

Passiflora

The Journal of Passiflora Society International

New Series: Volume 1 Number 1 | Spring 2023



Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2020-2022

New Series: Volume 1, Number 1 - Spring 2023

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SUBMISSIONS: *Passiflora* welcomes articles on all aspects of *Passiflora* and related subjects from PSI members and others. Please email them to the Commissioning Editor single-spaced in MS Word. Photos should be high resolution and references in the modified Chicago Author- Date style. See website and above on how to cite the register

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ANNOUNCING A NEW SERIES of *Passiflora*

The nominal issue date of this journal and the actual publication date have been out of step for some time. We have tried for a while to close the gap, but now admit defeat. To avoid confusion, we have accordingly started a New Series (to appear twice a year as before) of which this is Volume 1, Number 1.

HOW TO CITE THIS REGISTER

To cite a cultivar entry in-text, the normal form is:

- Register of *Passiflora* Cultivars #123

or when the context dictates or allows:

- Register of *Passiflora* Cultivars 2020-2022 #123, or
- Register #123.

In all other cases use the issue name, with the page number where required, e.g. to refer to a remark on page 3:

- Register of *Passiflora* Cultivars 2020-2022, 3

or when the context allows:

- Register 2020-2022, 3

Provide the full name of the issue, filename and URL in the references at the end of the article, without publication date, unless particularly relevant, in which case precede it by the word "Published" to avoid confusion.

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Front cover: *Passiflora* 'Glacier' (photo: Graeme Boocock)

Back Cover: *Passiflora* 'Louise' (photo: Graeme Boocock)

Passiflora Society International

Our Mission

PSI is dedicated to the conservation of the genus *Passiflora* through

- The sharing of knowledge of the genus, its species and cultivars throughout the world
- The promotion of cultivation and propagation of living collections
- Encouraging the creation and registration of
- cultivars for their flowers, fruit and other characteristics
- Seeking ways to ensure the survival of endangered species



Christopher Taube

Registrar from 1st January 2022



Robert Rice

Registrar to 31st December 2021

Register of *Passiflora* Cultivars 2020-2022 Introduction and Summary by the Registrars

WELCOME to the Register of *Passiflora* Cultivars for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022. There were a total of 32 applications during the period, of which one has been carried over pending resolution of some technical queries. This leaves 31 cultivars, or just over 10 per year, details of which will be found on the following pages. This is a useful increase over the previous register's 8 per year, but a long way from the record 27 per year achieved between 2004 and 2007.

One reason may lie in the recent practice of accumulating applications over two or three years until the register was due, and only then vetting them. While some applications are beautifully presented, others require clarification and correction, which adds to the delay.

To solve this problem, and provide something closer to "instant gratification" to applicants, we plan to change the approach, so that in future each application will be vetted as soon as possible after it comes in, and once accepted is posted on line as an individual 2-page spread on the website. Then at the end of the year, or longer period, depending on the number of new cultivars, the individual spreads will be gathered together and printed, to form the official published register.

Cultivars contained in previous registers will also be separated into individual single or 2-page spreads, and a master index provided, to facilitate searching and cross-referencing. This at least is the plan, but it will take a little time to put in place, so please be patient.

Please do take advantage of the new approach, and send in your new cultivars as soon as you can, making sure that you have included as much information as possible, and that your photographs are high resolution, correctly exposed and do not contain distractions such as foliage from other plants. You will find the application form at

www.passiflorasociety.org/passiflora-cultivar-register/

under tab 3. Under the remaining tabs, you will find other information about cultivar registration, including copies of past registers, so you can check, for example, if your proposed name, or one very like it, has been used before.

A WORD FROM ROBERT RICE

I was already enormously grateful to Christopher when he agreed to take over as Registrar once I had processed the 2020 and 2021 applications, but even more so when I was struck down by ill health (now happily on the mend) and he agreed to handle these applications as well. The great majority of the work preparing this register is down to him.

Thanks are also due to Rob McPhail for agreeing to resume as art editor of the Register and Journal. We were very sorry when, after producing some of the highest quality issues *Passiflora* has ever boasted, Mattias Lanås was compelled by pressure of his other work to retire.

Summary of Newly Registered Passiflora Cultivars 2020 - 2022

| # | Breeder | Cultivar | = | Female parent | × | Male parent |
|-----|--|------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 259 | Nadine van Rüschen | <i>P.</i> 'Vincent' | | <i>P. mooreana</i> | | <i>P. caerulea</i> 'Pierre Pomié' |
| 260 | Nadine van Rüschen | <i>P.</i> 'Elice' | | <i>P. edmundoi</i> | | <i>P.</i> 'La Morellina' |
| 261 | Nadine van Rüschen | <i>P.</i> 'Collien' | | <i>P.</i> 'Céline' | | <i>P.</i> 'Violet Selection' × <i>P. caerulea</i> 'Constance Elliott' |
| 262 | Angelo Ciacciulli | <i>P.</i> 'Gote Rosse' | | <i>P. trisecta</i> | | <i>P. manicata</i> |
| 263 | Salvatore La Delfa | <i>P.</i> 'Caerulietta' | | <i>P. caerulea</i> | | <i>P. miersii</i> |
| 264 | Robert Dostal | <i>P.</i> 'Cooloola Blue' | | <i>P. subpeltata</i> | | <i>P. edulis</i> 'Lacey' |
| 265 | Chunhui Hao | <i>P.</i> 'Ziyang' | | <i>P. serrulata</i> | | <i>P. maliformis</i> |
| 266 | Yvan Vilain | <i>P.</i> 'Alice Gossiaux' | | <i>P.</i> 'Inspiration' | | <i>P.</i> 'Soi Fah' |
| 267 | Rob McPhail | <i>P.</i> 'Lady Cornelia Everdina' | | <i>P. garckeii</i> | | <i>P. caerulea</i> 'Avalanche' |
| 268 | John Vanderplank | <i>P.</i> 'Penny Ann' | | <i>P. edmundoi</i> | | <i>P. loefgrenii</i> (Iporanga) |
| 269 | John Vanderplank | <i>P.</i> 'Little Boy Blue' | | <i>P. davidii</i> | | <i>P. caerulea</i> |
| 270 | Fuchuan Wu | <i>P.</i> 'Mansai Red' ('曼赛红') | | <i>P. miniata</i> | | <i>P.</i> 'Lady Margaret' |
| 271 | Fuchuan Wu | <i>P.</i> 'Xiyuan Red' ('西园红') | | <i>P. miniata</i> | | <i>P.</i> 'Lady Margaret' |
| 272 | Fuchuan Wu | <i>P.</i> 'Banna Sky' ('版纳天空') | | <i>P.</i> 'Jolly Jack' | | <i>P. caerulea</i> |
| 273 | Maurizio Vecchia | <i>P.</i> 'Cappuccetto Rosso' | | <i>P. cuprea</i> | | <i>P. murucuja</i> |
| 274 | Franco Vagli | <i>P.</i> 'Edoardo Vagli' | | <i>P.</i> 'Fata Confetto' | | <i>P. caerulea</i> |
| 275 | Franco Vagli | <i>P.</i> 'Michela Vagli' | | <i>P.</i> 'Star of Clevedon' | | <i>P.</i> × <i>violacea</i> |
| 276 | Christopher Taube | <i>P.</i> 'Palomita Rosada' | | <i>P. tucumanensis</i> | | <i>P. rosacea</i> |
| 277 | Fuchuan Wu | <i>P.</i> 'Zhuangyuan Red' ('状元红') | | <i>P. miniata</i> | | Unknown |
| 278 | Graeme Boocock | <i>P.</i> 'Glacier' | | <i>P.</i> 'Fata Confetto' | | <i>P.</i> 'Ugly Betty' × <i>P.</i> 'Byron Beauty' |
| 279 | Maurizio Vecchia | <i>P.</i> 'Stefano Capitano' | | <i>P.</i> 'Fata Confetto' | | <i>P. edmundoi</i> (Pink) |
| 280 | Graeme Boocock | <i>P.</i> 'Louise' | | <i>P. incarnata</i> f. <i>alba</i> | | <i>P. princeps</i> (Buzios) |
| 281 | Andreas Beck | <i>P.</i> 'Lena Sc.' | | <i>P. trifasciata</i> | | <i>P. misera</i> |
| 282 | Gao Li, Fuchuan Wu and Xu Li | <i>P.</i> 'The Spirit of the Sea' | | <i>P.</i> × <i>violacea</i> 'Victoria' | | <i>P. caerulea</i> |
| 283 | Lizhu Qian | <i>P.</i> 'Mansai 8' | | <i>P. miniata</i> | | Unknown |
| 284 | Lizhu Qian | <i>P.</i> 'Mansai 1' | | <i>P. miniata</i> | | Unknown |
| 285 | Aline Pinto dos Santos, Margarete M. Souza and Gonçalo Santos da Silva | <i>P.</i> 'Lamepiana' | | <i>P. vitifolia</i> | | <i>P. hatschbachii</i> |
| 286 | Aleksey Miroshnichenko | <i>P.</i> 'Bramble Jam' | | <i>P. rosacea</i> | | <i>P. smithii</i> |
| 287 | Rob McPhail | <i>P.</i> 'Queen Guinevere' | | <i>P. semiciliosa</i> | | <i>P. menispermifolia</i> |
| 288 | Rob McPhail | <i>P.</i> 'Camelot' | | <i>P. semiciliosa</i> | | <i>P. populifolia</i> |
| 289 | Ladislav Čavis | <i>P.</i> 'Gert Huiting' | | <i>P.</i> 'Fata Confetto' | | <i>P. caerulea</i> (sweet fruit) |



