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

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

(50) Latin Name: *Calibrachoa parviflora*  
Varietal Denomination: **Docalhure**

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**  
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(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
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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  
‘Docalhure’, characterized by its outwardly spreading, trail-  
ing and decumbent plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely  
branching habit; early and freely flowering habit; large  
flowers with red-colored petals with deep purplish red-  
colored centers and greenish yellow-colored throats; and  
good garden performance.

**2 Drawing Sheets**

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Botanical designation: *Calibrachoa parviflora*.  
Cultivar denomination: ‘DOCALHURE’.

STATEMENT REGARDING PRIOR  
DISCLOSURES BY THE INVENTOR AND  
APPLICANT

The Inventor and Applicant assert that no sales, publica-  
tions or advertisements relating to sales, offers for sale or  
public distribution occurred more than one year prior to the  
effective filing date of this application. Any information  
about the claimed plant would have been obtained from a  
direct or indirect disclosure from the Inventor and/or the  
Applicant. Inventor and Applicant claim a prior art exemp-  
tion under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(1) for disclosure and/or sales  
prior to the filing date but less than one year prior to the  
effective filing date.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar  
of *Calibrachoa* plant, botanically known as *Calibrachoa*  
*parviflora* and hereinafter referred to by the name  
‘Docalhure’.

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 freely branching and early-flowering *Calibrachoa*  
plants with numerous large and attractive flowers.

The new *Calibrachoa* plant originated from a cross-  
pollination made by the Inventor in July, 2017 in Rheinberg,  
Germany of a proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa parvi-  
flora* identified as code number AA16-079056-004, not  
patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary  
selection of *Calibrachoa parviflora* identified as code num-  
ber AA16-101068-001, 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

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within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a  
controlled greenhouse environment in Rheinberg, Germany  
in May, 2019.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Calibrachoa* plant by  
vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse  
environment in Rheinberg, Germany since June, 2019 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  
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  
‘Docalhure’. These characteristics in combination distin-  
guish ‘Docalhure’ as a new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant:

1. Outwardly spreading, trailing and decumbent plant  
habit.
2. Vigorous growth habit.
3. Freely branching habit.
4. Early and freely flowering habit.
5. Large flowers with red-colored petals with deep pur-  
plish red-colored centers and greenish yellow-colored  
throats.
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  
flower color as plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have red-  
colored petals with deep purplish red-colored centers and  
greenish yellow-colored throats whereas plants of the female  
parent selection have dark red-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 new *Calibrachoa* have red-colored petals with deep purplish red-colored centers and greenish yellow-colored throats whereas plants of the male parent selection have red-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* can be compared to plants of *Calibrachoa* sp. 'USCAL08501', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 24,503. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* differ primarily from plants of 'USCAL08501' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more compact than and not as vigorous as plants of 'USCAL08501'.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more freely flowering than plants of 'USCAL08501'.
3. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* differ primarily from plants of 'USCAL08501' in flower color as plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have red-colored petals with deep purplish red-colored centers and greenish yellow-colored throats whereas plants of 'USCAL08501' have dark red-colored flowers with large dark purple-colored centers and venation and yellow green-colored throats.

#### 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 (FIG. 1 of 2) is a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Docalhure' grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet (FIG. 2 of 2) is a close-up view of typical flowers of 'Docalhure'.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs 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 twelve weeks old when the photographs and description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, Fifth Edition, 2007, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Calibrachoa parviflora* 'Docalhure'.

Parentage:

*Female, or seed, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa parviflora* identified as code number AA16-079056-004, not patented.

*Male, or pollen, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa parviflora* identified as code number AA16-101068-001, 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; 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.*—Outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent plant habit; freely branching habit with about six primary lateral branches each with about seven 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 20 cm.

*Plant height, soil level to top of floral plane.*—About 20 cm.

*Plant diameter (spread of plant).*—About 45 cm.

Lateral branch description:

*Length.*—About 28 cm.

*Diameter.*—About 4 mm.

*Internode length.*—About 1.7 cm.

*Strength.*—Strong.

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

*Texture and luster.*—Pubescent; glossy.

*Color, developing.*—Close to 144C.

*Color, developed.*—Close to 144B.

Leaf description:

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

*Length.*—About 2.25 cm.

*Width.*—About 7.5 mm.

*Shape.*—Oblanceolate.

*Apex.*—Rounded.

*Base.*—Attenuate.

*Margin.*—Entire.

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

*Venation pattern.*—Pinnate; arcuate.

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

*Petioles.*—Length: About 2.2 mm. Diameter: About 1.1 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent; matte. 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 270 flowers and flower buds 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 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 buds.*—Length: About 1.7 cm. Diameter: About 3.5 mm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Texture and luster: Rippled; semi-glossy. Color: Distally, close to 79C and proximally, close to 145B.

*Flower diameter.*—About 2.8 cm.

*Flower depth (height).*—About 2.3 cm.

*Flower throat diameter.*—About 6.5 mm.

*Flower tube length.*—About 1.4 cm.

*Flower tube diameter.*—About 1 mm.

