat. No.

19,130), commercially known as SUPERCAL NEON ROSE. Differences in the flower color of 'SAKPXC007' when compared to 'Kakegawa S89' are shown in Table 2. Color references are to The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society of London (R.H.S.), 4th Edition.

TABLE 2

Characteristic	'SAKPXC007'	'Kakegawa S89'
Petal color, upper surface	Closest to RHS 61B (Red-purple)	RHS N66A (Red-purple) with RHS 64A (Red-purple) veins

TABLE 2-continued

Characteristic	'SAKPXC007'	'Kakegawa S89'
Petal color, lower surface	RHS 59D (Red-purple) with RHS N77A (Purple) veins	RHS N66C (Red-purple) with RHS 142A (Green) veins

I claim:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of *Petunia-Calibrachoa* hybrid plant as shown and described herein.

* * * * *



Fig. 1

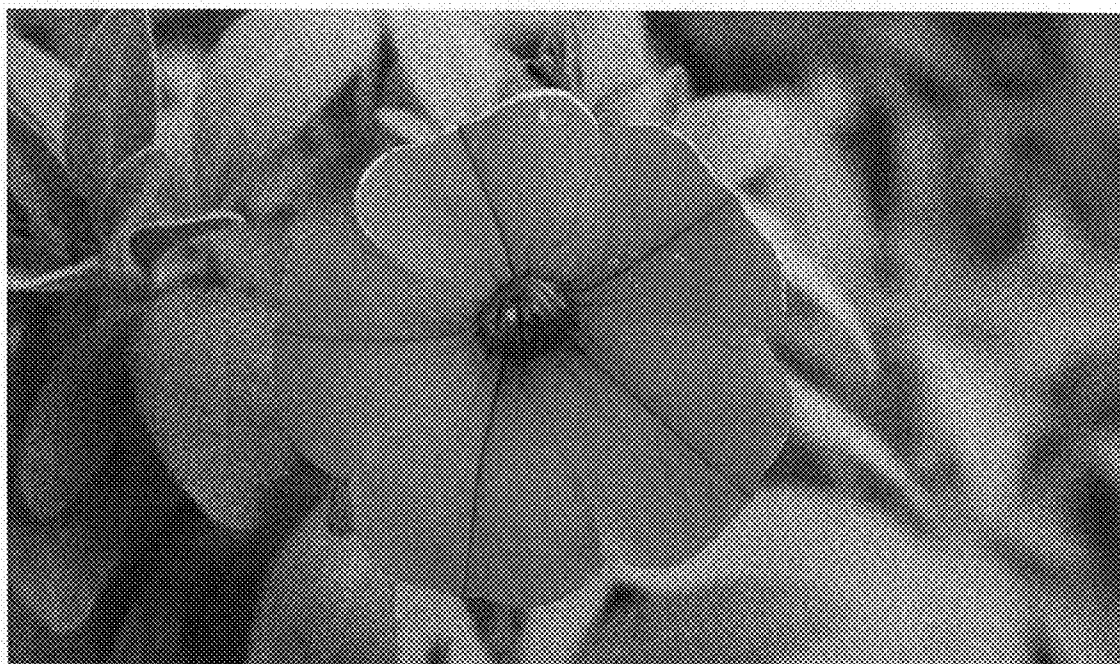


Fig. 2