Newly registered *Passiflora* cultivars 2020-2022
at a glance



Details on the
following
pages



Passiflora 'Vincent'

Registration number: 259

Submission date: 31.08.2020

Submitted and originally grown by: Nadine van Rüschen, Germany

Parentage: *Passiflora mooreana* × *Passiflora caerulea* 'Pierre Pomié' (IR, 27)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|--|
| How is it distinctive ? | Beautiful foliage, similar to <i>Passiflora mooreana</i> . Nicely coloured corona and an intense scent |
| Why this name ? | Named after the breeder's son |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | 12 plants existing, propagated by cuttings |
| Where was it grown ? | Grown as a potted plant in a heated greenhouse |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Tolerates 0°C (32°F) for a short period of time but results in leaf loss. The plant prefers 5°C (41°F). It thrives and flowers in full sun and partial shade but on hot summer days it prefers partial shade |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Diameter | 7cm |
| Peduncle length | 7cm |
| Colour of petals | White |
| Colour of sepals | Greenish white |
| Coronal series | Rose, white, purple / magenta |
| Flowering | First flower after one year. Very abundant, from March to November. |
| Bracts | 2cm |
| Scent | Intense |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 9cm |
| Leaf width | 10cm |
| Lobes | 3, narrow |
| Petiole length | 2cm |
| Leaf detail | Front: glossy green. Back: blueish green 2 petiole glands |
| Stipules | 2.0 to 2.5cm |
| Vine | Blueish green, fast growing |
| Fruit | Green when ripe, 3cm wide and 4cm long |

Passiflora 'Elice'

Registration number: 260

Submission date: 31.08.2020

Submitted and originally grown by: Nadine van Rüschen, Germany

Parentage: *Passiflora edmundoi* × *Passiflora* 'La Morellina' (#109)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|---|
| How is it distinctive ? | Well growing, reliably flowering, very dark corona |
| Why this name ? | Named after the breeder's friend's daughter |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | 20 plants existing, propagated by cuttings |
| Where was it grown ? | Grown as a potted plant in a heated greenhouse, as well as outdoors in summer |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Grows and flowers in full sun and partial shade. Minimum temperature is 5°C (41°F) |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 7cm |
| Peduncle length | 6cm |
| Colour of petals | Light purple |
| Colour of sepals | Light purple |
| Coronal series | Deep blueish violet with almost white tips |
| Flowering | First flower after one year. Flowering from June to November |
| Bracts | 1cm, pink / purple |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 6cm |
| Leaf width | 8cm |
| Lobes | 3, broad |
| Petiole length | 4cm |
| Leaf detail | Fresh green, backside reddish |
| Stipules | 2cm |
| Vine | Light green, fast growing |
| Fruit | Green when ripe, 2cm wide and 6cm long, capsule |

Passiflora 'Collien'

Registration number: 261

Submission date: 31.08.2020

Submitted and originally grown by: Nadine van Rüschen, Germany

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Céline' (#027)

× (*Passiflora* 'Violet Selection'¹ × *Passiflora caerulea* 'Constance Elliott'²)

¹ IR, 35 ² IR, 12

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|---|
| How is it distinctive ? | Fast growing and reliably flowering. Produces lots of fruit. Tolerates temperatures down to -5°C (23°F) without leaf loss |
| Why this name ? | Named after the breeder's godchild |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | 20 plants existing, propagated by cuttings |
| Where was it grown ? | Grown as a potted plant in a heated greenhouse, as well as outdoors in summer |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Hardiness tested down to -5°C (23°F), robust plant |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Diameter | 10cm |
| Peduncle length | 7cm |
| Colour of petals | light-violet-white |
| Colour of sepals | light-violet-white |
| Coronal filaments | Violet, white, purple-violet |
| Flowering | First flower after one year, abundant, from May to November |
| Bracts | 2.5cm |
| Scent | Pleasantly scented |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 7cm |
| Leaf width | 10cm |
| Lobes | 3-5, narrow |
| Petiole length | 3cm |
| Leaf detail | Many glands at the margin |
| Stipules | 3cm, dentate |
| Vine | Light green, fast growing |
| Fruit | Yellow when ripe, 3cm wide and 5cm long |

Passiflora 'Gote Rosse'

Registration number: 262

Submission date: 20.09.2020

Submitted and originally grown by: Angelo Ciacciulli, Italy

Parentage: *Passiflora trisecta* × *Passiflora manicata*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|--|
| How is it distinctive ? | Its salmon-pink colour, its high heat tolerance and leaf thickness |
| Why this name ? | In honor of Edoardo Amaldi (Italian physicist) |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | A couple of clones existing |
| Where was it grown ? | The plant was grown outdoors in South Italy (USDA zone 9b) |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Prefers full sun. The rhizome withstood -5°C (23°F) and the plant regrew in spring even bigger than before. Leaf loss occurs at about 0°C (32°F) |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Diameter | 12cm |
| Peduncle length | 15cm |
| Floral tube length | 2cm |
| Colour of petals | Intense salmon-pink |
| Colour of sepals | Intense salmon-pink, turning light pink at temperatures above 30°C (86°F) |
| Coronal filaments | Blueish purple, very short |
| Flowering | Mature plants develop one flower on each node all year round in mild climate. Smaller and less intensively coloured flowers at high temperatures |
| Bracts | green |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 12cm |
| Leaf width | 10cm |
| Lobes | 3, broad |
| Petiole length | 2cm |
| Leaf detail | Dark green with a nice grapefruit scent |
| Vine | Dark green, very vigorous, doesn't make runners |
| Fruit | Green when ripe, 4cm wide and 8cm long, many seeds, transparent / white pulp |

Passiflora 'Caerulietta'

Registration number: 263

Submission date: 24.10.2020

Submitted and originally grown by: Salvatore La Delfa, UK

Parentage: *Passiflora caerulea* × *Passiflora miersii*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|--|
| How is it distinctive ? | Tiny flowers and free flowering |
| Why this name ? | A combination of "caerulea" and Italian for "miniature" |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | Yes, only on Facebook (2019) |
| Propagation | 5 clones exist, of which 3 have been distributed |
| Where was it grown ? | It was grown in an unheated greenhouse and outdoors in the UK (USDA zone 8b) |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Grows well in various types of soil, rich flowering even at lower temperatures. Tested hardiness down to -5°C (23°F) |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Diameter | 5cm |
| Peduncle length | 6cm |
| Floral tube length | 2.5cm |
| Colour of petals | White with a hint of purple |
| Colour of sepals | Greenish white |
| Coronal filaments | 3 series of light blue, white and dark purple in the center |
| Flowering | The first plant started to flower after 2 years. Very abundant flowering from June till October. Occasionally producing raceme-like branches |
| Bracts | Wing shaped |
| Scent | Similar to <i>Passiflora miersii</i> but less intense |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 10cm |
| Leaf width | 8cm |
| Lobes | 3, narrow |
| Petiole length | 6cm |
| Petiole glands | 4 - 6 |
| Leaf detail | Dark green, purple on the backside. Young leaves have an intensively purple coloured backside but tend to lose some colour when matured |
| Stipules | Wing-shaped |
| Vine | Green, doesn't make runners |
| Fruit | Yellow when ripe, 2.5cm wide and 3.5cm long. Occasionally setting fruit when pollinated with <i>Passiflora caerulea</i> |

Passiflora 'Cooloola Blue'

Registration number: 264

Submission date: 26.01.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Robert Dostal, Germany

Parentage: *Passiflora subpeltata* × *Passiflora edulis* 'Lacey' (IR, 20)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Nicely blue / light purple coloured and curled filaments. A perfect mix between *Passiflora subpeltata* and *Passiflora edulis*

Why this name ?

