

# Registration Notes

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## Information Required for Registration

Digital photographs of the flower in JPEG format are preferred. Images should ideally be 450 x 600 pixels. They should be e-mailed to the Registrar together with the descriptive information below. The copyright of all images, whether digital or conventional, will remain with the originator. However, as Registrar, I reserve the right to use the images on this site and to publish them in the PSI Journal/Newsletter (Passiflora) or elsewhere as required for the purposes of registering your cultivar.

In addition to a photograph, there must be a certain minimum level of descriptive text concerning foliage and growth habit. This will include, for example: size and colour of the sepals and petals, habit (upright flowers or pendulous etc.), flower fragrance, colour of the coronal filaments, size and shape of the leaves; length of petiole and peduncle; number of petiole glands, ease of cultivation, flowering period, vigour, and minimum temperature. Where appropriate, the breeder should also indicate the origin of the cultivar name and any other useful information. The parents and the crossing direction must be clearly indicated. If, as sometimes happens, the pollen (male) parent is uncertain then this must be clearly indicated. As a further guide to the information required, see the descriptions of species and cultivars in either John Vanderplank's book (Passion Flowers, 1996) or the book by Bettina and Torsten Ulmer (Passionsblumen: Eine faszinierende Gattung, 1997). It is essential that this level of detail is included with the registration so that others can easily identify new cultivars.

An example of a registration record is shown on page 2:



Registration Ref.	#014 (5/3/2004)
Cultivar Name	<b><i>P. 'Paulo'</i></b>
Originator	Les King (United Kingdom)
Parentage	<i>P. edulis</i> f. <i>flavicarpa</i> (♀) × <i>P. caerulea</i> (♂)
Description	Vine glabrous, reddish stem; flowers 10cm in diameter, partly reflexing, fragrant, June-October; petals and sepals white, short sepal awn; outer filaments white at apex, blue at base, crinkled, shorter than petals; bracts 2.5cm × 2cm enclose developing bud; peduncles upright 5-6cm; petioles 5-6cm; leaves three-lobed, up to 20cm × 20cm; stipules filamentous 0.5cm; two stalked petiole glands close to leaf base. Tolerates light frosts. This hybrid was first crossed in 2002 and flowered in 2003. Named after Paulo Almeida, who collected seeds of <i>P. edulis</i> f. <i>flavicarpa</i> in Brazil in 2000. Similar to <i>P. 'Sapphire'</i> , (John Vanderplank), the parentage of which is uncertain.

## Rules of Nomenclature

According to the rules of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants ([ICNCP](#)), a cultivar name is composed of two parts. The first comprises the name of the genus (i.e. *Passiflora*, or just *P.*), while the second part is a name between inverted commas; this will usually be from a modern language. Unlike the names of botanical species, the second part is not written in italics and the initial letters are capitalised. A typical cultivar name is *P.* 'Incense'. A cultivar name should consist of not more than 30 characters. Although artificial words and certain combinations of letters and symbols may now be used, the name should ideally be recognisable. For example, *P.* 'Sancap' and *P.* 'Pura Vida 2' are acceptable names, but unusual words are inadvisable since they could lead to confusion and difficulties in pronunciation. The name may include a colour description, e.g. *P.* 'Pink Pride', but a name consisting only of a colour, e.g. *P.* 'Bright Red', is not permitted. Names should not be used if they are misleading or could be confused with or are a simple translation of an existing name, or could be confused with the name of a botanical species or contain one of a number of prohibited words such as "hybrid", "selection" etc. If you wish to name a cultivar after a living person, then you must get that person's permission. The cultivar name is associated with a genetically unique organism. If a number of individuals are grown from separate seeds of a particular cross, then it is not acceptable to distribute the resulting plants under a single name.

Before the advent of the ICNCP, hybrids and other cultivars were named using the 'Botanical Code', e.g. *P.* *×kewensis*. This route is still available for hybrids, but is not recommended; it requires a formal publication, a Latin diagnosis and the deposition of herbarium specimens. However, these 'botanical' names retain their validity and must be used as part of the name if the original cross is repeated, regardless of the crossing direction. So, for example, if you make a new cross of *P.* *racemosa* with *P.* *caerulea*, then its full name will include that botanical collective name and the cultivar name. Thus, in 1996 Leopold Ševčík created *P.* *×violacea* 'Nora', which can still be referred to, in an abbreviated way, as *P.* 'Nora'. The original Latinised name is also retained for backcrosses, so if *P.* 'Nora' were to be hybridised with *P.* *caerulea*, then the full name of the progeny would still be prefaced with *P.* *×violacea*.

