

Passiflora



The Journal of Passiflora Society International

New Series: Volume 4 Number 1 | Summer 2026

Breeding Hardy Passion Fruit 5
Larry Gilbert answers 20 questions
Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2025

New Series: Volume 4, Number 1 - Summer 2026

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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

Passiflora (ISSN 1548-3061) is published twice a year by Passiflora Society International, INC (PSI), 5119, 6th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33707.

www.passiflorasociety.org

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Front cover: *Passiflora* 'Ingrid'
newly registered cultivar by Matthias Hoffmann
who took the photo

Back Cover: *Passiflora gilbertiana*
Rob McPhail

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 and cultivars



Raphael Maier

Registrar of Passiflora Cultivars

Welcome to the Register of *Passiflora* Cultivars 2025

WELCOME to the Register of *Passiflora* Cultivars for 2025. There were a total of 5 applications during the year, the same as in 2023 but less than the 7 eventually registered last year. In addition however there was one carried over from 2024, so there are 6 in all in this edition.

These six successful applications are summarised in the table below, with details of each cultivar set out on the following pages. Each of them has also been posted individually on-line. You can access them by going to the compact index table here:

<https://passiflorasociety.org/registered-passiflora-cultivars-compact-index/>

You will also see a link to a full-name index on the same page. As this is a cumulative index, you can use it to search for and access older cultivars as well. To access details of a particular cultivar, just click on the cultivar name. You can also access details of their parents, by clicking on the links in the parent columns.

Thanks to Christian Houël, “parents” now include those which are species as well as cultivars. We are enormously grateful to Christian for allowing us to use the fruits of his labours for this purpose. Using the same material, he and Robert Rice are currently beta testing complete interactive tables of species, varieties and synonyms - complete, that is, until someone’s next expedition or publication!

I hope you enjoy reading about the new cultivars, and that they will inspire you to create your own. You can find the on-line application form under tab 3 here:

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

Summary of Newly Registered *Passiflora* Cultivars 2025

#	Submitted by	Cultivar	= Female parent	× Male parent
302	Qiuyun Yu	<i>P.</i> 'Sea's Love'	<i>P. maliformis</i>	<i>P. edulis</i>
303	Christopher Burg	<i>P. edulis</i> 'Sunlit Passion'	<i>P. edulis</i> f. <i>edulis</i>	<i>P. edulis</i> f. <i>flavicarpa</i>
304	Micah Raimer	<i>P. incarnata</i> 'Southern Pride'	<i>P. incarnata</i>	<i>P. incarnata</i>
305	Yvan Vilain	<i>P.</i> 'Mariemont'	<i>P. quadrangularis</i>	<i>P. miniata</i>
306	Daniel Gorka	<i>P.</i> 'Husarskie Oko'	<i>P. edulis</i> f. <i>edulis</i>	<i>P. caerulea</i>
307	Matthias Hoffmann	<i>P.</i> 'Ingrid'	<i>P. cocuyensis</i>	<i>P. loefgrenii</i> (Corupa)

Passiflora 'Sea's Love'

Registration number: 302

Submission date: 13.11.2024

Submitted by: Qiuyun Yu (China)

Originators: Ling Gao, Fuchuan Wu, Mei Chen, Yanan Zhao,
Li Xu and Siyin Wu (China)

Parentage: *Passiflora maliformis* × *Passiflora edulis*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION	
How is it distinctive ?	Compared to the female parent that it resembles, it has longer and curly corona filaments, drooping petals and sepals, and the bracts are even narrower and smaller.
Why this name ?	It was cultivated in Hainan, an island province surrounded by the sea.
Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?	No
Propagation	20 clones existing. The main propagation method relies on grafting.
Where was it grown ?	Outdoors in Danzhou, Hainan province, China/tropical monsoon climate/145m altitude
What are its cultivation requirements ?	

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	6 cm
Peduncle length	10 cm
Colour of petals	The petals are pale green, adorned with purple spots.
Colour of sepals	The sepals on the front side are pale green with large patches of purple, while those on the reverse side are pale green with only a few purple spots along the edges.
Coronal series	2 series. The two coronal series rise from the center, featuring a white band and a crimson band in succession from the inside out. This pattern repeats a total of three times, followed by a broad dark purple band. Above this, there is a light purple broadband at the very top. The outer coronal series is curved.
Flowering	It blooms between February and November, usually opening at 7 a.m.
Bracts	3, pale green with faint red vein.



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length and width	16.5 cm x 10 cm
Lobes	Medium broad, one lobe
Petioles	2 green glands are located in the middle of the petiole. .
Leaf detail	The front side of the leaf is dark green, while the back is slightly lighter in color. The edge of the leaf is smooth.
Stipules	Green and small.
Vine	The tender vines are pale green with reddish-brown.