Named after the Cooloola region in Australia, the breeder's second home

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

Two plants existing, one at the breeder, one at a friend's place

Where was it grown ?

As a potted plant, outdoors in summer, indoors in winter. South Germany (USDA zone 7a)

What are its cultivation requirements?

No special preferences in terms of soil. Tested minimum temperature of 3° C (37.4°F). Likes partial shade

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Diameter | 6cm |
| Peduncle length | 2cm |
| Colour of petals | White |
| Colour of sepals | White |
| Coronal filaments | 2 long outer lines, white with blue / purple bands, 3 short inner lines, white |
| Flowering | First flower appeared after two years. Lots of flowers between June and October. Flowering only interrupted by thrips infestation |
| Bracts | 10 - 15mm, heart-shaped, serrated, sometimes 2 glands at the base of the bracts |
| Scent | Weak, sweet scent |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 12cm |
| Leaf width | 10cm |
| Lobes | 3, medium broad |
| Petiole length | 3.5cm |
| Petiole glands | 2 - 3 dark green petiole glands at the centre of the petiole, sometimes paired, sometimes offset. Shaped like a small knob |
| Leaf detail | Light, fresh green, similar colour as <i>Passiflora subpeltata</i> . Slightly serrated, mainly at the base |
| Stipules | 10mm, narrow, serrated on one side |
| Vine | Round, colour gradient from dark to light green |
| Fruit | Green when unripe, colour of ripe fruits unknown. 2cm wide and 3cm long |

Passiflora 'Ziying'

Registration number: 265

Submission date: 01.04.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Chunhui Hao & Fuchuan Wu, China

Parentage: *Passiflora serrulata* × *Passiflora maliformis*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|---|
| How is it distinctive ? | Edible fruit with a very thin pericarp. Red speckles on the sepals and petals, beautiful, almost closed coronal filaments with the outer series projecting outwards |
| Why this name ? | "Ziying" means purple and attractive in Chinese, just like the flowers |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | Many clones existing |
| Where was it grown ? | Outdoors in the ground and in a conservatory. Yunnan province, China. Warm and humid climate, 800 - 1200m altitude |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Prefers full sun and high humidity. Tolerates high temperatures. For a rich harvest, a loose and fertile soil, a high amount of organic matter and good water drainage is necessary |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Diameter | 9cm |
| Peduncle length | 7cm |
| Floral tube length | 3cm |
| Colour of petals | The upper side is white with many purplish red dots, the underside is white with red dots only at the edges |
| Colour of sepals | The upper side is white with red dots, the underside is pale green |
| Coronal series | 2 series. The inner series almost entirely encloses the androgynophore, the outer one is shorter and projects outwards. Both are purple, mauve and white banded |
| Flowering | The first flower appeared after 6 to 7 months. The main flowering season is between March and November. Very floriferous, up to 20 flowers a day on a mature plant. |
| Bracts | 3 very large bracts, broadly ovate, emerald green |
| Scent | Rich fragrance |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 20cm |
| Leaf width | 13cm |
| Lobes | 1, broad |
| Petiole length | 10cm |
| Petiole glands | One pair of round glands in the middle of the petiole. Green and purple |
| Leaf detail | Dark green, leathery and glossy with entire margin. Sometimes there are bilobed and three-lobed leaves |
| Vine | Glabrous and vigorous |
| Fruit | Green, yellow when ripe. Almost round, 5cm wide and 6cm long. Black seeds, orange pulp, sweet and sour taste, rich aroma |

Passiflora 'Alice Gossiaux'

Registration number: 266

Submission date: 27.04.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Yvan Vilain, Thailand

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Inspiration' (IR, 18) × *Passiflora* 'Soi Fah' (#133)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

The flowers are a little bit smaller than those of the female parent, sepals and petals have the same colouration as those of the male parent

Why this name ?

Named after the breeder's god-daughter

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

Two clones existing, not shared yet

Where was it grown ?

Thailand. In the ground, tropical monsoon climate, 180m above sea level

What are its cultivation requirements?

Tolerates very high temperatures but needs very much water. Where the plant was grown, the groundwater is heavily contaminated with salts but the plant seems to handle it pretty well

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Diameter | 9cm |
| Peduncle length | 5.5cm |
| Floral tube length | 1cm |
| Colour of petals | Front and back light purple |
| Colour of sepals | Front light purple, back pale green |
| Coronal series | 2 long outer series, purple in the centre, blueish purple and curled towards the white tips. One purple inner series |
| Flowering | First flower after one year. The flower opens at 9AM and closes at about 5PM |
| Bracts | Round, 1cm, 4 glands |
| Scent | Sweet fragrance like <i>Reseda</i> (mignonette) |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 12cm |
| Leaf width | 12cm |
| Lobes | 3, medium |
| Petiole length | 4cm |
| Petiole glands | 2, small and round on the top end of the petiole |
| Leaf detail | Dark green, serrated, yellowish veins, slightly pubescent |
| Stipules | Filiform, 2mm, only on young branches, tend to fall off rapidly |
| Vine | Very vigorous, making runners |
| Fruit | No fruit yet |

Passiflora 'Lady Cornelia Everdina'

Registration number: 267

Submission date: 07.05.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Rob McPhail, Netherlands

Parentage: *Passiflora garckeii* × *Passiflora caerulea* 'Avalanche'

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|---|
| How is it distinctive ? | First cultivar to me made from these parents. Very free flowering, large flowers |
| Why this name ? | Named after the breeder's mother |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | On Facebook only |
| Propagation | Distributed through a German online shop |
| Where was it grown ? | It was grown in a heated greenhouse / conservatory, Scotland (at sea level) |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Since its female parent is the tropical <i>Passiflora garckeii</i> , it likes high humidity, some shade and warmth. Minimum temperature is 5°C (41°F) |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Diameter | 10cm |
| Peduncle length | 5cm |
| Floral tube length | 0.5cm |
| Colour of petals | Pale lavender |
| Colour of sepals | Pale lavender with green rim |
| Coronal series | 5 |
| Flower details | Inner coronal series short and purple, outer series purple in the centre followed by a white band, pale lavender and curled towards the tips |
| Bracts | 1cm |
| Scent | Light scent |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 13cm |
| Leaf width | 8cm |
| Lobes | 3 - 5, medium |
| Petiole length | 5cm |
| Petiole glands | 4 |
| Leaf detail | Green to dark green, lots of glands along the leaf margin |
| Stipules | 2 stipules, small |
| Vine | Fast growing |
| Fruit | No fruits have been set yet |

Passiflora 'Penny Ann'

Registration number: 268

Submission date: 23.06.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: John Vanderplank, UK

Parentage: *Passiflora edmundoi*

× *Passiflora loefgrenii* (Iporanga)

Confidence of pollen donor: 75%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|---|
| How is it distinctive ? | Flowers reflexing at anthesis, very dark corona, different coloured petals and sepals |
| Why this name ? | Named after the breeder's wife |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | One clone existing |
| Where was it grown ? | Grown in an unheated greenhouse, England (at 5m altitude) |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Minimum temperature is 2°C (35.6°F). Tolerant of high temperatures up to 35°C (95°F) |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Diameter | 8.5cm |
| Peduncle length | 6cm |
| Floral tube length | 1cm |
| Colour of petals | Pale mauve |
| Colour of sepals | White edged mauve above, green below |
| Coronal series | 3 series, deep purple |
| Flowering | First flowers after two years, free flowering |
| Bracts | Green, ovoid, 1.6 x 1.0cm |
| Scent | none |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Leaf length | 9.5cm |
| Leaf width | 10.5cm |
| Lobes | 3 - 5, broad |
| Petiole length | 3cm |
| Leaf detail | Glabrous, deep green, margin entire |
| Stipules | Folious, deep green, 2.5 x 1.5cm |
| Vine | Slender, vigorous |
| Fruit | none |

Passiflora 'Little Boy Blue'

Registration number: 269

Submission date: 27.06.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: John Vanderplank, UK

