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Koot

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(54) **POINSETTIA PLANT NAMED
'DUEPOGRANIT'**

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

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Poinsettia plant named
'Duepogranit', characterized by its upright to somewhat
outwardly spreading and uniformly mounding plant habit;
moderately vigorous growth habit; strong and thick lateral
branches; relatively late flowering habit; inflorescences with
large red-colored flower bracts; and excellent post-produc-
tion longevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd.
Cultivar denomination: 'DUEPOGRANIT'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of Poinsettia plant, botanically known as *Euphorbia pul-
cherrima* Willd., and hereinafter referred to by the name
'Duepogranit'.

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
moderately vigorous Poinsettia plants with strong lateral
branches and attractive flower bract coloration.

The new Poinsettia plant originated from a cross-pollina-
tion made by the Inventor in July, 2010 in Rheinberg,
Germany of a proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcher-
rima* Willd. identified as code number EE95-000596-012,
not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary
selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code
number EE-0316, 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 green-
house environment in Rheinberg, Germany in December,
2015.

Asexual reproduction of the new Poinsettia plant by
terminal vegetative cuttings in a controlled greenhouse
environment in Rheinberg, Germany since January, 2016
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 combinations of environmental conditions and
cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat with

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variations in environmental conditions such as temperature,
daylength and light intensity, without, however, any vari-
ance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of 'Due-
pogranit'. These characteristics in combination distinguish
'Duepogranit' as a new and distinct Poinsettia plant:

1. Upright to somewhat outwardly spreading and uni-
formly mounding plant habit.
2. Moderately vigorous growth habit.
3. Strong and thick lateral branches.
4. Relatively late flowering habit.
5. Inflorescences with large red-colored flower bracts.
6. Excellent post-production longevity.

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

1. Leaves of plants of the new Poinsettia are darker green
in color than leaves of plants of the female parent
selection.
2. Plants of the new Poinsettia flower later than plants of
the female parent selection.

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

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia are more vigorous than and
not as compact as plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new Poinsettia have thicker lateral
branches than plants of the male parent selection.

Plants of the new Poinsettia can be compared to plants of
Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. 'Fiscor', disclosed in U.S.
Plant Pat. No. 9,364. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of
the new Poinsettia differ primarily from plants of 'Fiscor' in
the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Poinsettia are more upright than and
not as spreading as plants of 'Fiscor'.
2. Leaves of plants of the new Poinsettia are narrower
than leaves of plants of 'Fiscor'.

3. Flower bracts of plants of the new Poinsettia are broader than flower bracts of plants of 'Fiscor'.

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 'Duepogranit' grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Rheinberg, Germany during the summer and autumn 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 18° 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. Plants were 16 weeks old when the photograph and the detailed description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to Pantone Color Chart, 2015 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. Botanical classification: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. 'Duepogranit'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code number EE95-000596-012, not patented.

Male or pollen parent.—Proprietary selection of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. identified as code number EE-0316, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal 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 habit and form.—Upright to somewhat outwardly spreading and uniformly mounding plant habit; narrow inverted triangle, mounding; inflorescences with large flower bracts positioned above the foliar plane; moderately vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 28 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 50 cm.

Lateral branch description.—Quantity: Freely branching habit with about six to seven lateral branches developing after pinching. Length: About 18 cm.

Diameter: About 6 mm. Internode length: About 1.4 cm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 19-0230.

Leaf description.—Arrangement: Alternate, simple. Length: About 12.1 cm. Width: About 7.4 cm. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Dentate. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous. Texture, lower surface: Rugose, glabrous. Color: Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 19-0230. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 18-0119. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 19-0315; venation, close to 18-0328. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 19-0230; venation, close to 17-0330.

Petioles.—Length: About 4.7 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 19-1627.

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; relatively late flowering habit, response time is about eight to nine 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 26 cm. Height (depth): About 4.2 cm.

Flower bracts.—Quantity per inflorescence: About eleven. Length: About 11.4 cm. Width: About 9.6 cm. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Dentate. Aspect: Mostly flat. Texture, upper surface: Glabrous; smooth. Texture, lower surface: Glabrous; rugose. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color: Developing bracts, upper surface: Close to 18-1657. Developing bracts, lower surface: Close to 19-1760. Transitional and fully developed bracts, upper surface: Close to 18-1657; venation, close to 18-1657; color does not change with development. Transitional and fully developed bracts, lower surface: Close to 19-1760; venation, close to 19-1760; color does not change with development.

Bract petioles.—Length: About 1.5 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 19-1555.

Cyathia.—Quantity per corymb: About nine. Length: About 7 mm. Width: About 5 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Texture, inner and outer surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: When developing, inner surface: Close to 15-0341. When developing, outer surface: Close to 17-0336. Fully developed, inner and outer surfaces: Close to 17-0336. Nectaries: Quantity per cyathium: Typically one. Length: About 3 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Shape: Ovoid. Texture, inner and outer surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: When developing

and fully developed, inner surface: Close to 15-1062.
When developing and fully developed, outer surface:
Close to 13-0859.

Peduncles.—Length: About 3 mm. Diameter: About 1
mm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous.
Color: Close to 15-0341.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per cya-
thium: About ten. Filament length: About 7 mm.
Filament color: Close to 19-1656. Anther shape:
Oval. Anther length: About 0.5 mm. Anther color:
Close to 19-1627. Amount of pollen: Abundant.
Pollen color: Close to 13-0858. Pistils: Quantity per
cyathium: One. Pistil length: About 1 cm. Style
length: About 2 mm. Style color: Close to 15-0341.

Stigma shape: Crested. Stigma color: Close to
19-2024. Ovary color: Close to 17-0336. Seeds and
fruits: Seed and fruit production have not been
observed on plants of the new Poinsettia.

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

10 Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new Poinsettia have
been observed to tolerate temperatures ranging from
about 12° C. to about 40° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct Poinsettia plant named ‘Due-
pogranit’ as illustrated and described.

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