



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

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

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

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(NL)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Calibrachoa* plant named
‘Duealcohopi’, characterized by its compact, semi-upright
to outwardly spreading, trailing and decumbent plant habit;
freely branching habit; early and freely flowering habit; red
purple-colored petals with a dark purple-colored central
band and yellow-colored stripes; and good garden perfor-
mance.

2 Drawing Sheets

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

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 ‘Duealcohopi’.

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 unique bi-colored
flowers.

The new *Calibrachoa* plant originated from a cross-
pollination made by the Inventor in July, 2013 in Rheinberg,
Germany of a proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp.
identified as code number AA12-006136-001, not patented,
as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of
Calibrachoa sp. identified as code number AA-000764-001,
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, 2015.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Calibrachoa* plant by
vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse
environment in Rheinberg, Germany since July, 2015 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

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with variations in environmental conditions such as tem-
perature 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 ‘Dueal-
cohopi’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Duealcohopi’ as a new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant:

1. Compact, semi-upright to outwardly spreading, trailing
and decumbent plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit.
3. Early and freely flowering habit.
4. Red purple-colored petals with a dark purple-colored
central band and yellow-colored stripes.
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 more pronounced yellow-colored stripes.

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 salmon-
colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* can also be compared to
plants of *Calibrachoa* sp. ‘USCAL91001’, disclosed in U.S.
Plant Pat. No. 23,232. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of
the new *Calibrachoa* differ primarily from plants of
‘USCAL91001’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more compact than
plants of ‘USCAL91001’.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have smaller leaves than
plants of ‘USCAL91001’.

3. Flower color of plants of the new *Calibrachoa* fades during the summer whereas flower color of plants of 'USCAL91001' does not fade during the summer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS 5

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate 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 photographs 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 on the first sheet is a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Duealcohopi' grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet is a close-up view of typical flowers of 'Duealcohopi'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION 20

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the summer in 12-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 16 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. 'Duealcohopi'. 35
Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number AA12-006136-001, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number AA-000764-001, not patented. 40

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About five days at temperatures about 20° C. 45

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. 50

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. 55

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Compact, semi-upright and outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent plant habit; freely branching habit with about eleven primary lateral branches developing per plant; pinching enhances branching; dense and full appearance; vigorous growth habit; moderate growth rate. 60

Plant height.—About 22 cm. 65

Plant diameter.—About 67 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 33 cm.

Diameter.—About 1.5 mm to 3 mm.

Internode length.—About 9 mm to 22 mm.

Strength.—Strong.

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

Texture.—Pubescent.

Color.—Close to 143A and 199A.

Leaf description:

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

Length.—About 2 cm.

Width.—About 6.5 mm.

Shape.—Oblanceolate.

Apex.—Rounded.

Base.—Cuneate.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces.—Pubescent; matte.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; arcuate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 138A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 138B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137A; venation, close to 149A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137A; venation, close to 149B.

Petioles.—Length: About 2.1 mm. Diameter: About 1.1 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 145A. Color, lower surface: Close to 145B.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single salverform flowers arising from leaf axils; freely flowering habit with usually about 150 to 170 flowers developing per plant; flowers face upright to 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 2.8 cm.

Flower length (height).—About 3.2 cm.

Flower throat diameter.—About 7.4 mm.

Flower tube length.—About 1.8 cm.

Flower tube diameter, base.—About 2.4 mm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 2.2 cm. Diameter: About 4.6 mm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 150B and 71A.

Corolla.—Arrangement: Five petals fused at the base and opening into a flared trumpet. Petal length from throat: About 1.4 cm. Petal lobe width: About 1.6 cm. Petal shape: Roughly spatulate. Petal apex: Rounded. Petal margin: Entire. Petal texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; matte. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Petal, when opening, upper surface: Close to 67A. Petal, when opening, lower surface: Close to 70B. Petal, fully opened, upper surface: Ground color, close to 71C; central band, close to 79A; stripes and spots, close to 9A and 155A; venation, close to 59A and 71A; with devel-

opment, ground color becoming closer to 82A and stripes and spots, closer to 10B and 10C. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 74C; venation, close to 149A. Throat: Close to 12A; venation, close to 159B. Tube: Close to 150C; venation, close to 149B. 5

Calyx.—Arrangement: Star-shaped calyx with five sepals; sepals fused at the base. Sepal length: About 1 cm. Sepal width: About 2 mm. Sepal shape: Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: 10 Pubescent; matte. Color, upper surface: Close to 137A. Color, lower surface: Close to 137B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 1.2 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Angle: About 45° from stem axis. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close 15 to 149B.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity: Six per flower. Filament length: About 9 mm. Filament color: Close to 150C. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther length: About 0.8 mm. Anther color: Close to 20

153D. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 6A. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 9.6 mm. Style length: About 8.4 mm. Style color: Close to 150A. Stigma shape: Ellipsoidal. Stigma color: Close to 149A. Ovary color: Close to 150A. 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 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* plants.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant named ‘Dual-cohopi’ as illustrated and described.

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