

(12) **United States Plant Patent**  
**Dümmen**

(10) **Patent No.: US PP16,586 P2**  
(45) **Date of Patent: May 30, 2006**

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

(50) Latin Name: *Euphorbia pulcherrima*  
Varietal Denomination: **Dueinfinity**

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 140 days.

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(22) Filed: **Jun. 1, 2004**

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A01H 5/00** (2006.01)

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

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... Plt./307  
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**  
**PUBLICATIONS**

UPOV-ROM GTITM, Plant Variety Database, 2005/03,  
GTI Jouve Retrieval Software, Citation for *Euphorbia*  
'Dueinfinity'.\*

\* cited by examiner

\* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named  
'Dueinfinity', characterized by its inflorescences with inflo-  
rescences with large dark red-colored flower bracts; dark  
green-colored leaves; uniform and rounded plant habit; early  
flowering; and excellent post-production longevity.

**1 Drawing Sheet**

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

**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  
'Dueinfinity'.

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 January, 1997 of a proprietary  
selection 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 95-758-34, not patented, as  
the male, or pollen, parent. The cultivar Dueinfinity 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 January, 2000. 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 at Rheinberg, Germany since September,  
2002, 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 'Duein-

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finity'. These characteristics in combination distinguish  
'Dueinfinity' as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Inflorescences with large dark red-colored flower  
bracts.
2. Dark green-colored leaves.
3. Uniform and rounded plant habit.
4. Early flowering; response time, about 7.5 weeks.
5. Excellent post-production longevity.

Compared to plants of the female parent selection, plants  
of the new Poinsettia are stronger, have darker green-colored  
leaves and darker red-colored flower bracts. Compared to  
plants of the male parent selection, plants of the new  
Poinsettia are more upright, are more vigorous 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 primarily  
from plants of the cultivar Fiscor in the following charac-  
teristics:

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia flowered earlier than plants  
of the cultivar Fiscor.
2. Plants of the new Poinsettia had longer postproduction  
longevity than 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 'Dueinfinity' 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 pots 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 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 Dueinfinity.

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 95-758-34, 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 three weeks at 22° C. Winter: About four weeks at 22° C.

*Root description.*—Thick, fibrous, fleshy 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 35 cm.

*Lateral branch description.*—Quantity per plant: About six lateral branches develop after pinching. Length: About 13 cm. Diameter: About 5.5 mm. Internode length: About 1 cm. Color: 137A.

*Foliage description.*—Arrangement: Alternate, single. Length: About 10.5 cm. Width: About 7.1 cm. Shape: Mostly ovate with irregular lobing. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire with irregular lobing. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, smooth. Surface: Mostly flat. Color: Developing foliage, upper surface: 136A. Developing foliage, lower surface: 137B. Fully expanded foliage, upper surface: 139A. Fully expanded foliage, lower surface: 137B. Venation, upper surface: 146A. Venation, lower surface: 146B.

Petiole: Length: About 4.4 cm. Diameter: About 2.4 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, smooth. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 187A to 187B.

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 7.5 weeks.

*Post-production longevity.*—Plants of the new Poinsettia maintain good substance and bract color for about nine weeks under interior conditions and about 12 to 14 weeks under greenhouse conditions.

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

*Inflorescence size.*—Diameter: About 24 cm. Height (depth): About 3 cm.

*Flower bracts.*—Quantity of flower bracts per inflorescence: About 14. Length, largest bracts: About 11 cm. Width, largest bracts: About 6 cm. Shape: Mostly ovate with irregular lobing. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire with irregular lobing. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, velvety. Surface: Mostly flat, slightly rugose. Orientation: Mostly horizontal. Color: Developing bracts, upper surface: 46A. Developing bracts, lower surface: 53A to 53B. Fully developed bracts, upper surface: 53B; color becoming closer to 46D with development. Fully developed bracts, lower surface: 53B to 53C. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: Same as lamina. Flower bract petiole: Length: About 2.8 cm. Diameter: About 2.4 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Glabrous, smooth. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 53A.

*Cyathia.*—Quantity of cyathia per corymb: About ten. Diameter of cyathia cluster: About 3 cm. Length: About 6.4 mm. Diameter: About 4.6 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Color, immature: 143B. Color, mature: 143A to 143B. Peduncle: Length: About 4.8 mm. Diameter: About 1.6 mm. Strength/aspect: Strong, curved. Color: 143B. Stamens: Quantity of stamens per cyathium: About 35. Anther shape: Oval. Anther length: About 0.5 mm. Anther color: 187A. Amount of pollen: Moderate. Pollen color: 9A. Pistils: Quantity of pistils per cyathium: One. Pistil length: About 7 mm. Style length: About 2 mm. Style color: 144B. Stigma color: 59A. Ovary color: 144A. Nectaries: Quantity of nectaries per cyathium: One. Length: About 3.6 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 'Dueinfinity', as illustrated and described.

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