*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 1.3 cm. Petal shape: Roughly spatulate. Petal apex: Rounded. Petal margin: Entire; slightly undulate. 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: Distally, close to 46A and proximally, close to 59A. Petal, when opening, lower surface: Close to 60B. Petal, fully opened, upper surface: Distally, close to 53B and proximally, close to 59B; venation, close to 59A; colors becoming closer to 187B with development. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 53B; venation, close to 59A; color becoming closer to 187C with development. Throat: Close to 153C; venation, close to 59B. Tube: Close to 153D; venation, close to 59C.

*Calyx.*—Arrangement: Star-shaped calyx with five sepals; sepals fused at the base. Sepal length: About 8.5 mm. Sepal width: About 1.9 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 143A. When developing and fully developed, lower surface: Close to 143B.

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

*Reproductive organs.*—Stamens: Quantity: Five per flower. Filament length: About 7.5 mm. Filament color: Close to 145C. Anther length: About 0.7 mm. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther color: Close to 10A. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 13B. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 9 mm. Style length: About 8 mm. Style color: Close to 149C. Stigma diameter: About 1 mm. Stigma shape: Ellipsoidal. Stigma color: Close to 144B. Ovary color: Close to 149B. Fruits: Quantity produced per plant: About 200 per plant. Length: About 5 mm. Diameter: About 3.5 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 199C. Seeds: Quantity per flower: About 30. Length: About 1 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 200A.

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have been observed to have good garden performance and to tolerate wind, rain, temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to about 40° C. and to be suitable for USDA Hardiness Zone 11.

Pathogen & pest resistance: To date, 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 'Docalhure' as illustrated and described.

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FIG. 1

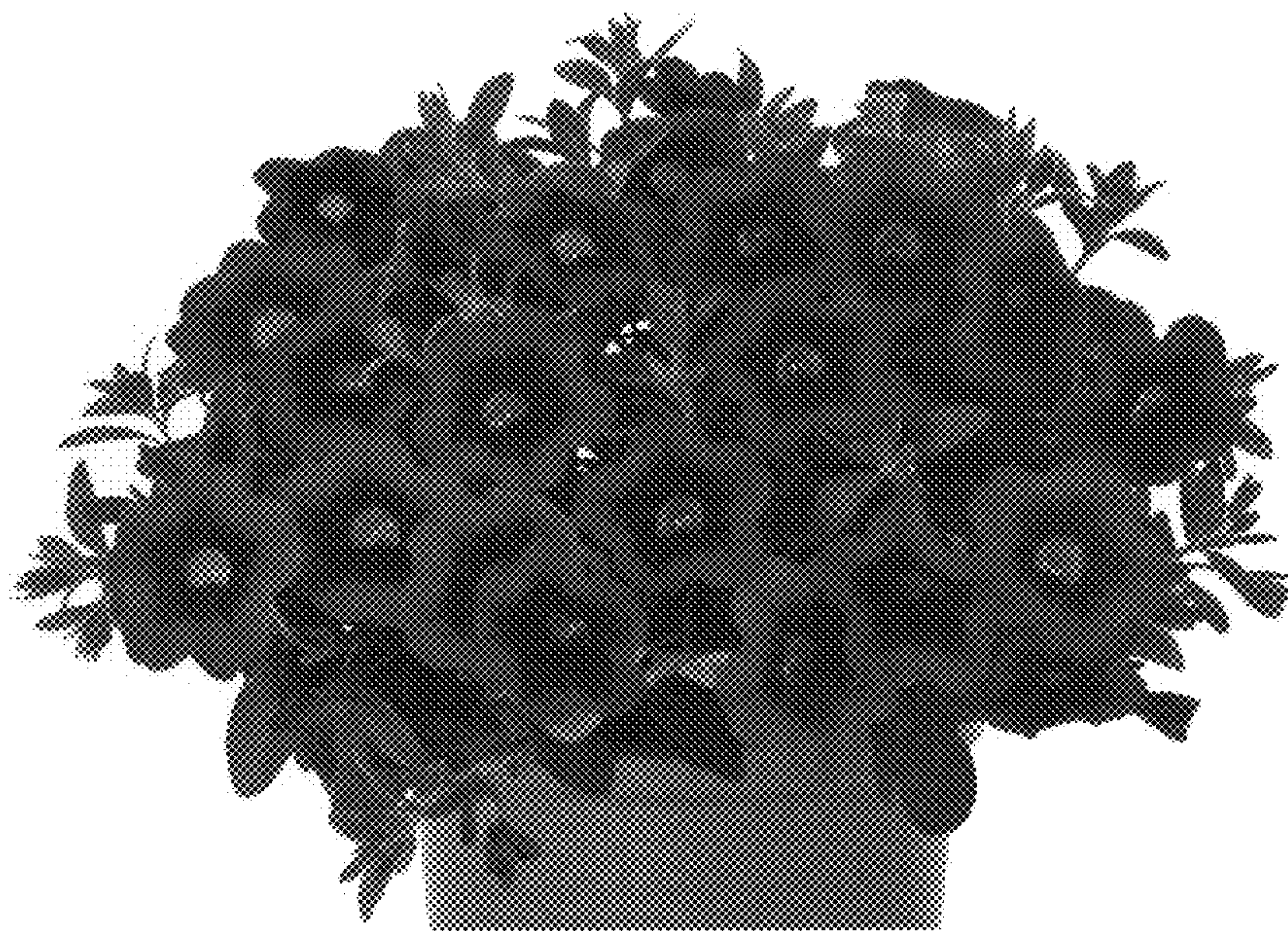




FIG. 2