Parentage: *Passiflora davidii* × *Passiflora caerulea*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|---|
| How is it distinctive ? | It is a compact cultivar with short internodes and medium size flowers. The first registered cultivar with this parentage |
| Why this name ? | A compact cultivar with blue flowers (title of an English nursery rhyme) |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | Several cuttings have been made |
| Where was it grown ? | Grown in a heated greenhouse, England (at 5m altitude) |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Some degree of hardiness expected since <i>Passiflora caerulea</i> is a parent |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Diameter | 8.5cm |
| Peduncle length | 0.7cm |
| Floral tube length | 0.8cm |
| Colour of petals | white |
| Colour of sepals | White edged mauve above, green below |
| Coronal series | 5 series, outer 2 banded purple, white and mauve. 3 inner series deep purple |
| Flowering | First flowers after two years, free flowering, not in racemes |
| Bracts | Deep green, 1.5 x 1.0cm |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 8.5cm |
| Leaf width | 8cm |
| Lobes | 3, medium |
| Petiole length | 1cm |
| Petiole glands | 4 or 5 small sessile glands |
| Leaf detail | Deep green, glabrous |
| Stipules | Leaf-like, 1.5 x 0.8cm |
| Vine | Deep green, very compact, suitable for a window box |
| Fruit | Not observed yet |

Passiflora 'Mansai Red' ('曼赛红')

Registration number: 270

Submission date: 01.07.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Fuchuan Wu, China

Parentage: *Passiflora miniata* × *Passiflora* 'Lady Margaret' (IR, 20-21)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|---|
| How is it distinctive ? | White corona with the outer two coronal series speckled red. Dark red sepals and petals |
| Why this name ? | Mansai is the name of the Dai village where the plant opened its first flower |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | Many cuttings and grafted plants existing |
| Where was it grown ? | Outdoors in the ground at Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Tropical monsoon climate at 580m altitude |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Minimum temperature is 5°C (41°F), blooms and thrives well in tropical climate. Suitable for acidic soil |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Diameter | 8.5cm |
| Peduncle length | 7.9cm |
| Colour of petals | Dark red |
| Colour of sepals | Dark red on the front, backside yellowish green |
| Coronal series | 6 series. The inner four series are short and white, the outer two series are white with red speckles |
| Flowering | First flower after 1.5 years. Blooms all year round in the tropics but mostly between December and June |
| Bracts | 3, light green, serrated |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 13.6cm |
| Leaf width | 12cm |
| Lobes | 3, medium broad |
| Petiole length | 2 - 4cm |
| Leaf detail | Dark green, serrated. Backside brighter and slightly pubescent |
| Vine | Green, strong growth |
| Fruit | Does not self pollinate, will set fruit when pollinated with <i>Passiflora minima</i> . Fruit is edible but not delicious |

Passiflora 'Xiyuan Red' ('西园红')

Registration number: 271

Submission date: 01.07.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Fuchuan Wu, China

Parentage: *Passiflora miniata* × *Passiflora* 'Lady Margaret' (IR, 20-21)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|--|
| How is it distinctive ? | Dark red, fully reflexed petals and sepals. Outer coronal series red with white speckles and dark red tips |
| Why this name ? | The breeder's work unit at the Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden is called "Xiyuan" for short |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | Numerous clones existing |
| Where was it grown ? | Outdoor, in the ground at the Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, China |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Minimum temperature is 5°C (41°F), blooms and thrives well in tropical climate. Suitable for acidic soil |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Diameter | 4.6cm (fully reflexed) |
| Peduncle length | 6.7cm |
| Colour of petals | Dark red |
| Colour of sepals | Dark red, yellowish green along the keel |
| Coronal series | 5 series. The inner 3 series are white, the 4th series is pinkish white with dark red tips and the outer series is red with white speckleds and dark red tips |
| Flowering | First flower after 1.5 years. Blooms all year round in the tropics but mostly between December and June |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 8cm |
| Leaf width | 6cm |
| Lobes | Unlobed, some with a small second lobe |
| Petiole length | 4cm |
| Petiole glands | none |
| Leaf detail | Green, unlobed but sometimes bilobed. Margin notched to undulate |
| Vine | Green, medium growth, compact plant |
| Fruit | Has not set fruit yet |

Passiflora 'Banna Sky' ('版纳天空')

Registration number: 272

Submission date: 01.07.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Fuchuan Wu, China

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Jolly Jack' (= *P. garckeii* x *P.* 'Lavender Lady')

× *Passiflora caerulea*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Coronal filaments in many different shades of blue and a magenta / red centre. A striking dark blue band within the outer coronal series, followed by a white band

Why this name ?

The flowers are as blue as the sky in Xishuangbanna

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

More than 30 clones existing

Where was it grown ?

Outdoors, in the ground at the Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, China

What are its cultivation requirements?

Minimum temperature 0°C (32°F). The plant prefers full sun and grows in acidic soils. The plant forms suckers

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Diameter | 9cm |
| Peduncle length | 3.5cm |
| Colour of petals | White |
| Colour of sepals | White |
| Coronal series | The two outer coronal series are dark blue in the centre, followed by one white band and one dark purple band. Towards the tips they're light blue with darker blue speckles and curled |
| Flowering | The first flower appeared after more than one year. Blooms mainly between May and October, which is the rainy season in South China. |
| Bracts | 3, oval-shaped, greenish yellow |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 12cm |
| Leaf width | 15cm |
| Lobes | 3 - 5, medium |
| Petiole length | 2.8cm |
| Petiole glands | One pair at apex of petiole |
| Leaf detail | Fresh to dark green, serrated and glossy. Margin is often yellow |
| Stipules | Filiform, about 1.0cm |
| Vine | Light green, may turn reddish when exposed to the sun. Well branched |
| Fruit | Has not set fruit yet |

Passiflora 'Cappuccetto Rosso'

Registration number: 273

Submission date: 02.07.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Maurizio Vecchia, Italy

Parentage: *Passiflora cuprea* × *Passiflora murucuja*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



MAURITIUS VECCHIA PINXIT A.D. MMXII ©

GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|--|
| How is it distinctive ? | The flowers are of a dark red colour and an unusual shape. Unusual coloured coronal filaments |
| Why this name ? | Named after the Brothers Grimm character "Little Red Riding Hood" |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | On the breeder's website, in 2012 (www.passiflora.it) |
| Propagation | Widely available in shops, part of many collections |
| Where was it grown ? | In a heated greenhouse, Lombardy, Italy |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Minimum temperature 8°C (46.4°F), prefers temperatures above 10°C (50°F) |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Diameter | 8cm |
| Peduncle length | 2cm |
| Floral tube length | 3cm |
| Colour of petals | Dark red, front and back |
| Colour of sepals | Dark red, front and back |
| Coronal series | Only one series of filaments. Whiteish at the base, red in the middle and yellowish at the apex |
| Flowering | It first bloomed on September 11th 2012. In a heated greenhouse it blooms all year round. There's always one flower at each node. |
| Scent | none |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 5cm |
| Leaf width | 4cm |
| Lobes | 3, diverse |
| Petiole length | 1cm |
| Leaf detail | The leaves have a deltoid shape and the lobes are not divided |
| Stipules | Filiform, 1 cm long and deciduous |
| Vine | Cylindrical and subtly ribbed stems. The plant has lively and dense growth |
| Fruit | Spherical and black when ripe. 6mm in diameter |

Passiflora 'Edoardo Vagli'

Registration number: 274

Submission date: 09.07.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Franco Vagli, Italy

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Fata Confetto' (#105) × *Passiflora caerulea*

Confidence of pollen donor: 75%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|--|
| How is it distinctive ? | Large flowers (10cm), large blue and curled corona. Light purple petals and sepals |
| Why this name ? | Named after the breeder's grandson |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | Only on Facebook |
| Propagation | Several clones existing |
| Where was it grown ? | In the ground, Tuscany / Italy. USDA zone 9a with hot, dry summers and wet winters. 150m altitude |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Prefers full sun. Withstood the Tuscany winter at 0°C (32°F). Grew well in usual Tuscany garden soil |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 10cm |
| Peduncle length | 6.5cm |
| Colour of petals | Light blue / purple |
| Colour of sepals | Light blue / purple |
| Coronal series | Inner series short, magenta. Most outer series light purple in the centre, followed by 2 white bands. Blue and curled towards the tips |
| Flowering | First flowers after 2 years. Rich flowering during summer and autumn |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 18cm |
| Leaf width | 18cm |
| Lobes | 5, medium |
| Petiole length | 6.5cm |
| Petiole glands | 2, round, dark green, within the upper half of the petiole |
| Leaf detail | Dark green, serrated, overlapping lobes |
| Stipules | Small, wing-shaped |
| Vine | Cylindrical, light green |
| Fruit | Green, turning yellow when ripe. Delicious but almost empty. The fruits need 4 to 6 months to ripen |

Passiflora 'Michela Vagli'

Registration number: 275

Submission date: 18.07.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Franco Vagli, Italy

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Star of Clevedon' (IR, 32)

× *Passiflora* × *violacea* (IR, 35)

Confidence of pollen donor: 50%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Large flowers (9cm) with reflexed, light purple sepals and petals. Inner coronal series are very dark purple, almost black. Intense blue coronal filaments

Why this name ?

