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

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(54) **POINSETTIA PLANT NAMED ‘DUEGLA13’**

(50) Latin Name: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd.
Varietal Denomination: **Duegla13**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named ‘Duegla13’, characterized by its upright, outwardly spreading and uniform plant habit; vigorous growth habit; early flowering habit; inflorescences with large clear white-colored flower bracts; and excellent post-production longevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd.
Cultivar denomination: ‘DUEGLA13’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant, botanically known as *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd., and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Duegla13’. Plants of the new Poinsettia have not been made available publicly nor sold for more than one year prior to the filing of this application.

The new Poinsettia 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 vigorous Poinsettia plants with attractive flower bract coloration.

The new Poinsettia plant originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in July, 2010 in Rheinberg, Germany of a proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code number F-012-001, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code number E00-0147-001, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new Poinsettia plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a flowering plant from within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in Rheinberg, Germany in December, 2012.

Asexual reproduction of the new Poinsettia plant by terminal vegetative cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in Rheinberg, Germany since December, 2012 has shown that the unique features of this new Poinsettia plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new Poinsettia 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, daylength and light intensity, without, however, any variance in genotype.

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The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Duegla13’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Duegla13’ as a new and distinct Poinsettia plant:

1. Upright, outwardly spreading and uniform plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.
3. Early flowering habit.
4. Inflorescences with large clear white-colored flower bracts.
5. Excellent post-production longevity.

Plants of the new Poinsettia differ primarily from plants of the female parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia have lighter green-colored leaves than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Poinsettia have white-colored flower bracts whereas plants of the female parent selection have red-colored flower bracts.

Plants of the new Poinsettia differ primarily from plants of the male parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia have larger flower bracts than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Poinsettia have white-colored flower bracts whereas plants of the male parent selection have red-colored flower bracts.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can be compared to plants of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ‘Duepremwi’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 14,315. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Rheinberg, Germany, plants of the new Poinsettia differed primarily from plants of ‘Duepremwi’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia were larger and more vigorous than plants of ‘Duepremwi’.
2. Plants of the new Poinsettia and ‘Duepremwi’ differed slightly in leaf color.
3. Flower bracts of plants of the new Poinsettia were more white in color than flower bracts of plants of ‘Duepremwi’.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying photograph illustrates the overall appearance of the new Poinsettia 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 Poinsettia plant.

The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Duegla13' grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Rheinberg, Germany during the summer in a glass-covered greenhouse and under cultural practices typical of commercial Poinsettia production. During the production of the plants, day and night temperatures averaged 22° C. and light levels averaged 4,500 lux. Single plants were grown in 12-cm containers and were pinched one time about three weeks after planting the cuttings. Two weeks after pinching, the photoinductive treatments (long nyctoperiods) were initiated. Plants were 16 weeks old when the photograph and the detailed 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.
'Duegla13'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code number F-012-001, not patented.

Male or pollen parent.—Proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code number E00-0147-001, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal 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 20° C.

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

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

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; dense.

Plant description:

Plant habit and form.—Upright, outwardly spreading and uniform plant habit; broad inverted triangle, mounding; inflorescences with large flower bracts positioned above the foliar plane; vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 31.5 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 45 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Quantity: Freely branching habit, about six lateral branches develop after pinching. Length: About 23.5 cm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Internode length: About 1.6 cm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 137D.

Leaf description.—Arrangement: Alternate, simple. Length: About 10.9 cm. Width: About 7.6 cm. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Lobed; dentate. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous. Texture, lower sur-

face: Rugose, glabrous. Color: Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 137C. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 137D. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137B; venation, close to 145A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137D; venation, close to 145B. Petioles: Length: About 6.3 cm. Diameter: About 2.2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 143C.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type and habit.—Inflorescences are compound corymbs of cyathia with flower bracts subtending the cyathia; one inflorescence per lateral branch with inflorescences positioned above and beyond the foliar plane.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Plants flower naturally during the autumn and winter under long nyctoperiod conditions; inflorescence initiation and development can be induced under artificial long nyctoperiod conditions; early flowering habit, response time is about eight weeks.

Post-production longevity.—Excellent post-production longevity; plants of the new Poinsettia maintain good substance and bract color for about twelve weeks under interior conditions.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 20.2 cm. Height (depth): About 3.8 cm.

Flower bracts.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 17. Length: About 9.5 cm. Width: About 5.4 cm. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire; dentate. Texture, upper surface: Glabrous; smooth, Texture, lower surface: Glabrous; rugose. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color: Developing bracts, upper surface: Close to 14D. Developing bracts, lower surface: Close to 13D. Transitional bracts, upper surface: Close to 158A. Transitional bracts, lower surface: Close to 158D. Fully developed bracts, upper surface: Close to 158B; venation, close to 158B; color does not change with development. Fully developed bracts, lower surface: Close to 158D; venation, close to 158D; color does not change with development. Bract petiole: Length: About 2.1 cm. Diameter: About 2.1 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper surface: Close to 49C. Color, lower surface: Close to 145A.

Cyathia.—Quantity per corymb: About 17. Length: About 9 mm. Width: About 6 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Texture, inner and outer surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, immature and mature: Inner surface: Close to 144A to 144B. Outer surface: Close to 144A to 144B. Nectaries: Quantity per cyathium: One. Length: About 4 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Texture, inner and outer surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, immature and mature: Inner surface: Close to 17B. Outer surface: Close to 17C.

Peduncles.—Length: About 3 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 144A to 144B.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per cyathium: About ten. Filament length: About 5 mm. Filament color: Close to 9D. Anther shape: Oval. Anther length: About 0.5 mm. Anther color: Close to 187A to 187B. Amount of pollen: Abundant. Pollen color: Close to 7B. Pistils: Quantity per cyathium:

One. Pistil length: About 1 cm. Style length: About 2 mm. Style color: Close to 144B. Stigma shape: Crested. Stigma color: Close to 2D. Ovary color: Close to 144A. Seeds and fruits: Seed and fruit production have not been observed on plants of the new Poinsettia.

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

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new Poinsettia have been observed to tolerate temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to about 40° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Poinsettia plant named ‘Duegla13’ as illustrated and described.

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