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Dümmen

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(54) **POINSETTIA PLANT NAMED**
'DUESPOTAPRI'

(75) Inventor: **Marga Dümmen**, Rheinberg (DE)

(73) Assignee: **Dümmen Jungpflanzenkulturen**,
Rheinberg (DE)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./306, 307**

Primary Examiner—Bruce R. Campell

Assistant Examiner—Michelle Kizilkaya

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—C. A. Whealy

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named
'Duespotapri', characterized by its inflorescences with pink-
colored flower bracts with random darker pink flecking; dark
green-colored leaves with green-colored petioles; uniform
and rounded plant habit; early flowering; and excellent
post-production longevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION/CULTIVAR
DENOMINATION

Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. cultivar Duespotapri.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct culti-
var of Poinsettia plant, botanically known as *Euphorbia*
pulcherrima Willd., and hereinafter referred to by the name
'Duespotapri'.

The new Poinsettia is a product of a planned breeding
program conducted by the Inventor in Rheinberg, Germany.
The objective of the breeding program is to create new
Poinsettia cultivars with uniform plant habit and attractive
flower bract coloration.

The new Poinsettia originated from a cross made by the
Inventor of a proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcher-*
rima Willd. identified as code number WH-6-00, not
patented, as the female, or seed, parent, with a proprietary
selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code
number 94-513-8, not patented, as the male, or pollen,
parent. The cultivar Duespotapri was discovered and
selected by the Inventor as a flowering plant within the
progeny of the stated cross in a controlled environment in
Rheinberg, Germany. The selection of this plant was based
on its attractive flower bract coloration and uniform plant
habit.

Asexual reproduction of the new Poinsettia by vegetative
terminal cuttings taken at Rheinberg, Germany, has shown
that the unique features of this new Poinsettia are stable and
reproduced 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 'Duespo-
tapri'. These characteristics in combination distinguish
'Duespotapri' as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Inflorescences with pink-colored flower bracts with
darker pink random flecking.
2. Dark green-colored leaves with green-colored petioles.
3. Uniform and rounded plant habit.

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4. Early flowering; response time, about seven to eight
weeks.

5. Excellent post-production longevity.

5 Compared to plants of the female parent, with selection
WH-6-00, plants of the new Poinsettia have darker green
foliage. In addition, plants of the new Poinsettia and the
female parent differ in flower bract coloration as plants of
the female parent have white-colored flower bracts.

10 Compared to plants of the male parent, the selection
94-513-8, plants of the new Poinsettia have lighter green
foliage. In addition, plants of the new Poinsettia and the
male parent differ in flower bract coloration as plants of the
male parent have red-colored flower bracts.

15 Plants of the new Poinsettia can be compared to plants of
the cultivar Fiscor Candy, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.
11,593. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in
Rheinberg, Germany, plants of the new Poinsettia differed
primarily from plants of the cultivar Fiscor Candy in the
following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia were taller than plants of
the cultivar Fiscor Candy.

25 2. Plants of the new Poinsettia had shorter and darker
green leaves than plants of the cultivar Fiscor Candy.

3. Plants of the new Poinsettia flowered up to one week
earlier than plants of the cultivar Fiscor Candy.

30 4. Plants of the new Poinsettia had larger inflorescences
with larger flower bracts than plants of the cultivar Fiscor
Candy.

35 5. Flower bract coloration of plants of the new Poinsettia
was more intense than flower bract coloration of plants of
the cultivar Fiscor Candy.

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 accurately describe the colors of
the new Poinsettia. The photograph comprises a side per-

spective view of a single flowering plant of 'Duespotapri' grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The new Poinsettia has 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 averaged measurements describe plants grown in Rheinberg, Germany during the winter under commercial practice in a glass-covered greenhouse with day and night temperatures about 22° C. and light levels about 4,500 foot-candles. Single plants were grown in 14-cm pots and pinched once. Plants were flowered under natural season short day/long night conditions. Plants were about 16 weeks from unrooted cuttings when the photographs and the detailed botanical description were taken.

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. cultivar Duespotapri.

Parentage:

Female parent.—Proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code number WH-60-00, not patented.

Male parent.—Proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code number 94-513-8, not patented.

Propagation:

Type cutting.—Vegetative terminal cuttings.

Time to initiate roots. Summer: About 9 days at 22° C. Winter: About 13 days at 22° C.

Time to develop roots.—Summer: About 21 days at 22° C. Winter: About 28 days at 22° C.

Root description.—Thick, fibrous and freely-branching.

Plant description:

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

Growth habit.—Upright and uniform plant habit.

Plant height.—About 24.5 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 49 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Quantity per plant: About five to seven lateral branches develop after pinching. Length: About 16.5 cm. Diameter: Less than 1 cm. Internode length: About 1.7 cm. Color: 137B.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate, single. Quantity of leaves per lateral branch: About nine. Length: About 9.5 cm. Width: About 7 cm. Shape: Mostly ovate with irregular lobing. Apex: Acuminate to apiculate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire with irregular lobing. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous. Surface: Mostly flat. Color: Young foliage, upper surface: 137A. Young foliage, lower surface: 137D. Fully expanded foliage, upper surface: 131A. Fully expanded

foliage, lower surface: 137B. Venation, upper surface: 138C. Venation, lower surface: 138D. Petiole: Length: About 6.5 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture: Glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 144C.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type and habit.—Inflorescences are compound corymbs of cyathia with colored flower bracts subtending the cyathia. Inflorescences are not fragrant. Inflorescences persistent.

Natural flowering season.—Autumn/winter in Northern Hemisphere. Flower initiation and development is induced under long nyctoperiod conditions. Response time, about seven to eight weeks.

Post-production longevity.—Plants of the new Poinsettia maintain good substance and bract color for about six to eight weeks under interior conditions and about twelve weeks under greenhouse conditions.

Quantity of inflorescences per plant.—One per lateral branch, about five to seven.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 25 cm. Height (depth): About 3 cm.

Flower bracts.—Quantity of flower bracts per inflorescence: About 13. Length, largest bracts: About 10.5 cm. Width, largest bracts: About 6.5 cm. Shape: Mostly ovate with irregular lobing. Apex: Acuminate to apiculate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire with irregular lobing. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, velvety. Surface: Rugose. Orientation: Mostly horizontal. Color: Developing bracts, upper surface: 37B with random flecking, 39A. Developing bracts, lower surface: 37B. Fully developed bracts, upper surface: 37A with random flecking, 39A; ground color fading to 37C with subsequent development. Fully developed bracts, lower surface: 37B. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: Same as lamina. Bract petiole: Length: About 3 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture: Glabrous. Color: 144C.

Cyathia.—Quantity of cyathia per corymb: About twelve. Diameter of cyathia cluster: About 3 cm. Length: About 7 mm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Color, immature and mature: 143C. Peduncle: Length: About 4 mm. Diameter: Less than 1 mm. Strength/aspect: Strong, curved. Color: 144C. Stamens: Quantity of stamens per cyathium: About ten. Anther shape: Oval. Anther length: About 1 mm. Anther color: 6A. Amount of pollen: Abundant. Pollen color: 14A. Pistils: Quantity of pistils per cyathium: One. Pistil length: About 1.2 cm. Style length: About 2 mm. Style color: 144C. Stigma color: 46A. Nectaries: Quantity of nectaries per cyathium: One or two. Color: 14B.

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to Poinsettias has not been observed on plants grown under commercial conditions.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named 'Duespotapri', as illustrated and described.

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