Passiflora edulis 'Sunlit Passion'

Registration number: 303

Submission date: 06.02.2025

Submitted and originally grown by: Christopher Burg, USA

Parentage: *Passiflora edulis* f. *edulis* ×
Passiflora edulis f. *flavicarpa*

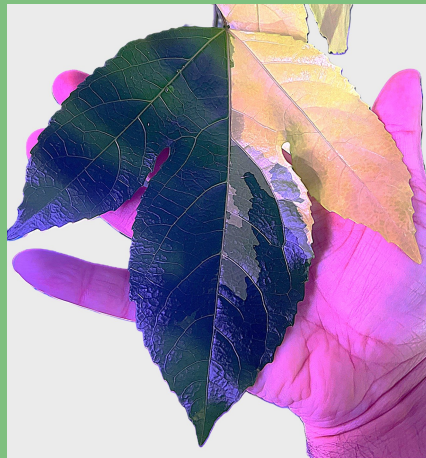
Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Sport



GENERAL INFORMATION	
How is it distinctive ?	Each leaf carries distinctive yellow and cream colored variegation across deep green leaves. In bright lighting conditions, leaves can emerge fully variegated.
Why this name ?	based on the color
Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?	No
Propagation	Ten clones currently exist. This plant propagates readily from stem cuttings, the clones carry the variegation just as well as the mother plant.
Where was it grown ?	Wisconsin/ Temperate/ Zone 4b, in a pot outdoors and indoors
What are its cultivation requirements ?	Plant grows best in temps between 20 to 38° C. Can be acclimated to full sun but grows best when shaded from direct afternoon sun. It is a moderately heavy feeder and prefers soil to be consistently moist but not wet.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER	
Diameter	6 cm
Peduncle length	5 cm
Colour of petals	White
Colour of sepals	lower side is light green, upper side is white similar to the petals
Coronal series	Corona has long wavy filaments that are mostly white but deep purple near the base.
Flowering	Flowers last for about one day. Complete flowers
Bracts	Flowers are surrounded by three large, green leaf-like bracts. Bracts are pinnatifid.
Scent	Has a sweet/tart scent. Similar to the taste of the fruit. Very bright.



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS	
Leaf length and width	12 cm x 10 cm
Lobes	Deeply three lobed
Petioles	One pair of globular glands on the end of each petiole near the edge of the leaf.
Leaf detail	When immature the leaves are ellipsoid-shaped and transition to three-lobed as the plant matures. Deeply three-lobed, coriaceous, and glabrous. The lobes are oblong, with acute apex, the base nearly cordate and the margins are serrated. Stalks are 4 cm long. Leaves are variegated
Stipules	Stipules are lanceolate and about 1 cm long. Often toothed and glandular.
Vine	Fast-growing vine similar in vigour to a regular <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . Stems rarely show variegation but can sometimes. Variegation can vary greatly depending on lighting, generally more light means more variegation. Each leaf's coloring is unique. Half moon variegation is common, as is full variegation.
Fruit	Starting smooth green and ripening to a wrinkly purple. Size is 5 cm x 7 cm. Very tasty when fully ripe! A tropical sweet and tart flavor. Bright and juicy.

Passiflora incarnata 'Southern Pride'

Registration number: 304

Submission date: 21.04.2025

Submitted and originally grown by: Micah Raimer, USA

Parentage: Selection of *Passiflora incarnata*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Selection



GENERAL INFORMATION	
How is it distinctive ?	Extreme vigor, exceptional host plant for native butterflies. Emerges early spring, free-flowering, dozens of flowerbuds just a foot off the ground, and grows multiple feet per week before other <i>Passiflora Incarnata</i> have even emerged. Suspected polyploid.
Why this name ?	One of the first seedlings we started since moving South, supported hundreds of native butterflies without fail.
Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?	No
Propagation	Minimum of 30 clones currently exist. Very easy to propagate from root runners, which come up with extreme speed and vigor when planted containers are set on top of sandy soil.
Where was it grown ?	Coastal Savannah, Georgia, USA; in a pot and in the ground outdoors
What are its cultivation requirements ?	Cold hardy, thrives in full sun at temperatures of 80-100 °F. Not self-compatible. To contain, plant in large containers that are elevated off the ground, making sure to maintain airspace between pot and soil to prevent roots growing through drainage holes into soil. Otherwise, plant in ground with a large clear area with good trellising on which it can climb and with room for shoots popping up in an ever-growing radius from original planting location.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER	
Diameter	8 cm
Peduncle length	13 cm
Colour of petals	White
Colour of sepals	White
Flowering	Flowers last for about one day. Complete flowers
Bracts	Three small bracts, with two nectaries each below flower
Scent	Sweet and light fragrance easily carried a great distance by the wind