Named after the breeder's granddaughter

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?

Only on Facebook

Propagation

More than 3 clones existing

Where was it grown ?

In the ground and in an unheated greenhouse. Tuscany / Italy, USDA zone 9a, 150m altitude

What are its cultivation requirements?

Prefers full sun. Grows in usual (Tuscany) garden soil. Withstood the Tuscan winter at -2°C (28.4°F)

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Diameter | 9cm |
| Peduncle length | 7cm |
| Colour of petals | Purple |
| Colour of sepals | Light purple, brighter in the centre |
| Coronal series | Inner series short and dark purple, almost black. Outer series almost black in the centre and blue towards the tips |
| Flowering | First flower after about 18 months. Flowering season in Tuscany from summer till autumn. Rich flowering |
| Bracts | Ocher with red veins |
| Scent | Nice fragrance |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 1cm |
| Leaf width | 16cm |
| Lobes | 3, narrow |
| Petiole length | 6cm |
| Petiole glands | 2 pairs, dark green |
| Leaf detail | Fresh green, slightly serrated only at the base of the lobes |
| Stipules | Reniform, green |
| Vine | Terete, light green |
| Fruit | Yellow when ripe |

Passiflora 'Palomita Rosada'

Registration number: 276

Submission date: 05.08.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Christopher Taube, Germany

Parentage: *Passiflora tucumanensis* × *Passiflora rosacea*¹

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Incredibly vigorous and rich flowering. Similar to *Passiflora* 'Blue Desire' but with pink petals and sepals instead of white ones and less blue within the coronal filaments. Starting to make flower buds at a height of 30cm

Why this name ?

" Paloma" is my last name in Spanish and " Rosada" because of its colours

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?

On Facebook and on the breeder's website (passionsblumen.info)

Propagation

Several plants existing in many European countries

Where was it grown ?

As a potted plant in a heated greenhouse with a minimum temperature of 5°C (41°F), Hamburg

What are its cultivation requirements?

Partial shade preferred. Minimum temperature is 5°C (41°F) but 10°C (50° F) are better. Temperatures above 25°C (77°F) will cause withering and loss of flower buds. Midday sun should be avoided

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 6cm |
| Peduncle length | 8cm |
| Colour of petals | Pink, white at the base |
| Colour of sepals | Pale purple |
| Coronal series | 2 long outer series, pink in the centre, then alternately white and purple bands, white and slightly curled tips |
| Flowering | First flowers after 9 months. Incredibly rich flowering, several open buds each day between June and September. |
| Bracts | 3, triangular, serrated with glands at the margin |
| Scent | Weak, "chemical" scent |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 15cm |
| Leaf width | 17cm |
| Lobes | 3, broad |
| Petiole length | 5cm |
| Petiole glands | 2 - 4, up to 6mm long, bright green, on top of the stalk |
| Leaf detail | Dark green on top, dark grey-green underneath, slightly pubescent, glands at the margin. Relatively strong "chemical" scent |
| Stipules | 2cm long, 1cm wide, bright green, serrated |
| Vine | Light green, well branched, pubescent |
| Fruit | Edible. Green, with a hint of yellow when ripe. About 4cm wide and 6cm long. Pulp is yellowish white and juicy with an exotic taste, similar to <i>Passiflora tucumanensis</i> |

¹ formerly known as *Passiflora nephrodes* in cultivation

Passiflora 'Zhuangyuan Red' ('状元红')

Registration number: 277

Submission date: 08.08.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Fuchuan Wu, China

Parentage: *Passiflora miniata* × ???

Confidence of pollen donor: 0%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Compared to *Passiflora miniata* it has darker red sepals and petals. The outer coronal series is longer and the inner one is shorter. Narrower leaves than *Passiflora miniata*

Why this name ?

"Zhuangyuan" was the highest score in the Imperial examination in ancient China

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

About 10 clones existing

Where was it grown ?

Outdoor, in the ground at the Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, China. 580m altitude

What are its cultivation requirements?

Prefers full sun, minimum temperature is about 5°C (41°F), can handle acidic soils

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Diameter | 12cm |
| Peduncle length | 6.3cm |
| Colour of petals | Dark red |
| Colour of sepals | Dark red with yellow keel |
| Coronal series | 4 Series. The inner two series are white. The third series is white on the inside and dark red on the outside. The outer most series is very dark red, almost black |
| Flowering | First flower after more than one year. In tropical climate flowering starts in January and continues for months |
| Bracts | 3 bracts, serrated, light green with red veins. 4 glands on each bract |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 14.4cm |
| Leaf width | 10.4cm |
| Lobes | 1, broad |
| Petiole length | 5.6cm |
| Petiole glands | 2, at the base of the petiole |
| Leaf detail | Heart-shaped, pale green, slightly pubescent, serrated |
| Stipules | Filiform, 1cm, reddish green |
| Vine | Light green, slightly pubescent, may turn reddish on the sun facing side. Luxuriant growth |
| Fruit | It usually doesn't set fruit but after hand pollination it occasionally does. The fruit is yellowish green with brighter vertical stripes and speckles |

Passiflora 'Glacier'

Registration number: 278

Submission date: 12.08.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Graeme Boocock, Canada

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Fata Confetto' (#105)

× (*Passiflora* 'Ugly Betty' (SN2015, 45) × *Passiflora* 'Byron Beauty') (IR, 10)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|--|
| How is it distinctive ? | Large flowers with inky blue centres and thick outer coronal filaments that tend to project forwards |
| Why this name ? | The name was selected due to its northern origins and its colouration |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | Distributed in Canada and Europe |
| Where was it grown ? | Canada, USDA zone 5b, humid continental climate. Overwintered indoors under fluorescent lights |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Grows and flowers well as a potted plant (standard potting mix) in the summer heat and humidity of the Ottawa region. It has survived several nights at temperatures slightly below 5°C (41°F) |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Diameter | 11cm |
| Peduncle length | 4cm |
| Colour of petals | White to very little purple |
| Colour of sepals | White |
| Coronal series | 2 long outer series with several very short series towards the centre of the flower |
| Flowering | The first flower appeared in early September 2018 after the seed germinated in the preceding winter. Mature plants bloom from mid-May till the early autumn |
| Bracts | Ovate, serrated, 2cm long |
| Scent | Reminiscent of lilacs |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 15cm |
| Leaf width | 15cm |
| Lobes | 3, medium |
| Petiole length | 4cm |
| Petiole glands | 2 glands near the base of the leaf |
| Leaf detail | Leaves are light green, serrated and quite variable in terms of size and length:width ratio |
| Vine | Glabrous and vigorous |
| Fruit | All fruit have been empty |

Passiflora 'Stefano Capitanio'

Registration number: 279

Submission date: 18.08.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Maurizio Vecchia, Italy

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Fata Confetto' (#105)

× *Passiflora edmundoi* (pink form)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid

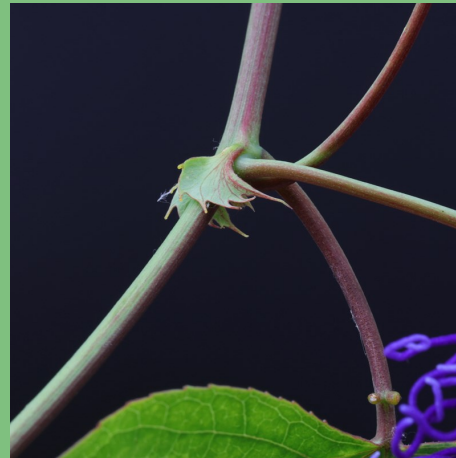


GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|--|
| How is it distinctive ? | Large elegant flowers. Dark purple, curled corona and luminous purple sepals and petals |
| Why this name ? | Dedicated to Stefano Capitanio, who built a large nursery in the south of Italy. Every year an event is organised in memory of him in which the breeder participated |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | On the breeder's website in 2012 (www.passiflora.it) |
| Propagation | Available in many shops and present in many collections |
| Where was it grown ? | Lombardy, Italy. Wet temperate climate with hot summers. USDA zone 8a, 75m above sea level |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Minimum temperature is 8°C (46.4°F), prefers temperatures above 12°C (53.6°F). At temperatures below 15°C (59°F) the plant gets into a dormant stage |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 8cm |
| Peduncle length | 5cm |
| Colour of petals | Dark purple, front and backside |
| Colour of sepals | Front dark purple, backside dark purple with a green stripe in the centre and an awn |
| Coronal series | 2 series. Dark purple and curled |
| Flowering | First flowers after 2 years. Flowering from April to November in mild Italian climate. One flower on each node |
| Scent | None |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 6cm |
| Leaf width | 7cm |
| Lobes | 3, broad |
| Petiole length | 3cm |
| Petiole glands | One single pair of filiform glands, about 5mm from the leaf margin |
| Leaf detail | Brilliant green with serrated margin |
| Stipules | Semicircular with serrated margin |
| Vine | Cylindrical, young branches bright green, older ones turn red on the sun facing side. Vigorous, up to 2m |
| Fruit | Oval, green when ripe, 3cm wide and 4.5cm long, tapering towards the bottom |

Passiflora 'Louise'

Registration number: 280

Submission date: 06.09.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Graeme Boocock, Canada

Parentage: *Passiflora incarnata* f. *alba* × *Passiflora princeps* (Buzios)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

The flower colouration, particularly the coronal filaments and variation therein. Distinctive dark flower buds

Why this name ?

