



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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP22,393 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 20, 2011**

(54) **CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED**
‘DUEALAPRI’

(50) Latin Name: ***Calibrachoa* sp.**
Varietal Denomination: **Duealapri**

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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 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/928,571**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 14, 2010**

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

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./413**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./413**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Calibrachoa* plant named
‘Duealapri’, characterized by its compact, outwardly spread-
ing to trailing and decumbent plant habit; freely branching
growth habit; early flowering habit; numerous large pink-
colored flowers with red-colored venation; and good garden
performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Calibrachoa* sp.
Cultivar denomination: ‘DUEALAPRI’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Calibrachoa* plant, botanically known as *Calibrachoa* sp.
and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Duealapri’.

The new *Calibrachoa* plant is a product of a planned breed-
ing program conducted by the Inventor in Rheinberg, Ger-
many. The objective of the breeding program is to create new
freely branching *Calibrachoa* plants with large attractive
flowers.

The new *Calibrachoa* plant originated from a cross-pollina-
tion made by the Inventor in July, 2007 in Rheinberg,
Germany of a proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. iden-
tified as code number A05-5935-001, not patented, as the
female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Cali-
brachoa* sp. identified as code number F-136-2222, not pat-
ented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Calibrachoa*
plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single
flowering plant from within the progeny of the stated cross-
pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in Rhei-
nberg, Germany in May, 2010.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Calibrachoa* plant by
vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse envi-
ronment in Rheinberg, Germany since May, 2010 has shown
that the unique features of this new *Calibrachoa* plant are
stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have not been observed
under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype
may vary somewhat with variations in environmental condi-
tions such as temperature and light intensity without, how-
ever, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are
determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Duealapri’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Duealapri’
as a new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant:

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1. Compact, outwardly spreading to trailing and decum-
bent plant habit.
2. Freely branching growth habit.
3. Early flowering habit.
4. Numerous large pink-colored flowers with red-colored
venation.
5. Good garden performance.

The new *Calibrachoa* can be compared to plants of the
female parent selection. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* differ
primarily from plants of the female parent selection in plant
habit as plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more compact than
plants of the female parent selection. In addition, plants of the
new *Calibrachoa* and the female parent selection differ in
flower color as plants of the female parent selection have
white-colored flowers.

The new *Calibrachoa* can be compared to plants of the
male parent selection. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* differ
primarily from plants of the male parent selection in plant
habit as plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more compact than
plants of the male parent selection. In addition, plants of the
new *Calibrachoa* and the male parent selection differ in
flower venation color as flower venation color of plants of the
male parent selection is violet.

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* can be compared to plants of
Calibrachoa ‘Cal Orang08’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.
19,864. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Cali-
brachoa* differed primarily from plants of ‘Cal Orang08’ in
the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* were more compact than
plants of ‘Cal Orang08’.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* had smaller leaves than
plants of ‘Cal Orang08’.
3. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* had larger flowers than
plants of ‘Cal Orang08’.
4. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* and ‘Cal Orang08’ dif-
fered in flower color.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the over-
all appearance of the new *Calibrachoa* plant 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 *Calibrachoa* plant. The photograph is a top perspective view of a typical flowering branch of 'Duealapri'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the summer in 10.5-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in Rheinberg, Germany under commercial *Calibrachoa* production practices. During the production of the plants, day and night temperatures averaged 18° C. and light levels averaged 4,500 lux. Rooted young plants were pinched one time three weeks after planting and were 13 weeks old when the photograph and 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: *Calibrachoa* sp. 'Duealapri'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number A05-5935-001, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number F-136-2222, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About five days at 20° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About seven days at 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About three weeks at temperatures of 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About four weeks at temperatures of 20° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; dense.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Compact, outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent plant habit; freely branching habit with about 10 to 15 lateral branches; pinching enhances branching; vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 8.5 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 28 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 24 cm.

Diameter.—About 2 mm.

Internode length.—About 3.8 cm.

Strength.—Strong.

Aspect.—Initially upright to outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent.

Texture.—Pubescent.

Color.—Close to 144B.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Before flowering, alternate, simple; after flowering, opposite, simple.

Length.—About 2 cm.

Width.—About 6.2 mm.

Shape.—Oblanceolate.

Apex.—Rounded.

Base.—Cuneate.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Pubescent.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; arcuate.

Color.—Developing and fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137A; venation, close to 144C.

Developing and fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137C; venation, close to 144C.

Petiole.—Length: About 1 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 144A.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single salverform flowers arising from leaf axils; freely flowering habit with usually about 30 open flowers and flower buds per plant; flowers face upright or outwardly.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Early flowering habit, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* initiate and develop flowers about four to five weeks after planting; plants flower continuously from the spring until the autumn in Germany.

Flower longevity.—Individual flowers last about seven to ten days on the plant; flowers not persistent.

Flower diameter.—About 2.6 cm.

Flower length (height).—About 2.2 cm.

Flower throat diameter.—About 7 mm.

Flower tube length.—About 1.7 cm.

Flower tube diameter, base.—About 1 mm.

Flower bud.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Length: About 2.4 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Color: Close to 61B.

Corolla.—Arrangement: Five petals fused at the base and opening into a flared trumpet. Petal length from throat: About 1.3 cm. Petal lobe width: About 1.6 cm. Petal shape: Roughly spatulate. Petal apex: Rounded and shallowly cordate. Petal margin: Entire. Petal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Petal, when opening, upper surface: Close to 40C. Petal, when opening, lower surface: Close to 39C. Petal, fully opened, upper surface: Close to 52D; venation, close to 46A; color becoming closer to 78A with development. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 52D; venation, close to 183A. Throat: Close to 45A; venation, close to 199A. Tube: Close to 151D; venation, close to 166A.

Calyx.—Arrangement: Star-shaped calyx with five sepals; sepals fused at the base. Sepal length: About 1.2 cm. Sepal width: About 3 mm. Sepal shape: Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 137B. Color, lower surface: Close to 137C.

Peduncles.—Length: About 2 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Angle: About 45° from stem axis. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 143C.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity/arrangement: Six per flower. Filament length: About 1 cm. Filament color: Close to 150C. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther length: About 1 mm. Anther color: Close to 14A. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 14A. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 1 cm. Style length: About 9 mm. Style color: Close to 150C. Stigma shape: Ellipsoidal.

Stigma color: Close to 144C. Ovary color: Close to 150B. Seed/fruit: Seed and fruit development have not been observed on plants of the new *Calibrachoa*. Garden performance: Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have been observed to have good garden performance and tolerate wind, rain and temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to about 40° C.

Pathogen/pest resistance: Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Calibrachoa*. It is claimed:
1. A new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant named ‘Duealapri’ as illustrated and described.

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