



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

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(54) **CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED
'DUEALCOSTRA'**

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

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(NL)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Calibrachoa* plant named
'Duealcostra', characterized by its compact, semi-upright to
outwardly spreading, trailing and decumbent plant habit;
freely branching habit; early and freely flowering habit; red
to dark red-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: 'DUEALCOSTRA'.

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 'Duealcostra'.

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 AA11-000764-001, not patented,
as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of
Calibrachoa sp. identified as code number AA12-006136-
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-
costra'. These characteristics in combination distinguish
'Duealcostra' 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 to dark red-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 salmon-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 deeper
red-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 shorter internodes
than plants of 'USCAL91001'.

3. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* and 'USCAL91001' differ in flower color as plants of 'USCAL91001' have red purple-colored flowers with yellow-colored stripes that extend from the throat to the petal margins.
4. 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

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 'Duealcostra' grown in a container.

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

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

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. 'Duealcostra'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number AA11-000764-001, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number AA12-0006136-001, 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; 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 seven primary lateral branches developing per plant; pinching

enhances branching; dense and full appearance; vigorous growth habit; moderate growth rate.

Plant height.—About 18 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 46 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 39 cm.

Diameter.—About 1.5 mm to 4 mm.

Internode length.—About 8 mm to 14 mm.

Strength.—Strong.

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

Texture.—Pubescent.

Color.—Close to 146C and 152A.

Leaf description:

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

Length.—About 2.8 cm.

Width.—About 1.2 cm.

Shape.—Oblanceolate.

Apex.—Rounded.

Base.—Cuneate.

Margin.—Entire.

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

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; arcuate.

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

Petioles.—Length: About 1.2 mm. Diameter: About 1.2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 144C. Color, lower surface: Close to 144B.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single salverform flowers arising from leaf axils; freely flowering habit with usually about 120 to 140 flowers developing per plant; flowers face upright to outwardly.

Franchise.—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 2.9 cm.

Flower length (height).—About 2.6 cm.

Flower throat diameter.—About 9.2 mm.

Flower tube length.—About 1.3 cm.

Flower tube diameter, base.—About 3 mm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.8 cm. Diameter: About 4.2 mm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 145B and 70A.

Corolla.—Arrangement: Five petals fused at the base and opening into a flared trumpet. Petal length from throat: About 1.3 cm. Petal lobe width: About 1.4 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 53B. Petal, when opening, lower surface: Close to 53D. Petal, fully opened, upper surface: Ground color, close to 53A; towards

the margins, close to 53C; central band, close to 79A; stripes and spots, close to 9A; venation, close to 181A and 79A; with development, ground color becoming closer to 53C to 53D and stripes and spots, closer to 10B and 10C. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 52B; venation, close to 146B. Throat: Close to 9A and 10A; venation, close to 148A. Tube: Close to 14B; venation, close to 151A.

Calyx.—Arrangement: Star-shaped calyx with five sepals; sepals fused at the base. Sepal length: About 1.2 cm. Sepal width: About 2 mm. Sepal shape: Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent; matte. Color, upper surface: Close to 137B. Color, lower surface: Close to 137C.

Peduncles.—Length: About 1.4 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Angle: About 45° from stem axis. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 144B.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity: Six per flower. Filament length: About 6.3 mm. Filament

color: Close to 154C. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther length: About 1 mm. Anther color: Close to 5B. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 4C. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 8.6 mm. Style length: About 8 mm. Style color: Close to 150B. Stigma shape: Ellipsoidal. Stigma color: Close to 141C. Ovary color: Close to 144C. 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-costra' as illustrated and described.

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