Named after the breeder's wife, Louise Lewis-James

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?

No

Propagation

Distributed in Canada

Where was it grown ?

Canada, USDA zone 5b, humid continental climate. Overwintered indoors under fluorescent lights

What are its cultivation requirements?

Grows and flowers well as a potted plant (standard potting mix) in the summer heat and humidity of the Ottawa continental climate. Hardiness has not been extensively tested, but the plant has survived outside several days with nighttime temperatures dropping below 5°C (41°F)

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 10cm |
| Peduncle length | 3.5cm |
| Colour of petals | Pink to deep magenta |
| Colour of sepals | Pink to deep magenta and sometimes darker than the petals |
| Coronal series | 2 outer series, one short middle series and one or two inner series covering the operculum. The outer series range in colour from predominantly white with purple speckling, to very dark purple (almost black) with white speckling |
| Flowering | First flowers appeared 8 months after germination. Mature plants started to bloom in late spring, throughout the summer. The darker colouration of the flowers coincides with cooler temperatures |
| Bracts | Ovate, 1cm, dark reddish-green, no nectaries visible |
| Scent | Lightly scented |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 11cm |
| Leaf width | 14cm |
| Lobes | 3, medium |
| Petiole length | 3.5cm |
| Leaf detail | Green, somewhat leathery, very subtle serration. The plant has shown a tendency to lose its mature leaves during overwintering indoors but stems remain green and eventually regrow |
| Fruit | Sets fruit when pollinated with either one of its parents or <i>Passiflora amethystina</i> . Produces a small number of viable seeds |

Passiflora 'Lena Sc.'

Registration number: 281

Submission date: 28.10.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Andreas Beck, Germany

Parentage: *Passiflora trifasciata* × *Passiflora misera*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

It has the lobe-shape of *Passiflora misera* and the colourful, variegated leaf-colours of *Passiflora trifasciata*

Why this name ?

Named after the breeder's favourite singer

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

Easily propagated by cuttings, several cuttings existing

Where was it grown ?

Grown as a potted plant, outdoors in summer, indoors in winter

What are its cultivation requirements?

Minimum temperature is 5°C (41°F), thrives even on the windowsill

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Diameter | 3cm |
| Peduncle length | 2cm |
| Colour of petals and sepals | Creamy white |
| Flowering | First flower after 6 months. Very floriferous. One or two flowers per node. Flowering throughout the entire year when there's enough light (south facing window) |
| Bracts | No bracts |
| Scent | Light, like <i>Passiflora trifasciata</i> |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 3cm |
| Leaf width | 10cm |
| Lobes | 2 |
| Petiole length | 1cm |
| Shape | Transverse, with a very small central lobe |
| Vine | Young shoots are green and turn red when getting older. If the plant is exposed to direct sunlight and high temperatures, the shoots turn red even faster and more intense |

Passiflora 'The Spirit of the Sea'

Registration number: 282

Submission date: 20.12.2021

Submitted and originally grown by: Gao Ling, Fuchuan Wu, Xu Li, China

Parentage: *Passiflora* × *violacea* 'Victoria' (IR, 34) × *Passiflora caerulea*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|---|
| How is it distinctive ? | Long flowering period, starts about 2 months earlier than similar hybrids. Larger flowers than other cultivars with the same parentage |
| Why this name ? | Hainan province is an island, surrounded by the sea |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | 20 clones existing |
| Where was it grown ? | Danzhou, Hainan province, tropical monsoon climate, 145m altitude |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Minimum temperature is 6°C (42.8°F). Prefers full sun and a pH value between 5.5 and 6.5 |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 9.2cm |
| Peduncle length | 2.6cm |
| Colour of petals | White with bright purple edges |
| Colour of sepals | Greenish white |
| Coronal series | 4 series. The innermost series is white at the base and dark purple towards the tips. The second series is very short and dark purple. The outer two series are dark purple in the centre followed by a white band and light blue towards the tips |
| Flowering | It took 14 months from sowing to the first flower. In tropical climate it blooms from September to April |
| Bracts | 3 bracts, serrated, light green with red veins. 4 glands on each bract |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 6.4cm |
| Leaf width | 8.4cm |
| Lobes | 5, narrow |
| Petiole length | 2.3cm |
| Petiole glands | 2 at the base of the petiole |
| Leaf detail | Heart-shaped, pale green, slightly pubescent, serrated |
| Stipules | Filiform, 1cm, reddish green |
| Vine | Green, slender |

Passiflora 'Mansai 8'

Registration number: 284

Submission date: 06.04.2022

Submitted and originally grown by: Lizhu Qian / Fuchuan Wu, China

Parentage: *Passiflora miniata* × ???

Confidence of pollen donor: 0%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|---|
| How is it distinctive ? | Dark red coronal filaments and red sepals and petals. Very short androgynophore. The stamens come out of the floral axis instead of from just below the ovary |
| Why this name ? | "Mansai" is the name of the area where the plant was grown |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Propagation | About 60 clones existing |
| Where was it grown ? | At Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden. Tropical monsoon climate, 580m above sea level |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Warm and humid tropical climate is preferred. The choice of substrate doesn't seem to have a significant impact on growth |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 8cm |
| Peduncle length | 6cm |
| Colour of petals | Bright red |
| Colour of sepals | Bright red |
| Coronal series | 4 series. The innermost series is short, very dark red, standing upright, followed by a short white series. The outer two series are bright red in the centre, getting very dark red towards the tips. Only the tips have white speckles |
| Flowering | Flowering throughout the entire year in tropical climate with a peak in summer |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 8cm |
| Leaf width | 7.5cm |
| Lobes | 3, broad |
| Petiole length | 2cm |
| Petiole glands | One pair at the base of the petiole |
| Leaf detail | Fresh green, serrated, slightly pubescent on the back |
| Vine | Green, at the sun facing side purple, vigorous |

Passiflora 'Mansai 1'

Registration number: 283

Submission date: 06.04.2022

Submitted and originally grown by: Lizhu Qian / Fuchuan Wu, China

Parentage: *Passiflora miniata* × ???

Confidence of pollen donor: 0%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

The cultivar has significantly larger flowers than *Passiflora* 'Lady Margaret'. The styluses are red dotted and there is less white within the coronal filaments. The petals are brighter than those of *Passiflora* 'Lady Margaret'¹

Why this name ?

"Mansai" is the name of the area where the plant was grown

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

About 50 clones existing

Where was it grown ?

At Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden. Tropical monsoon climate at 580m above sea level

What are its cultivation requirements?

Minimum temperature is about 5°C (41°F). Thrives in tropical climate. No special demands on the soil

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 8cm |
| Peduncle length | 6cm |
| Colour of petals | Bright red |
| Colour of sepals | Bright red |
| Coronal series | Several short inner series, white. 2 long outer series, different shades of red with white and purple speckles towards the tips, white at the base |
| Flowering | First flower after 4 months. Abundant flowering with a peak in July and August |
| Bracts | 3, yellow with red veins, serrated, 2 glands at the base each |



¹ IR 20,1 (2003). Following Vanderplank 2006, the parentage of *Passiflora* 'Lady Margaret' should probably be revised from *P. coccinea* x *P. incarnata* to *P. miniata* x *P. incarnata*, hence this comparison.

LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 12cm |
| Leaf width | 14cm |
| Lobes | 3, broad |
| Petiole length | 3cm |
| Petiole glands | One pair at the base of the petiole |
| Leaf detail | Dark green, serrated, slightly pubescent, reddish veins |
| Vine | Green, at the sun facing side purple, vigorous |
| Fruit | The fruit is green, about 5cm wide and not edible |

Passiflora 'Lamepiana'

Registration number: 285

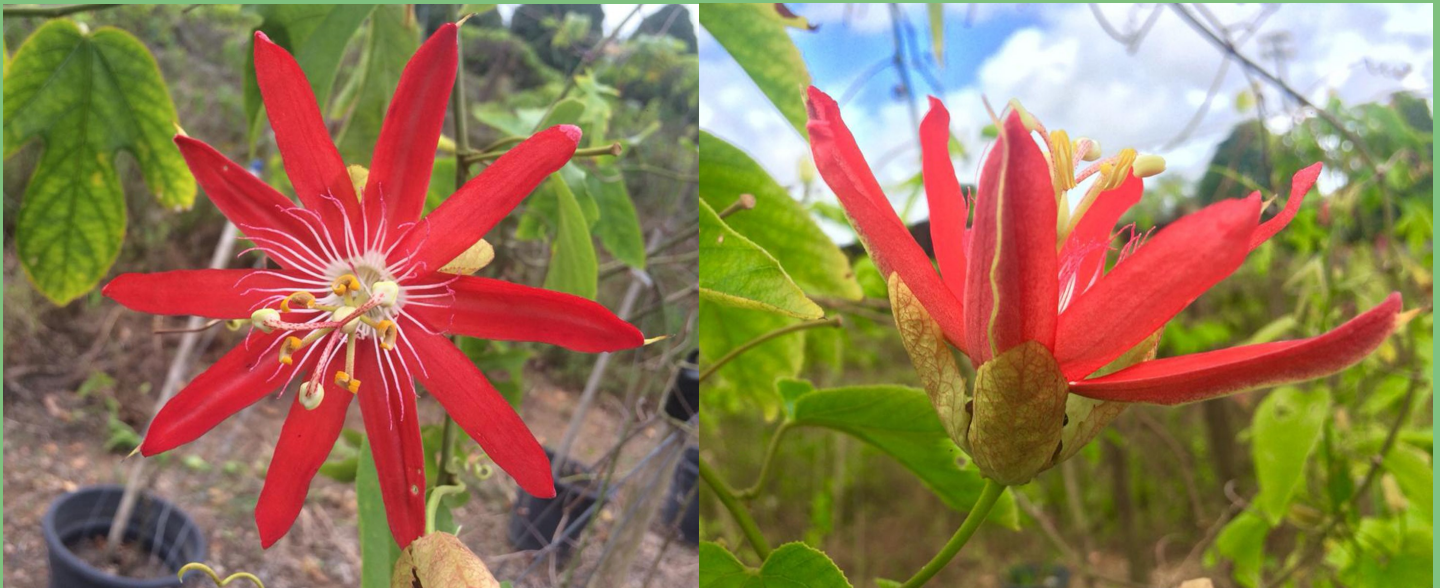
Submission date: 25.04.2022

Submitted and originally grown by: Aline Pinto dos Santos,
Dr. Margarete Magalhães Souza, Gonçalo Santos da Silva, Brazil

Parentage: *Passiflora vitifolia* × *Passiflora hatschbachii*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|---|
| How is it distinctive ? | Intense red sepals and petals. Coronal filaments white at the base, turning pink towards the tips |
| Why this name ? | It is a tribute to the research laboratory in which the cultivar was developed |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | No |
| Where was it grown ? | Grown in an unheated greenhouse at the State University of Santa Cruz, Brazil |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Warm climate, protected |
| Additional information | Genomic in Situ Hybridization (GISH) has been used to differentiate the genomes in this cultivar. |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 10.6cm |
| Peduncle length | 12cm |
| Colour of petals | intense red on the adaxial side and light red on the abaxial side |
| Colour of sepals | intense red on the adaxial side and light red on the abaxial side |
| Coronal series | Outer series 2.0cm to 3.2cm long, white at the centre, turning pink at a third of its length, intensifying at the tips. Inner series white and reduced to about 0.3 to 0.6cm |
| Flowering | Flowering throughout the entire year, most intense flowering April to June and September to November |
| Bracts | Bracts are attached to the floral peduncle, ranging from 1.9 to 3.6 cm in length and 0.8 to 1.8 cm in width |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 18.4cm |
| Leaf width | 13.2cm |
| Lobes | 3, broad (some bilobed) |
| Leaf details | The leaf length varies from 11.5cm to 18.4cm. The predominant leaf-shape is three-lobed, however this cultivar presents bilobed leaves on some branches |
| Petiole length | 4cm |
| Petiole glands | 1 - 3 glands at the base of the petiole |
| Fruit | none |

Passiflora 'Bramble Jam'

Registration number: 286

Submission date: 06.09.2022

Submitted and originally grown by: Aleksey Miroschnichenko, Russia

Parentage: *Passiflora rosacea*¹ × *Passiflora smithii*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

It's most likely the first cultivar with this parentage. The plant shows stable signs of variegation. White tendrils and partially variegated bracts

Why this name ?

Because of the colour that reminds one of brambles (blackberries)

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

Found in many Russian collections

Where was it grown ?

In an unheated greenhouse during summer, indoors during winter

What are its cultivation requirements?

Prefers moderately warm climate and full sun or partial shade. Needs differences in day and night temperatures to flower. Slightly acidic, well-drained soil is suitable

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Diameter | 7cm |
| Peduncle length | 4cm |
| Colour of petals | Adaxial side pink, abaxial side white |
| Colour of sepals | Adaxial side pink, abaxial side pale green |
| Coronal series | The inner 5 series are burgundy and short. 2 long outer series, burgundy in the centre, followed by 2 white bands and purple towards the tips, which are brighter |
| Flowering | Main flowering season is from May till October. Significantly less flowers in shady spots |
| Bracts | Triangular, serrated, elongated pale green |
| Scent | Like chocolate |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 12cm |
| Leaf width | 13cm |
| Lobes | 3, broad |
| Petiole length | 4cm |
| Petiole glands | 5 - 6, cylindrical, small, pale colour |
| Leaf detail | The leaf is thick, leathery with noticeable bulges. Tends to fade when exposed to direct sunlight. Pubescent. The backside is greyish green |
| Stipules | 1 - 2cm. Leathery, glabrous on the front, pubescent on the backside. Crescent-shaped, serrated |
| Vine | Short internodes, from green to reddish with a blueish coating. Pubescent, round in cross section. |
| Fruit | Green, lemon green when ripe. 8cm long, 3cm wide. The seeds are brown, oblong, 0.7 - 0.8cm. "Dirty" orange aril, smells like garlic and rubber, tastes sweet |

¹ formerly known as *Passiflora nephrodes* in cultivation

Passiflora 'Queen Guinevere'

Registration number: 287

Submission date: 01.11.2022

Submitted and originally grown by: Rob McPhail, Netherlands

Parentage: *Passiflora semiciliosa* × *Passiflora menispermifolia*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

The coronal series have a unique dusty rose colour in the centre, followed by a very deep reddish pink and a subsequent colour gradient to a light purple with white and red speckles. Overall it has the size and shape of *Passiflora menispermifolia* and the unique colours of *Passiflora semiciliosa*

Why this name ?

Inspired by Tennyson's allusion to King Arthur's Queen Guinevere
"For large her violet eyes looked, and her bloom
A rosy dawn kindled in the stainless heavens"

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

A couple of clones exist

Where was it grown ?

In a heated greenhouse in the Netherlands

What are its cultivation requirements?

Prefers warmer days and cooler nights. Minimum temperature is 2°C (35.6° F). Prefers cooler temperatures and shade

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 6cm |
| Peduncle length | 15cm |
| Colour of petals | Mauve |
| Colour of sepals | Crimson |
| Coronal series | 7. The coronal series have a unique dusty rose colour in the centre, followed by a very deep reddish pink and a subsequent colour gradient to a light purple with white and red speckles |
| Flowering | It prefers cool temperatures and shade to flower |
| Scent | none |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 8cm |
| Leaf width | 11cm |
| Lobes | 3, broad |
| Petiole length | 3cm |
| Petiole glands | 2 - 5 |
| Leaf detail | Dark green to pale green, serrated and pubescent at the margin and the backside |
| Stipules | 1cm, ovate, serrated and pubescent |
| Vine | Slender and pubescent |
| Fruit | No fruit yet |

Passiflora 'Camelot'

Registration number: 288

Submission date: 02.11.2022

Submitted and originally grown by: Rob McPhail, Netherlands

Parentage: *Passiflora semiciliosa* × *Passiflora populifolia*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Overall it takes the best of both worlds from both parents.

Why this name ?

Named after the kingdom of Camelot from the legend of King Arthur

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

Distributed through passifloratuin.com

Where was it grown ?

In a heated greenhouse in the Netherlands

What are its cultivation requirements?

