



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

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(54) **PELARGONIUM PLANT NAMED**
‘DUEPABLANI’

(50) Latin Name: *Pelargonium peltatum*
Varietal Denomination: **DUEPABLANI**

(71) Applicant: **Tobias Dummen**, Rheinberg (DE)

(72) Inventor: **Tobias Dummen**, Rheinberg (DE)

(73) Assignee: **Dümmen Group B.V.**, De Lier (NL)

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Primary Examiner — Anne Grunberg

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

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Ivy Geranium plant named ‘Duepablani’, characterized by its upright to somewhat outwardly spreading plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely basal branching habit; freely flowering habit; large dark purple-colored double flowers; and good garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Pelargonium peltatum*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘DUEPABLANI’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Ivy Geranium plant, botanically known as *Pelargonium peltatum*, and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Duepablani’.

The new Ivy Geranium plant 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 vigorous Ivy Geranium plants with dark green-colored leaves and attractive flowers.

The new Ivy Geranium plant originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in July, 2008 in Rheinberg, Germany of a proprietary selection of *Pelargonium peltatum* identified as code number P05-3845-001, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Pelargonium peltatum* identified as code number P06-0109-001, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new Ivy Geranium 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 Rheinberg, Germany in May, 2011.

Asexual reproduction of the new Ivy Geranium plant by vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in Rheinberg, Germany since July, 2011 has shown that the unique features of this new Ivy Geranium plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new Ivy Geranium have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environmental conditions such as temperature and light intensity without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Duepablani’.

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These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Duepablani’ as a new and distinct Ivy Geranium plant:

1. Upright to somewhat outwardly spreading plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.
3. Freely basal branching habit.
4. Freely flowering habit.
5. Large dark purple-colored double flowers.
6. Good garden performance.

Plants of the new Ivy Geranium differ primarily from plants of the female parent selection in flower color as plants of the female parent selection have red-colored flowers.

Plants of the new Ivy Geranium differ primarily from plants of the male parent selection in plant habit as plants of the new *Pelargonium* are not as compact as plants of the male parent selection. In addition, plants of the new Ivy Geranium and the male parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the male parent selection have orange-colored flowers.

Plants of the new Ivy Geranium can be compared to plants of *Pelargonium peltatum* ‘Tomcat’, not patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Rheinberg, Germany, plants of the new Ivy Geranium differed primarily from plants of ‘Tomcat’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Ivy Geranium were shorter than plants of ‘Tomcat’.
2. Plants of the new Ivy Geranium had smaller leaves than plants of ‘Tomcat’.
3. Plants of the new Ivy Geranium had larger flower umbels with more flowers per umbel than plants of ‘Tomcat’.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the overall appearance of the new Ivy Geranium 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 Ivy Geranium plant. The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Duepablani' grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations and measurements describe plants grown during the summer in 10.5-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in Rheinberg, Germany and under cultural practices typical of commercial Pelargonium production. During the production of the plants, day and night temperatures averaged 18° C. and light levels averaged 4,500 lux. Plants were pinched one time three weeks after planting and were 13 weeks old when the photograph and the description were taken. In the detailed 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: *Pelargonium peltatum* 'Duepablani'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Pelargonium peltatum* identified as code number P05-3845-001, not patented.

Male or pollen parent.—Proprietary selection of *Pelargonium peltatum* identified as code number P06-0109-001, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative terminal cuttings.

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

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

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

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

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

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; dense.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Upright to somewhat outwardly spreading plant habit; uniformly rounded; densely foliated; vigorous growth habit.

Branching habit.—Freely basal branching habit with about three to five basal branches developing per plant.

Plant height to top of flower umbels.—About 17 cm.

Plant width.—About 12 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 16 cm. Diameter: About 7 mm. Internode length: About 4 cm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Strength: Moderately strong. Color: Close to 144A.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate; simple.

Length.—About 5.7 cm.

Width.—About 6.4 cm.

Shape.—Roughly orbicular; palmately lobed.

Apex.—Rounded.

Base.—Cordate.

Margin.—Crenate.

Venation pattern.—Palmate.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Smooth, glabrous.

Color.—Developing and fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137B; venation, close to 137B. Developing and fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 138B; venation, close to 139D. Zonation pattern: Width: About 1.5 cm. Color: Close to 147A. Petiole: Length: About 4.9 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 144A.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement.—Double rotate flowers arranged in rounded hemispherical umbels arising from apical leaf axils; umbels displayed above the foliage on moderately strong peduncles; flowers face mostly upright to outwardly.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Quantity of flowers.—Freely flowering habit, about 13 flowers per umbel.

Flowering season.—Year-round under greenhouse conditions; in outdoor nurseries and gardens in Germany, flowering is continuous from spring throughout the summer until the autumn; plants begin to flower about eight weeks after planting.

Flower longevity.—Individual flowers last about five to seven days on the plant; flowers persistent.

Umbel height.—About 6 cm.

Umbel diameter.—About 10.5 cm.

Flower diameter.—About 3.5 cm.

Flower depth (height).—About 3.2 cm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.4 cm. Diameter: About 7.3 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Color: Close to 144A.

Petals.—Quantity per flower: About five to six, arranged in a single whorl. Length: About 2.5 cm. Width: About 1.4 cm. Shape: Obovate. Apex: Rounded. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Sinuate. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 187A; color does not change with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 187B.

Petaloids.—Quantity per flower: About six. Length: About 1.7 cm. Width: About 1.4 cm. Shape: Obovate. Apex: Rounded. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Sinuate. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 187A; color does not change with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 187C.

Sepals.—Quantity per flower: Five, arranged in a single whorl. Length: About 1.5 cm. Width: About 3.6 mm. Shape: Ensiform. Apex: Apiculate. Margin: Entire. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 144A.

Peduncle (umbel stem).—Length: About 12.8 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm to 4 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 144A.

Pedicel (individual flower stem).—Length: About 2.7 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm to 2 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 144A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Stamen quantity per flower: About three to four. Anther length: About 3 mm. Anther shape: Oblong. Anther color: Close to 187A. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 28A. Gynoecium: Pistil quantity per flower: One. Pistil length: About 1.2 cm. Stigma shape: Crested.

Stigma color: Close to 59A. Style length: About 3 mm. Style color: Close to 2D. Ovary color: Close to 138C.

Seeds and fruits.—Seed and fruit development have not been observed on plants of the new Ivy Geranium.

Disease & pest resistance: Plants of the new Ivy Geranium have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to Ivy Geranium plants.

Garden performance: Plants of the new Ivy Geranium have been observed have good garden performance and to tolerate rain, wind, and temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to about 40° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Ivy Geranium plant named ‘Duepa-blani’ as illustrated and described.

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