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS	
Leaf length and width	23 cm x 24 cm
Lobes	Majority 3 lobes, but occasional 4 and 5 lobes
Petioles	Two petiole glands
Leaf detail	Majority 3 lobed, typical of <i>Passiflora incarnata</i> , but reaching extreme size of 9 inches long and wide in spring, undoubtedly growing even larger over time .
Stipules	None
Vine	Extreme vigor. Smooth green stem with occasional red tint.
Fruit	green
Other useful information	The extreme vigor of this <i>Passiflora incarnata</i> cannot be overstated. If you are in the East Coast United States, this is a native plant, and like many native plants, if you plant it directly in the ground it will thrive and spread. If you are outside this plant's native range, especially outside the United States, please take care to plant in elevated raised containers to prevent it potentially becoming invasive, especially in frost free climates.

Passiflora 'Mariemont'

Registration number: 305

Submission date: 05.06.2025

Submitted and originally grown by: Yvan Vilain, Thailand

Parentage: *Passiflora quadrangularis* × *Passiflora miniata*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?	Large, deep crimson-red flower. The filaments are long (7 cm) and arranged in four rows. The outer row is mauve, with a slight white speckling. The inner row features white and mauve stripes. The tips of the two rows are slightly wavy and white. Quadrangular, wingless stems.
Why this name ?	Locality in Belgium, site of the former castle of Mary of Hungary (sister of Charles V), and the name of the horticultural college from which I graduated over 40 years ago.
Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?	No
Propagation	Five clones exist, and several cuttings from these different clones have been distributed in the local area, including one plant given as a gift to the district mayor
Where was it grown ?	Outdoors in tropical monsoon climate; 180 m above sea level, near salt flats
What are its cultivation requirements ?	The plant is grown in a tropical monsoon climate, ie very hot (nearly 50°C between March and June) and extremely humid. The plant does not suffer from these temperatures. The minimum night-time temperature is 10° in January and February (with daytime temperatures rising to 27–30°). I am therefore unsure of its cold tolerance. There are salt flats 2 km from the house; the groundwater is slightly salty.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER	
Diameter	13 cm
Peduncle length	2.5 cm
Colour of petals	Purple-red on both the upper and lower surfaces
Colour of sepals	Abaxial surface greenish-white with a purplish-red margin; adaxial surface purplish-red
Coronal series: 4	1st: external, 7 cm long; the first centimetre at the base features purple and white bands, followed by purple with very slight white speckles 2nd: internal, purple in colour, marked with purple and white bands. 3rd: internal, 3 mm long, extending back towards the androgynophore 4th: bulb-shaped, 1 mm
Flowering	Several flower buds appeared after two years but failed to develop First flowers appeared after three years. Flowers solitary. Flowering during the rainy season (June–July); given the number of buds, this should continue for some time yet.
Bracts	3 cm x 1.5 cm
Floral tube length	2.5 cm
Scent	Very strong mixture of vanilla and lemon.



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS	
Leaf length and width	18 cm x 15 cm
Lobes	1
Petioles	4, slightly yellowish
Leaf detail	Big leaf, slightly heart-shaped
Stipules	Big, 2 x 1 cm
Vine	Vigorous, 5-6 m in all directions, very strong stems

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.

Passiflora 'Ingrid'

Registration number: 307

Submission date: 12.09.2025

Submitted and originally grown by: Matthias Hoffmann, Germany

Parentage: *Passiflora cocuyensis* × *Passiflora loefgrenii* (Corupa)

Confidence of pollen donor: 75%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?	Vibrant, distinctive colours, free flowering
Why this name ?	Named after my mother, who gave to me the love for flowers from the cradle. But if you didn't know her, you can think of Ingrid Bergman, too.
Has it been published or patented ?	It's not protected or patented, but pictures have been posted on Facebook.
Propagation	Cuttings have been taken and distributed to friends.
Where was it grown ?	It's grown in a pot indoors in a conservatory in Germany.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER	
Diameter	10 cm
Peduncle length	15 cm
Colour of petals	Deep magenta/ fuchsia pink, leaning towards purple
Colour of sepals	Deep magenta/ fuchsia pink, leaning towards purple
Coronal series	4 series, dark red to purple, white at the very base and at tip
Flowering	Flowers stay open two full days
Bracts	Small, 0.5 x 1 cm
Scent	Not scented



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS	
Leaf length and width	11 cm x 14 cm
Stalk Length	4 cm
Lobes	3
Petioles	(4-)5 petiole glands.
Leaf details	Medium size
Stipules	1 x 3 cm
Vine	Slender, green on the shaded side, purplish to reddish-brown on the sunny side.
Fruit	Green/yellowish; size 2 cm x 3 cm
Growing conditions	Winter temperatures down to 8°C are not a problem. Performs well in a greenhouse, on a windowsill, outdoors in the garden during summer under German growing conditions.