Prefers warmer days and cooler nights. Overall it prefers cooler temperatures. Minimum temperature is 5°C (41°F)

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Diameter | 8cm |
| Peduncle length | 13cm |
| Colour of petals | Crimson |
| Colour of sepals | Crimson |
| Coronal series | 6 |
| Flowering | Sets flowers easily in cooler conditions. Does not do well in hot greenhouses |
| Scent | none |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Leaf length | 12cm |
| Leaf width | 13cm |
| Lobes | 3, medium |
| Petiole length | 5cm |
| Petiole glands | 3 - 4 per petiole, up to 5mm long |
| Leaf detail | Pale green, slightly serrated at the inner margin |
| Stipules | Ovate, 1 - 1.5cm |
| Vine | Slender, dark red on the sun facing side, green on the other side |
| Fruit | No fruit yet |

Passiflora 'Gert Huiting'

Registration number: 289

Submission date: 30.11.2022

Submitted and originally grown by: Ladislav Čavis, Netherlands

Seeds from Salvatore La Delfa, UK

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Fata Confetto' (#105) × *Passiflora caerulea*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid

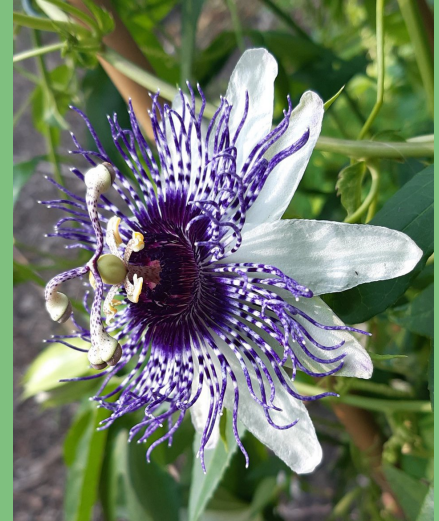


GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|--|
| How is it distinctive ? | Nice fragrance, very intense colours with an exceptionally dark centre and it occasionally produces edible fruit |
| Why this name ? | Named after the breeder's partner |
| Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? | On Facebook only, 2019 |
| Propagation | Multiple clones existing, shared throughout Europe |
| Where was it grown ? | In an unheated greenhouse, Netherlands (USDA zone 8a) |
| What are its cultivation requirements? | Requires a hot summer and dry winters. Very robust plant |

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Diameter | 7cm |
| Peduncle length | 7cm |
| Colour of petals | White with a hint of purple |
| Colour of sepals | White with a hint of purple |
| Coronal series | 6 series. The most inner series are short and deep purple. The outer series are also deep purple in the centre, getting brighter towards the tips, white banded. Slightly curled |
| Flowering | The plant bloomed within the first year. Main flowering season is from June to October. The flower stays open for three days |
| Bracts | Light green, serrated |
| Scent | Similar to pineapple |



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Leaf length | 15cm |
| Leaf width | 12cm |
| Lobes | 5, narrow |
| Petiole length | 7cm |
| Petiole glands | 2 glands |
| Leaf detail | Large palmate leaf, emerald green |
| Stipules | 2cm, round |
| Vine | Very fast growing, fresh green, soft |
| Fruit | Edible. Orange pulp, black seeds. Delicious, reminds of grapes and pineapple jam |

Seedbank News

Have you got seeds to donate?

Then the seedbank managers would love to hear from you - just drop a line to one of the contacts below!

North American Seedbank News

Since the last issue of *Passiflora*, our North American Seedbank Manager, Bob Holzinger, has held two sales, in September 2022 and March 2023. They and their predecessors were so popular that PSI once more has as many North American as European members. Please contact him at AmericanSeedbank@passiflorasociety.org if you have any seeds to offer, especially of rarer species.

South American Seedbank News

Sergio Lloreda continues to explore possibilities in South America. If you are interested, please contact him at conference@passiflorasociety.org

European Seedbank News

Since our last issue, the European Seedbank has also held two successful sales, in late 2022 and spring 2023. Sal LaDelfa is moving, and has stepped down for now, so until further notice sales will be run by Robert Dostal from Germany only.

If you have any seeds to offer or other queries, please contact him on EuropeanSeedbank@passiflorasociety.org

Quality Control and Germination Research

To help us maintain the quality of our seed, and assist germination research, seedbank users may be asked to fill out a simple feedback form.

PSI Conference 2023 at Austin, Texas

Organised by Bob and Lin Holzinger, aided by Wesley Franks, Clay Dove and others. Highlights include:

- Friday 13th October** Field trip to find native *Passiflora* in the wild, led by Wesley Franks
- Saturday 14th October** Visit Larry Gilbert's greenhouses and his butterfly-friendly *Passiflora* collection
Plant and seed exchange and purchases
Annual General Meeting of PSI at hotel, followed by presentations and dinner
- Sunday 15th October** Visit the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center (specialises in native plants)

To attend the conference, please register NOT LATER THAN 10th SEPTEMBER 2023 at

<https://passiflorasociety.org/austin-2023-registration/>

PSI 2023 Study Trip to Brazil 17-29 October

Sergio Lloreda is organising a study trip to Embrapa, Brazil's premier agricultural research institute, with special expertise in *Passiflora*.

A unique and privileged opportunity - we urge you to find the time to attend.

- Topics include: *Passiflora* rootstock developments, virus RNA interference research, nutraceutical properties, breeding for fusarium and drought resistance, seed preservation, tissue culture and organic methods.
- Opportunity to visit Embrapa's germ plasm banks and interact with their outstanding researchers.

To register interest in the trip, please complete the online questionnaire ASAP at

<https://passiflorasociety.org/psi-brazil-2023/>

Support Our Work: Join PSI

Following feedback from our members you can now choose between these new membership options, which replace all previous options:

Full

- priority access to the seedbanks
- hard copy of each current journal
- digital back numbers, and other publications
- attend PSI conferences and meetings
- vote and stand for committee membership
 - US\$30* per year by PayPal subscription, or
 - US\$135* per 5 years by Bank Transfer

Digital

- as Full, but digital newsletter only
 - US\$20* per year by PayPal subscription
 - US\$90* per 5 years by Bank Transfer

Academic

- as Digital but at reduced rate for students and academics only
 - \$20* per 4 years by PayPal subscription

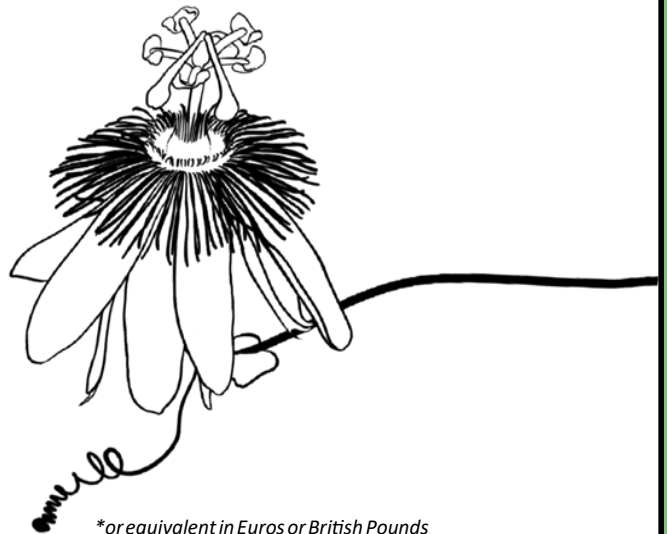
Basic

- ordinary access to seedbanks
- updates and periodic special offers
- attend meetings of PSI
- Free

Donations

In addition to the above, PSI is particularly grateful to those who can make donations, whether in the form of labour, seeds (see opposite) or cash donations (see below). Without such voluntary contributions PSI would not exist.

Visit www.passiflorasociety.org/join-PSI to find out more and become a member
or www.passiflorasociety.org/donate-to-PSI to make a donation



*or equivalent in Euros or British Pounds

Publications Available Online

for private study and non-commercial research only, and subject to copyright fair dealing rules

www.passiflorasociety.org/publications (premium members only)

Passiflora this newsletter

- issues from 1991 to date, including special issues

Passiflorunde

- issues from 1993 to 2013 including special issues and indexes

Passiflora Online Journal

- issues from 2011 to 2017

Curtis's Botanical Magazine

- *Passiflora* illustrations and descriptions 1787 onwards

Other useful sources and information, such as

- Killip - The American Species of *Passifloraceae* - Volumes 1 and 2, plus Supplemental Notes
- Aublet, de Candolle, de Wilde, Masters and more, with further additions as time allows.

Additional material and suggestions welcome!

www.passiflorasociety.org/passiflora-cultivar-register (available to all, including non-members)

- Cultivar registers, indexes and list
- Application form to register new cultivars

