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Dümmen

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

(50) Latin Name: *Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd*
Varietal Denomination: **Dueterernity**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A01H 5/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./307**

(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./307**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named
'Dueterernity', characterized by its inflorescences with red-
colored flower bracts; dark green-colored leaves; uniform
and rounded plant habit; freely branching habit; early flow-
ering habit; and excellent post-production longevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

Botanical classification/cultivar denomination: *Euphor-
bia pulcherrima Willd.* cultivar Dueterernity.

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
'Dueterernity'.

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-pollination
made by the Inventor in April, 1997 of a proprietary selec-
tion of *Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd.* identified as code
number E-20-01, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent,
with a proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima
Willd.* identified as code number 95-746-41, not patented, as
the male, or pollen, parent. The cultivar Dueterernity 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 in March, 2001. The
selection of this plant was based on its attractive flower bract
coloration.

Asexual reproduction of the new Poinsettia by vegetative
terminal cuttings taken at Rheinberg, Germany since March,
2001, has shown that the unique features of this new
Poinsettia are stable and reproduced true to type in succes-
sive 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 'Dueter-
ernity'. These characteristics in combination distinguish
'Dueterernity' as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Inflorescences with red-colored flower bracts.
2. Dark green-colored leaves.
3. Uniform and rounded plant habit.
4. Freely branching habit.

2

5. Early flowering habit; response time, about eight
weeks.

6. Excellent post-production longevity.

Compared to plants of the female parent, the selection
E-20-01, plants of the new Poinsettia are more upright and
have darker green-colored leaves. Compared to plants of the
male parent, the selection 95-746-41, plants of the new
Poinsettia are sturdier and have more cyathia per corymb.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can be compared to plants of
the cultivar Fiscor, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,364. In
side-by-side comparisons conducted in Rheinberg,
Germany, plants of the new Poinsettia differed from plants
of the cultivar Fiscor in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia were larger and more
vigorous than plants of the cultivar Fiscor.
2. Plants of the new Poinsettia had larger leaves than
plants of the cultivar Fiscor.
3. Plants of the new Poinsettia had larger inflorescences
with more flower bracts per inflorescence than plants of
the cultivar Fiscor.
4. Inflorescences of plants of the new Poinsettia had more
cyathia than inflorescences of plants of the cultivar
Fiscor.

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 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 perspective
view of a single flowering plant of 'Dueterernity' 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 photograph, 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 lux. Single plants were grown in 13-cm containers and pinched once about five weeks after planting. Plants were flowered under natural season short day/long night conditions. Plants were about 16 weeks from unrooted cuttings when the photograph 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 Dueterernity.

Parentage:

Female parent.—Proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code number E-20-01, not patented.

Male parent.—Proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code number 95-746-41, 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 white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

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

Growth habit.—Upright and uniform plant habit.

Plant height.—About 28 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 40 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Quantity per plant: Freely branching habit; about seven lateral branches develop after pinching. Length: About 25 cm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Internode length: About 2 cm. Color: 137A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate, single. Quantity of leaves per lateral branch: About 11. Length: About 14 cm. Width: About 10.4 cm. Shape: Mostly ovate. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire with irregular lobing. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, smooth. Surface: Mostly flat. Color: Young and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: 136A. Young and fully expanded foliage, lower surface: 137C. Venation, upper surface: 141D. Venation, lower surface: 138D. Petiole: Length: About 5.6 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Texture,

upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, smooth. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 59A.

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 eight weeks.

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

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

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 26 cm. Height (depth): About 4.5 cm.

Flower bracts.—Quantity of flower bracts per inflorescence: About 18. Length, largest bracts: About 10.1 cm. Width, largest bracts: About 6.9 cm. Shape: Mostly ovate. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire with irregular lobing. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, velvety. Surface: Smooth. Orientation: Mostly horizontal. Color: Developing bracts, upper surface: 46A. Developing bracts, lower surface: 45A. Fully developed bracts, upper surface: 46B; color fading to 46C with subsequent development. Fully developed bracts, lower surface: 46C. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: Same as lamina. Bract petiole: Length: About 2.8 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, smooth. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 59A.

Cyathia.—Quantity of cyathia per corymb: About 15. Diameter of cyathia cluster: About 3 cm. Length: About 7 mm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Color, immature and mature: 144B. Peduncle: Length: About 4 mm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Strength/aspect: Strong, curved. Color: 144B. Stamens: Quantity of stamens and staminodes per cyathium: About 30. Anther shape: Oval. Anther length: About 0.5 mm. Anther color: 31A. Amount of pollen: Moderate. Pollen color: 9A. Pistils: Quantity of pistils per cyathium: One. Pistil length: About 8 mm. Style length: About 4 mm. Style color: 144C. Stigma color: 59A. Ovary color: 144B. Nectaries: Quantity of nectaries per cyathium: One. Length: About 4 mm. Color: 15A.

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

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new Poinsettia have been observed to tolerate temperatures from 12 to 40° C. It is claimed:

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

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