

Passiflora 'Husarskie Oko'

Registration number: 306

Submission date: 19.06.2025

Submitted and originally grown by: Daniel Gorka, Germany

Parentage: *Passiflora edulis* f. *edulis* x *Passiflora caerulea*

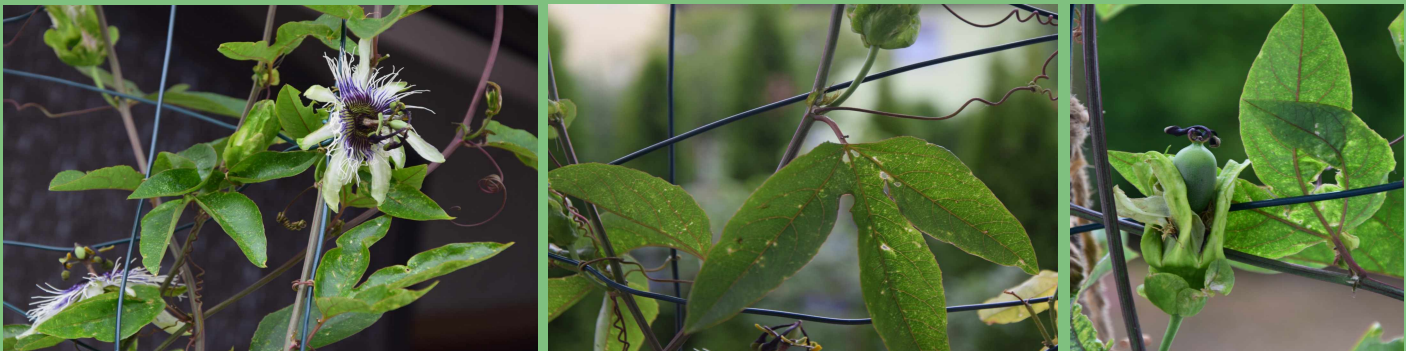
Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION	
How is it distinctive ?	Exhibits successful fruit development when pollinated by <i>Passiflora caerulea</i> , a characteristic not observed in comparable hybrids, which generally fail to set fruit or produce empty fruits. Self-pollinated fruits may start but usually abort in development.
Why this name ?	In honour of the Winged Hussars. The deep dark centre surrounded by purplish-blue colours resembles an eye ("oko" in Polish).
Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?	No, I simply want it to be known under a name other than <i>Passiflora edulis</i> x <i>caerulea</i> . I am not seeking any patent or plant breeder's rights.
Propagation	Eight clones have been produced. One will be sent to Brandenburg, another to a friend, and a third to my grandmother in Upper Silesia, Poland. The cultivar propagates very easily. Mature stem cuttings can produce flower buds at a remarkably small size.
Where was it grown ?	Indoors and outdoors in a pot in Bavaria, Germany 400m above sea level
What are its cultivation requirements ?	Minimum temperature tolerance has not yet been tested. The <i>P. edulis</i> parent tolerated one week of night temperatures down to -3°C without visible damage. The hybrid is expected to tolerate at least -5°C. It performs best in full sun and benefits from watering approximately every third day. Plants are grown in organic, peat-based soil. Doesn't like long periods of cold and dark, at least not in wet soil.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER	
Diameter	9 cm
Peduncle length	2.5 cm
Colour of petals	Adaxial petal surface white; abaxial surface slightly greenish.
Colour of sepals	Adaxial surface white; abaxial surface leaf-green.
Coronal series	2 coronal series. The corona is dark reddish-purple in the centre, fading into a more bluish-purple and extending approximately 2.2 cm from the centre. Towards the outer part of the corona, numerous white spots appear. The outermost 1 cm is completely white. As the flowers age, this white colour gradually turns yellow.
Flowering	The first buds appeared indoors November 2024, ~8 months after germination, but aborted. Began producing buds again in early June 2025. Flowers opened the same month, initially 6-9 cm in diameter, later stabilising at ~9 cm. Smaller flowers infertile in both pollen production and fruit set. By July, the plant is heavily covered with buds, and it is common for two flowers to open simultaneously. No racemes have been observed. Flowers produce viable pollen.
Bracts	No bracts to be found on the flowerbuds or stalks.
Scent	Almost identical to <i>P. caerulea</i> ; a floral scent with gasoline-like notes.



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS	
Leaf length and width	12.5 cm x 18.5 cm
Lobes	3
Petioles	Always two glands per petiole. They are slender, although not as narrow as those of <i>P. caerulea</i> . The glands are closer to the leaf blade than the stem and are dark green.
Leaf detail	Leaf colour is derived from <i>P. caerulea</i> , being dark green. The texture is more comparable to <i>P. edulis</i> , being tough and leathery. The leaf margin is smooth.
Stipules	Stipules are present, pointed in shape, and reddish in colour.
Vine	The vine and new growth are generally reddish in colour. Winter growth tends to be green. The stem shape resembles that of <i>P. caerulea</i> , being angular rather than round, but has corky texture like <i>P. edulis</i> . Extremely vigorous during warm weather.
Fruit	So far only produced 8 seeds using pollen from <i>P. caerulea</i> . 2/3 fruits were hollow, 9 more on the vine and still setting. Fruit color when ripe is yellow.
Other useful information	V. useful as a rootstock, as scions grow fast and thicker than on <i>P. caerulea</i> rootstock.