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

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

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

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

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

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

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 27 days.

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
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See application file for complete search history.

Primary Examiner — Anne Grunberg

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

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Calibrachoa* plant named ‘Duealkodalav’, characterized by its compact, semi-upright to outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent plant habit; freely branching growth habit; early flowering habit; numerous large purple-colored flowers; and good garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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

CROSS REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED APPLICATIONS

Title: *Calibrachoa* Plant Named ‘DUEALKOTRUBU’
Applicant: Tobias Dümmen
Filed: Concurrently with this application having Ser. No. 13/815,010

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 ‘Duealkodalav’.

The new *Calibrachoa* 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 uniform *Calibrachoa* plants with large attractive flowers.

The new *Calibrachoa* plant originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in July, 2009 in Rheinberg, Germany of a proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number A07-1154-001, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number A08-4798-005, not patented, 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 Rheinberg, Germany in May, 2011.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Calibrachoa* 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 *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 and cultural

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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 ‘Duealkodalav’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Duealkodalav’ as a new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant:

1. Compact, semi-upright to outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent plant habit.
2. Freely branching growth habit.
3. Early flowering habit.
4. Numerous large purple-colored flowers.
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 size 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 hot pink-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 flower color as plants of the male parent selection have hot pink-colored flowers.

The new *Calibrachoa* can also be compared to plants of *Calibrachoa* ‘Duealkotrubu’, filed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 13/815,010. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* differ primarily from plants of ‘Duealkotrubu’ in flower color as plants of ‘Duealkotrubu’ have purple violet-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* can be compared to plants of *Calibrachoa* ‘MiniFamous Royal Blue’, not patented. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* differed primarily from plants of ‘MiniFamous Royal Blue’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* were more compact than plants of ‘MiniFamous Royal Blue’.

2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* had darker green-colored leaves than plants of 'MiniFamous Royal Blue'.
3. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* had longer and broader petals than plants of 'MiniFamous Royal Blue'.
4. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* and 'MiniFamous Royal Blue' differed in flower color as plants of 'MiniFamous Royal Blue' had violet-colored flowers.
5. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* had shorter peduncles than plants of 'MiniFamous Royal Blue'.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the overall 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 side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Duealkodalav' grown in a container.

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. 'Duealkodalav'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number A07-1154-001, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number A08-4798-005, 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, semi-upright to outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent plant habit; freely branching habit with about 10 to 15 lateral branches; pinching enhances branching; vigorous growth habit; moderate growth rate.

Plant height.—About 10 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 20 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 11.5 cm.

Diameter.—About 1.5 mm.

Internode length.—About 1.5 cm.

Strength.—Strong.

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

Texture.—Pubescent.

Color.—Close to 144B.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate, simple.

Length.—About 32.8 mm.

Width.—About 10.6 mm.

Shape.—Oblanceolate.

Apex.—Rounded.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Pubescent.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; arcuate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 137C. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 137D. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137A; venation, close to 144C. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 138B; venation, close to 144C.

Petiole.—Length: About 2 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm.

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

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single salverform flowers arising from leaf axils; freely flowering habit with usually about 40 open flowers and flower buds per plant; flowers face mostly upright to outwardly.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Early flowering habit, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* initiate and develop flowers about three to four 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 3.6 cm.

Flower length (height).—About 2.2 cm.

Flower throat diameter.—About 7.3 mm.

Flower tube length.—About 1.3 cm.

Flower tube diameter, base.—About 2 mm.

Flower buds.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Length: About 2.1 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Color: Close to 145C and 84A.

Corolla.—Arrangement: Five petals fused at the base and opening into a flared trumpet. Petal length from throat: About 1.8 cm. Petal lobe width: About 1.7 cm. Petal shape: Roughly spatulate. Petal apex: Mostly rounded. Petal margin: Entire. Petal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Petal, when opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 77A; color becoming closer to 79D with development; venation, close to 59A. Petal, when opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 77B; venation, close to 59A. Throat: Close to 7A; venation, close to 59A. Tube: Close to 151C; venation, close to 59A.

Calyx.—Arrangement: Star-shaped calyx with five sepals; sepals fused at the base. Sepal length: About 1.3 cm. Sepal width: About 2.1 mm. Sepal shape:

Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal margin: Entire.
Sepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent.
Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 137D.
Peduncles.—Length: About 3.2 cm. Diameter: About 1
mm. Angle: About 45° from stem axis. Strength: 5
Moderately strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close
to 144B.
Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity: Five per
flower. Filament length: About 6 mm. Filament color:
Close to 145C. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther 10
length: About 1 mm. Anther color: Close to 7B. Pollen
amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 13C. Pistils:
Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 9 mm.
Style length: About 5 mm. Style color: Close to 144D.
Stigma shape: Ellipsoidal. Stigma color: Close to 15

144B. Ovary color: Close to 144D. Seeds and fruits:
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 tol-
erate 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* plants.

It is claimed:
1. A new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant named
‘Duealkodalav’ as illustrated and described.

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