Assuming that you have a suitable name for your cultivar, it should also be different in some way from existing forms. However, that is a matter for the breeder/originator to decide; it is not the role of the Registrar to determine distinctness or to make subjective judgements about the aesthetic qualities or commercial viability of a new cultivar. In many cases, it will not be practical to test distinctness against every other cultivar that exists or has existed. The main task of the Registrar is to record names rather than plants. Registration should not be confused with legal processes that offer 'Plant Breeders Rights' or other commercial advantages such as the use of trademarks. Further information can be obtained from the International Cultivar Registration Authority ([ICRA](#)).

## Background Notes

In 2000, the Passiflora Society International (PSI) (<http://www.passiflora.org/>) was appointed by the International Society for Horticultural Science (<http://www.ishs.org/>) as the registration authority for the genus *Passiflora*. The role of the Registrar is to ensure that the PSI follows the rules of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP) (<http://www.ishs.org/sci/icracpco.htm>). A new 8<sup>th</sup> issue of the Code was published in October 2009 and replaced the previous edition of 2004. The objectives of registration are to create a list of those plants in cultivation, to ensure stability of names and provide a brief description of the cultivar. In the past, the description of *Passiflora* cultivars was a haphazard process. Although photographs of many older cultivars may be found scattered across books and the websites of enthusiasts, other information, which might assist in the identification of an unknown specimen or give some guidance on cultivation requirements, is largely absent. The lack of a sound registration process also led to the situation where different cultivars were given similar names. For example, the following pairs can easily be confused: *P.* 'Marie' vs. *P.* 'Maria' and *P.* 'Spider' vs. *P.* 'Spyder'. With some hybrids, even the parents, the name of the breeder and the date of creation are all unknown, such as the so-called, but misnamed, 'modern' *P.* ×*kewensis* (now known as *P.* 'Kew Gardens').

The term cultivar was introduced in 1961 by the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants to designate a "cultivated variety." A cultivar is significant for the purposes of agriculture, forestry, or horticulture and retains its distinguishing features when reproduced. A cultivar is developed or selected, propagated and maintained under cultivation by man. New cultivars are derived by various means, e.g. hybridization, naturally occurring or man-induced genetic changes which give rise to sports and mutants, and by man-made selections from nature. Most cultivars in the genus *Passiflora* are hybrids, often F<sub>1</sub> sexual hybrids. There are also a few selections of species, which have been introduced into cultivation because they have certain characteristics. Complex hybrids based on three or more species are still quite rare. In recent years, a number of tetraploid cultivars have been created as well as a few somatic hybrids. There are over 500 named *Passiflora* cultivars, although many may have been lost from cultivation.

If you wish to produce a dried specimen of your new cultivar then the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) will accept samples of all registered hybrids at the herbarium at Wisley. Please contact the Registrar in the first instance. A list of species and cultivars currently held at the Wisley herbarium is shown [here](#)\*.

## **Selected Publications on Species and Cultivars**

- J. Vanderplank, 'Passion Flowers', 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, National Collection of Passiflora, (1996)
- C. Feuillet, Passiflora alata Hybrids Index, Passiflora 6(2), 14-15, 17 (1996)
- B. Ulmer and T. Ulmer, Passionsblumen: Eine faszinierende Gattung, Laupenmühlen Druck, Witten, Germany, (1997)
- C. Feuillet, Passionflower Cultivar and Hybrid Register, Passiflora 10(2), 9-15 (2000)
- Passiflora Cultivars Registration Committee, Passiflora Cultivars List, Passiflora 10(3/4), 23-39 (2000) [Download PDF](#)
- A. Frank and E. Kugler, Hybriden und Sorten der Passionsblumen: Eine Checkliste der Gattung Passiflora, Passiflorunde, Sonderheft Nr. 2 (2001)
- A. Frank, E. Kugler and L.A. King, Hybrids and Cultivars of Passion Flowers: A Checklist for the Genus Passiflora, Passiflorunde, Special Issue No. 2 (2001) [Download PDF](#)
- C. Feuillet and John M. MacDougal, Checklist of Recognized Species Names of Passion Flowers, Passiflora 12(2), 41-43 (2002) [Download PDF](#)
- Passiflora Society International, The International Passiflora Register (2003) [Download PDF](#)
- R.J.R. Vanderplank, New Registered Cultivars (to Spring 2003), Passiflora 13(1), 18 (2003)
- R. Fischer, Hybrids and Hybridisation, In: Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World, pp 362-376, Eds. T. Ulmer and J.M. MacDougal, Timber Press, Portland, USA, (2004) [Download PDF](#)
- T. Ulmer and J.M. MacDougal, Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World, Timber Press, Cambridge, (2004)
- B. Ulmer and T. Ulmer, Farbatlas Passionsblumen/Colour Atlas Passionflowers, Formosa Verlag, Witten, Germany, (2005)
- Details of registered cultivars can be found in 'Passiflora' starting with Vol. 13(1), 2003