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**(12) United States Plant Patent
Rijk****(10) Patent No.: US PP31,623 P2****(45) Date of Patent: Mar. 31, 2020****(54) DAHLIA PLANT NAMED
'DODAHTEMPREVIOL'****(50) Latin Name: *Dahlia variabilis*
Varietal Denomination: Dodahtempreviol****(71) Applicant: DUMMEN GROUP B.V., De Lier
(NL)****(72) Inventor: Nadine Rijk, De Lier (NL)****(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.: 16/501,237****(22) Filed: Mar. 9, 2019****(51) Int. Cl.**
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A01H 6/14 (2018.01)**(52) U.S. Cl.**
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See application file for complete search history.*Primary Examiner* — Kent L Bell*(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — C. A. Whealy**(57) ABSTRACT**A new and distinct cultivar of *Dahlia* plant named 'Dodahtempreviol', characterized by its upright and uniformly mounding plant habit; relatively small dark greyed green-colored leaves; early and freely flowering habit; medium-sized inflorescences with dark red purple-colored ray florets; and good postproduction longevity.**2 Drawing Sheets****1**Botanical designation: *Dahlia variabilis*.
Cultivar denomination: 'DODAHTEMPREVIOL'.**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Dahlia* plant, botanically known as *Dahlia variabilis* and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Dodahtempreviol'.The new *Dahlia* plant is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Hillegom, The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program is to create new container *Dahlia* plants that have a freely branching and flowering habit, dark-colored leaves, large attractive inflorescences and good postproduction longevity.The new *Dahlia* plant originated from a cross-pollination in Hillegom, The Netherlands of two unidentified proprietary selections of *Dahlia variabilis*, not patented. The new *Dahlia* 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 Hillegom, The Netherlands during the spring of 2012.Asexual reproduction of the new *Dahlia* plant by vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in De Lier, The Netherlands since the spring of 2012 has shown that the unique features of this new *Dahlia* plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**Plants of the new *Dahlia* 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 temperature 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 'Dodahtempreviol'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Dodahtempreviol' as a new and distinct *Dahlia* plant:

1. Upright and uniformly mounding plant habit.
2. Relatively small dark greyed green-colored leaves.
3. Early and freely flowering habit.
4. Medium-sized inflorescences with dark red purple-colored ray florets.
5. Good postproduction longevity.

Compared to plants of the parent selections, plants of the new *Dahlia* differ primarily in growth habit as plants of the new *Dahlia* are more uniformly mounding than plants of the parent selections.Plants of the new *Dahlia* can be compared to plants of *Dahlia* 'Temptation Red', not patented. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Dahlia* differ primarily from plants of 'Temptation Red' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Dahlia* are more freely branching than plants of 'Temptation Red'.
2. Plants of the new *Dahlia* have semi-double type inflorescences whereas plants of 'Temptation Red' have single type inflorescences.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHSThe accompanying photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Dahlia* 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 *Dahlia* plant.

The photograph on the first sheet is a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Dodahtempreviol' grown in a container.

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

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and the following observations and measurements describe plants grown during the late summer and early autumn in 13-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in De Lier, The Netherlands and under environmental conditions and cultural practices which approximate those generally used in commercial potted *Dahlia* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 24° C. to 30° C., night temperatures ranged from 18° C. to 20° C. and light levels averaged 600 watt/m². Plants were ten weeks old when the photographs 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: *Dahlia variabilis* 'Dodahtempreviol'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Unidentified proprietary selection of *Dahlia variabilis*, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unidentified proprietary selection of *Dahlia variabilis*, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By vegetative terminal cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About twelve days at temperatures about 22° C. to 30° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About two weeks at temperatures about 22° C. to 30° C.

Time to produce a rooted plant, summer.—About two weeks at temperatures about 22° C. to 30° C.

Time to produce a rooted plant, winter.—About 2.5 weeks at temperatures about 20° C. to 22° C.

Root description.—Medium in thickness, fibrous; typically whitish grey in color, actual color of the roots is dependent on substrate composition, water quality, fertilizers, substrate temperature and age of roots; tuber development has not been observed on plants of the new *Dahlia*.

Rooting habit.—Moderately freely branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Upright and uniformly mounding plant form; broad inverted triangle; moderately freely basal branching with about two primary lateral branches developing per plant, each primary lateral branch with about two to four secondary branches; inflorescences held above the foliar plane on strong peduncles; bushy and dense habit; moderately vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate.

