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Koot

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

(50) Latin Name: *Calibrachoa X hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **Docalvolne**

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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 *Calibrachoa* plant named
‘Docalvolne’, characterized by its semi-upright to outwardly
spreading, trailing and decumbent plant habit; vigorous
growth habit; freely branching habit; early and freely flow-
ering habit; flowers with light red to light red purple and
light yellow bi-colored petals; and good garden perfor-
mance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Calibrachoa X hybrida*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘DOCALVOLNE’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Calibrachoa* plant, botanically known as *Calibrachoa X*
hybrida and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Docal-
volne’.

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 and early-flowering and vigorous *Calibrachoa*
plants with large attractive 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 X*
hybrida identified as code number AA11-003133-001, not
patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary
selection of *Calibrachoa X hybrida* identified as code num-
ber AA12-003454-005, 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, 2017.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Calibrachoa* plant by
vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse
environment in Rheinberg, Germany since June, 2017 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 ‘Docal-
volne’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Docalvolne’ as a new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant:

1. Semi-upright to outwardly spreading, trailing and
decumbent plant habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.
3. Freely branching habit.
4. Early and freely flowering habit.
5. Flowers with light red to light red purple and light
yellow bi-colored petals.
6. 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 the
following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more compact than
plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* flower earlier than plants
of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have larger flowers 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 the
following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* flower earlier than plants
of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are not as freely
flowering as plants of the male parent selection.

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* can be compared to plants
of *Calibrachoa* sp. ‘Cal Paicoras’, disclosed in U.S. Plant
Pat. No. 19,256. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the
new *Calibrachoa* differ primarily from plants of ‘Cal Paico-
ras’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more compact than plants of 'Cal Paicoras'.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* flower earlier than plants of 'Cal Paicoras'.
3. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have larger flowers than plants of 'Cal Paicoras'.
4. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* and 'Cal Paicoras' differ in flower color as plants of 'Cal Paicoras' have coral and light pink bi-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 'Docalvolne' grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the spring and summer in 22-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, 2007 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. Botanical classification: *Calibrachoa X hybrida* 'Docalvolne'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa X hybrida* identified as code number AA11-003133-001, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa X hybrida* identified as code number AA12-003454-005, 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; close to 158A 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.—Semi-upright to outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent plant habit; freely branching habit with about 13 primary lateral branches each with about 14 secondary lateral

branches developing per plant; pinching enhances branching; dense and full appearance; vigorous growth habit; moderate growth rate.

Plant height, soil level to top of foliar plane.—About 13 cm.

Plant height, soil level to top of floral plane.—About 14 cm.

Plant diameter (spread of plant).—About 65 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 38 cm.

Diameter.—About 3 mm.

Internode length.—About 1.2 cm.

Strength.—Strong.

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

Texture and luster.—Pubescent; semi-glossy.

Color, developing.—Close to 144B; at the internodes, close to 144C.

Color, developed.—Close to 152A; at the internodes, close to 144C.

Leaf description:

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

Length.—About 2.4 cm.

Width.—About 6.4 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 137A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 137B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N137C; venation, close to 147A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137C; venation, close to 137A.

Petioles.—Length: About 2 mm. Diameter: About 1.6 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent; semi-glossy. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 144B.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single salverform flowers arising from leaf axils; freely flowering habit with usually about 250 to 350 flowers developing per plant during the flowering season; flowers face upright to outwardly.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Early flowering habit, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* initiate and develop flowers about six 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 2.6 cm.

Flower depth (height).—About 2.8 cm.

Flower throat diameter.—About 6.6 mm.

Flower tube length.—About 1.4 cm.

Flower tube diameter.—About 2 mm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.9 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Texture and luster: Rippled, pubescent; semi-glossy. Color: Close to 145B.

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 1.2 cm. Petal shape: Roughly spatulate. Petal apex: Rounded. Petal margin: Entire; slightly undulate. 5
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 59D; towards the margins, close to 10D. Petal, when opening, lower surface: Close to 145C. Petal, fully opened, upper surface: Close to 53D; towards the margins, close to 10D; venation, close to 59B; color becoming closer to 58A with development. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 10D; venation, close to 59A; color becoming closer to 58A with development. Throat: Close to 153C; venation, close to 146A. Tube: Close to 153C; venation, close to 200A. 10

Calyx.—Arrangement: Star-shaped calyx with five sepals; sepals fused at the base. Sepal length: About 1.4 cm. Sepal width: About 2.6 mm. Sepal shape: Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent; matte. Color: When developing and fully developed, upper surface: Close to 137B. When developing and fully developed, lower surface: Close to 137C. 15

Peduncles.—Length: About 1.5 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Angle: About 45° from stem axis. Strength: 20

Moderately strong. Texture and luster: Pubescent; semi-glossy. Color: Close to 144B.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity: Five per flower. Filament length: About 8 mm. Filament color: Close to 145A. Anther length: About 0.5 mm. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther color: Close to 153C. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 7A. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 7.4 mm. Style length: About 6.4 mm. Style color: Close to 144C. Stigma diameter: About 0.6 mm. Stigma shape: Ellipsoidal. Stigma color: Close to 144A. Ovary color: Close to 144C. Fruits: Quantity produced per plant: About 200 during the flowering season. Length: About 6 mm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to N167A. Seeds: Quantity per flower: About 40. Length: About 1 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to N200A.

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have been observed to have good garden performance and to tolerate wind, rain, temperatures ranging from about 3° C. to about 28° C. and to be suitable for USDA Hardiness Zone 11.

Pathogen & pest resistance: Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Calibrachoa* plants to date.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant named 'Docalvolne' as illustrated and described.

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