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Dümmen

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(54) **POINSETTIA PLANT NAMED ‘DUECOWI’**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct variety of Poinsettia plant named
‘Duecohopi’, characterized by its creamy white flower
bracts; flat to concave flower bracts that are held horizontal
or angled slightly upright with respect to stem axis; very
dark green foliage; freely branching plant habit; and good
postproduction longevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of Poinsettia plant, botanically known as *Euphorbia pul-*
cherrima Willd., and hereinafter referred to by the name
‘Duecohopi’.

The new Poinsettia is a naturally-occurring branch muta-
tion of the commercial *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cul-
tivar Liberty Bright Red, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.
10,763. The new Poinsettia was discovered and selected by
the Inventor in a greenhouse in Rheinberg, Germany.

Asexual reproduction of the new Poinsettia by terminal
cuttings taken at Rheinberg, Germany, has shown that the
unique features of this new Poinsettia are stable and repro-
duced true to type in successive generations of asexual
reproduction.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Dueco-
hopi’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Duecohopi’ as a new and distinct variety:

1. Creamy white flower bracts.
2. Flat to concave flower bracts that are held horizontal or
angled slightly upright with respect to stem axis.
3. Very dark green foliage.
4. Freely branching plant habit.
5. Good postproduction longevity.

Plants of the new Poinsettia and the parent cultivar
Liberty Bright Red differ primarily in flower bract color-
ation.

Plants of the new Poinsettia differ from plants of other
naturally-occurring branch mutations of ‘Liberty Bright
Red’, namely the cultivars Duecored and Duecohopi (U.S.
Plant Patent applications filed concurrently with this
application) primarily in flower bract coloration.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can be compared to plants of
the Poinsettia cultivar Duemalwi, disclosed in U.S. Plant
patent application Ser. No. 09/105,361. However, in side-
by-side comparisons conducted by the Inventor in
Rheinberg, Germany, plants of the new Poinsettia are more

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vigorous than plants of the cultivar Duemalwi and have
broader, but not as white flower bracts.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the
overall appearance of the new Poinsettia, showing the
colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored
reproductions of this type. Colors in the photograph may
differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed
botanical description which more accurately describe the
actual colors of the new Poinsettia. The photograph com-
prises a side perspective view of a typical plant of ‘Dueco-
hopi’ that was pinched and grown in a 12-cm container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

Plants of the new Poinsettia have not been observed under
all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may
vary somewhat with variations in environment such as
temperature, daylength and light intensity, without,
however, any variance in genotype. The aforementioned
photographs, following observations and measurements
describe plants grown in Rheinberg, Germany, under com-
mercial practice in a glass-covered greenhouse with day
temperatures about 22° C., night temperatures about 18° C.
and light levels about 30 to 40 thousand lux. Plants were
grown in 12-cm pots, pinched one time, and flowered under
long nyctoperiods. Plants were grown for about 12 weeks
after planting rooted cuttings.

In the following description, color references are made to
The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart except where
general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cul-
tivar Duecohopi.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring branch mutation of *Euphor-*
bia pulcherrima Willd. cultivar Liberty Bright Red, dis-
closed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 10,763.

Propagation:

- Type cutting*.—Terminal cuttings.
- Time to initiate roots*.—About 12 to 14 days at 22° C.
- Time to develop roots*.—About 21 to 24 days at 22° C.
- Rooting habit*.—Thick, freely branching.

Plant description:

Plant form.—Inverted triangle, top of plant rounded.

Plant spread.—About 57 cm.

Growth habit.—Freely branching and upright. Branching is enhanced by removing the shoot apex. Moderate growth rate and vigorous. Suitable for 10 to 16-cm containers.

Plant height.—About 30 cm.

Crop time.—From rooted cuttings to a flowering plant in a 12-cm container, about 12 weeks are required.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 18.5 cm. Internode length: About 1 cm. Stem color: 137A.

Foliage description.—Quantity of leaves: About 15 per flowering plant. Length: About 9 cm. Width: About 6.5 cm. Shape: Deltoid, palmatifid. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Acute. Margin: Entire; incised. Aspect: Slightly concave to flat. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Young foliage, upper surface: 147A. Young foliage, lower surface: 147B. Mature foliage, upper surface: 131A. Mature foliage, lower surface: 131B. Venation, upper surface: 147A. Venation, lower surface: 147C. Petiole: Length: About 4 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Color: 143B.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type and habit.—Inflorescences are compound corymbs of cyathia with colored flower bracts subtending the cyathia.

Natural flowering season.—Autumn/winter in Northern Hemisphere. Flower initiation and development can be induced under long nyctoperiod conditions.

Time to flower.—About six weeks under long nyctoperiod conditions.

Quantity of inflorescences.—One per lateral branch, usually about five or six per plant.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 27 cm. Height (depth): About 2 cm.

Flower bracts.—Orientation: Horizontal to angled slightly upright. Quantity of flower bracts per inflorescence: About 18 to 20 per inflorescence. Length: About 10 cm. Width: About 6 cm. Shape: Deltoid. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Acute. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth. Color: Developing inflorescence, upper surface: 5D to 158B. Developing inflorescence, lower surface: 1C. Mature inflorescence, upper surface: 8C. Mature inflorescence, lower surface: 8C. After senescence, upper surface: 5D.

Cyathia.—Quantity: Usually about 10 to 13 per corymb. Diameter of cyathia cluster: About 3 cm. Length: About 9 mm. Width: About 5.5 mm. Color, immature and mature: 167A. Pedicel: Length: About 3.5 mm. Aspect: Curved. Color: 15A. Stamens: Stamen number: About 15 to 18 per cyathium. Anther size: About 1 mm. Anther shape: Rounded. Pollen amount: Low to moderate. Pollen color: 8B. Pistils: Pistil number: Typically one per cyathium. Pistil length: About 3 mm. Stigma shape: Trilobate. Style length: About 2 mm. Quantity of nectaries: One per flower. Nectary color: 10A to 11A.

Disease resistance: Plants of the new Poinsettia have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens common to Euphorbia when grown under commercial conditions.

Postproduction longevity: Plants generally maintain good substance and bract color for about four to five weeks under interior conditions.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct variety of Poinsettia plant named 'Duecohopi', as illustrated and described.

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