Plant height, soil level to top of foliar plane.—About 32 cm.

Plant height, soil level to top of floral plane.—About 39 cm.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 20 cm by 28 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 22 cm. Diameter: About 1.4 cm. Internode length: About 2.5 cm. Aspect: Erect to somewhat outwardly spreading. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; semi-glossy. Color: Close to N77A; at the internodes, close to N77A.

Leaf description:

Arrangement.—Opposite; leaves may be single or compound with three or occasionally five leaflets.

Leaf length.—About 14 cm to 18 cm.

Leaf width.—About 24 cm to 27 cm.

Leaflet length.—About 7 cm to 9 cm.

Leaflet width.—About 4 cm to 6 cm.

Leaf and leaflet shape.—Ovate.

Leaf and leaflet apex.—Acute.

Leaf and leaflet base.—Attenuate.

Leaf and leaflet margin.—Serrate to dentate.

Leaf and leaflet venation pattern.—Pinnate.

Leaf and leaflet texture and luster, upper surface.—Sparsely pubescent; slightly rough; slightly glossy.

Leaf and leaflet texture and luster, lower surface.—Sparsely pubescent; slightly rough; matte.

Color.—Developing leaves and leaflets, upper surface: Close to 137A. Developing leaves and leaflets, lower surface: Close to N137C. Fully expanded leaves and leaflets, upper surface: Close to N189A; venation, close to 200A. Fully expanded leaves and leaflets, lower surface: Close to N137C; venation, close to 147B.

Petioles.—Length: About 3.5 cm to 4.5 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; slightly glossy. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to N77A.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance and arrangement.—Semi-double inflorescence form with ray florets forming acropetally on a receptacle; inflorescences positioned above the foliar plane on strong peduncles; inflorescences face mostly upright; freely flowering habit with about 20 to 40 inflorescences developing per plant during the flowering season.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Time to flower.—Plants flower continuously from spring through the autumn in The Netherlands; early flowering habit, plants begin flowering about 50 to 60 days after planting.

Post-production longevity.—Inflorescences maintain good substance for about two weeks on the plant; inflorescences persistent.

Inflorescence buds.—Height: About 1.9 cm. Diameter: About 1.5 cm. Shape: Globular, flattened. Texture and luster: Smooth; semi-glossy. Color: Close to 144B.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 5 cm to 8 cm. Depth (height): About 7 cm to 14 cm. Disc diameter: About 1.5 cm. Receptacle height: About 4 mm. Receptacle diameter: About 2 cm. Receptacle color: Close to 144A.

Ray florets.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 50 to 60 arranged in about seven whorls. Length: About 3.5 cm. Width: About 1.4 cm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Obtuse. Base: Cuneate. Margin: Entire. Aspect: Initially upright to roughly perpendicular to the peduncle; somewhat concave. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; matte. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 59A; venation, close to 59A; color becoming closer to between N77A and 59A with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 64A; venation, close to 64A; color

becoming closer to 64B with development. Disc florets: Quantity per inflorescence: About 10 to 20 arranged in about three whorls. Length: About 8 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Shape: Tubular, elongated; apices obtuse. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; matte. Color, when opening and fully opened: Close to 1B.

Phyllaries.—Quantity per inflorescence: About six arranged in a single whorl. Length: About 1.2 cm. Width: About 5 mm. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Acute. Base: Cuneate. Margin: Entire. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; matte. Color, upper surface: Close to 137A; venation, close to 137A. Color, lower surface: Close to 138A; venation, close to 138A.

Peduncles.—Length, terminal peduncle: About 4 cm to 10 cm. Diameter, terminal peduncle: About 6 mm. Aspect: Mostly erect. Strength: Strong. Texture and luster: Smooth, glabrous; semi-glossy. Color: Close to 144A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Quantity per floret: One. Filament

length: About 4 mm. Filament color: Close to 17A. Anther shape: Narrowly elliptic. Anther size: About 9 mm by 1.5 mm. Anther color: Close to 6A. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 17B. Gynoecium: Present on disc florets only. Quantity per floret: One. Style length: About 3 mm. Style color: Close to 2A. Stigma diameter: About 3 mm. Stigma color: Close to 7A. Ovary color: Close to 145C. Seeds: To date, seed development has not been observed on plants of the new *Dahlia*.

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

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Dahlia* tolerate high temperatures about 35° C. and short periods of low temperatures about 5° to 10° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Dahlia* plant named 'Dodahtempriol' as illustrated and described.

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