

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP27,615 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jan. 24, 2017**

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

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

(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 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/756,084**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 29, 2015**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/02 (2006.01)

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

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

Primary Examiner — Annette Para

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

(57) **ABSTRACT**

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

1 Drawing Sheet

1

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

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 ‘Duecalindapu’.

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 compact *Calibrachoa* plants with large and uniquely
attractive flowers.

The new *Calibrachoa* plant originated from a cross-
pollination made by the Inventor in June, 2012 in Rheinberg,
Germany of a proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp.
identified as code number A10-3323-002, not patented, as
the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of
Calibrachoa sp. identified as code number A11-1859-003,
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, 2014.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Calibrachoa* plant by
vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse
environment in Rheinberg, Germany since June, 2014 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 combinations of environmental conditions
and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat
with variations in environmental conditions such as tem-
perature and light intensity without, however, any variance
in genotype.

2

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

1. Compact, semi-upright and outwardly spreading to
trailing and decumbent plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit.
3. Early and freely flowering habit.
4. Large velvety dark 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
flower color as plants of the female parent selection have
darker purple-colored flowers. In addition, plants of the new
Calibrachoa are more freely branching than plants of the
female parent selection.

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
size as plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more compact than
plants of the male parent selection. In addition, plants of the
new *Calibrachoa* have smaller flowers than plants of the
male parent selection.

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* can also be compared to
plants of *Calibrachoa* sp. ‘Duealmidpu’, disclosed in U.S.
Plant Pat. No. 23,717. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of
the new *Calibrachoa* differed primarily from plants of
‘Duealmidpu’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* were more compact than
plants of ‘Duealmidpu’.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* and ‘Duealmidpu’
differed in flower color as plants of ‘Duealmidpu’ had
lighter purple-colored flowers.

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 'Duecalindapu' 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 and under cultural practices typical of commercial *Calibrachoa* production. 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, 2001 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Calibrachoa* sp. 'Duecalindapu'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number A10-3323-002, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number A11-1859-003, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative 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; typically white in color, actual color of the roots is dependent on substrate composition, water quality, fertilizers, substrate temperature and age of roots.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; dense.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Compact, semi-upright and outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent plant habit; freely branching habit with about nine primary lateral branches developing per plant; pinching enhances branching; dense and full appearance; vigorous growth habit; moderate growth rate.

Plant height.—About 18.5 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 63 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 30 cm.

Diameter.—About 3 mm.

Internode length.—About 2.7 cm.

Strength.—Strong.

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

Texture.—Pubescent.

Color.—Close to 144C and 195B.

Leaf description:

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

Length.—About 3.2 cm.

Width.—About 11.4 mm.

Shape.—Oblanceolate.

Apex.—Rounded.

Base.—Cuneate.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Pubescent.

Luster, upper and lower surfaces.—Matte.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; arcuate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 144A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 144B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137B; venation, close to 143C. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 139C; venation, close to 143D.

Petioles.—Length: About 5.2 mm. Diameter: About 1.7 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 144C. Color, lower surface: Close to 144D.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single salverform flowers arising from leaf axils; freely flowering habit with usually about 320 flowers developing 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 throughout the summer in Germany.

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

Flower diameter.—About 3.4 cm.

Flower length (height).—About 2.9 cm.

Flower throat diameter.—About 9.4 mm.

Flower tube length.—About 1.5 cm.

Flower tube diameter, base.—About 2 mm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.7 cm. Diameter: About 4.4 mm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 10B and 83A.

Corolla.—Arrangement: Five petals fused at the base and opening into a flared trumpet. Petal length from throat: About 1.7 cm. Petal lobe width: About 1.7 cm. Petal shape: Roughly spatulate. Petal apex: Rounded. Petal margin: Entire. Petal texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Petal texture, lower surface: Smooth, glabrous. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Petal, when opening, upper surface: Close to 83A. Petal, when opening, lower surface: Close to 80B. Petal, fully opened, upper surface: Close to 81A; towards the base and venation, close to 79A; main color becoming closer to 81B with development. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 79D; venation, close to 78B. Throat: Close to 7A; venation, close to 79B. Tube: Close to 154C; venation, close to 187C.

Calyx.—Arrangement: Star-shaped calyx with five sepals; sepals fused at the base. Sepal length: About 1.1 cm. Sepal width: About 2.8 mm. Sepal shape: Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent.

Sepal luster, upper and lower surfaces: Matte. Color, upper surface: Close to 137B. Color, lower surface: Close to 137C.

Peduncles.—Length: About 1.3 cm. Diameter: About 1.1 mm. Angle: About 45° from stem axis. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 144C.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity: Six per flower. Filament length: About 4.8 mm. Filament color: Close to 145D. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther length: About 1.5 mm. Anther color: Close to 8A. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 6B. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 7.4 mm. Style length: About 5.4 mm. Style color: Close to 145D. Stigma shape: Ellipsoidal.

Stigma color: Close to 144C. Ovary color: Close to 145B. Seeds and fruits: Seed and fruit development have not been observed on plants of the new *Calibrachoa*.

5 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.

10 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 'Dueca-lindapu' as illustrated and described.

15

* * * * *

