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

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(54) **CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED**
'DOCALTITOR50'

CPC ... A01H 5/02; A01H 5/00; A01H 5/12; A01H
6/82; A01H 6/821
See application file for complete search history.

(50) Latin Name: *Calibrachoa parviflora*
Varietal Denomination: **Docaltitor50**

(56) **References Cited**

(71) Applicant: **DUMMEN GROUP B.V.**, De Lier
(NL)

PUBLICATIONS

(72) Inventor: **Arjan Koot**, Oeffelt (NL)

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(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.

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — June Hwu

(21) Appl. No.: **17/238,003**

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — C. Anne Whealy

(22) Filed: **Apr. 22, 2021**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/02 (2018.01)
A01H 6/82 (2018.01)

A new and distinct cultivar of *Calibrachoa* plant named
'Docaltitor50', characterized by its outwardly spreading,
trailing and decumbent plant habit; vigorous growth habit;
freely branching habit; early and freely flowering habit;
large flowers with purplish red-colored petals with dark
red-colored centers and venation and vivid yellow-colored
throats and central star; and good garden performance.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./413**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC **Plt./413**

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Calibrachoa parviflora*.
Cultivar denomination: 'DOCALTITOR50'.

and/or sales prior to the filing date but less than one year
prior to the effective filing date.

CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED
APPLICATIONS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Title: *Calibrachoa* Plant Named 'DOCALTITOGRA'
Inventor: Arjan Koot
Applicant: Dümmen Group B.V.
Filed: Concurrently with the instant application; Ser. No.
17/237,997.

STATEMENT REGARDING PRIOR
DISCLOSURES BY INVENTOR &
APPLICANT/ASSIGNEE

An European Community Plant Breeder's Rights appli-
cation for the instant plant was filed by the Applicant/
Assignee, Dümmen Group B.V. of De Lier, The Netherlands
on Aug. 19, 2020, application number 2020/1945. Foreign
priority is not claimed to this application.

The Inventor and Applicant/Assignee assert that no pub-
lications nor 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 Appli-
cant/Assignee. Inventor and Applicant/Assignee claim a
prior art exception under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(1) for disclosure

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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
'Docaltitor50'.

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, 2019 in Rheinberg,
Germany of a proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa parvi-
flora* identified as code number AA17-089063-001, not
patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary
selection of *Calibrachoa parviflora* identified as code num-
ber AA17-088072-001, 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, 2020.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Calibrachoa* plant by
vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse
environment in Rheinberg, Germany since June, 2020 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 temperature 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 'Docaltitor50'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Docaltitor50' 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 purplish red-colored petals with dark red-colored centers and venation and vivid yellow-colored throats and central star.
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 flowers of plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are purplish red in color whereas flowers of plants of the female parent selection are light pink in color. In addition, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more vigorous 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 flower color as flowers of plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are lighter purplish red in color than flowers of plants of the male parent selection.

The new *Calibrachoa* can be compared to plants of *Calibrachoa parviflora* 'Docalitogra', disclosed in a U.S. Plant Patent application filed concurrently. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* differ primarily from plants of 'Docalitogra' in flower color as flowers of plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are purplish red in color whereas flowers of plants of 'Docalitogra' are purple in color.

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 freely branching than plants of 'USCAL91001'.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have longer and narrower leaves than plants of 'USCAL91001'.
3. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have larger flowers than plants of 'USCAL91001'.

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 'Docaltitor50' grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the spring and early 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. Plants were twelve weeks old when the photograph was taken and 25 weeks old when the description was 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* 'Docaltitor50'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa parviflora* identified as code number AA17-089063-001, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa parviflora* identified as code number AA17-088072-001, 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 five primary lateral branches each with about six secondary lateral branches developing per plant; pinching enhances branching; dense and full appearance; vigorous growth habit and moderate growth rate.

Plant height, soil level to top of foliar plane.—About 21 cm.

Plant height, soil level to top of floral plane.—About 21.5 cm.

Plant diameter (spread of plant).—About 66 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 28 cm.

Diameter.—About 5 mm.

Internode length.—About 1.1 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 152D; at the internodes, close to 144B. 5

Leaf description:

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

Length.—About 2.7 cm. 10

Width.—About 8.2 mm.

Shape.—Oblanceolate.

Apex.—Rounded.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Entire. 15

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

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; arcuate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to N137A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 137B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N137A; venation, close to 144A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137C; venation, close to 144B. 20

Petioles.—Length: About 4 mm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent; matte. Color, upper surface: Close to 144A. Color, lower surface: Close to 144B. 25

Flower description: 30

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single salverform flowers arising from leaf axils; freely flowering habit with usually about 268 flowers and flower buds per plant; flowers face mostly upright to outwardly.

Fragrance.—None detected. 35

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. 40

Flower longevity.—Individual flowers last about seven to ten days on the plant; flowers not persistent.

Flower buds.—Length: About 2.7 cm. Diameter: About 3.8 mm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Texture and luster: Rippled; semi-glossy. Color: Close to 68B. 45

Flower diameter.—About 3.9 cm by 4.2 cm.

Flower depth (height).—About 2.6 cm.

Flower throat diameter.—About 6.7 mm

Flower tube length.—About 1.9 cm.

Flower tube diameter.—About 7 mm 50

Corolla.—Arrangement: Five petals fused at the base and opening into a flared trumpet. Petal length from throat: About 2.6 cm. Petal lobe width: About 2.2 cm. Petal shape: Roughly spatulate. Petal apex: Rounded. Petal margin: Entire; slightly undulate. 55

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 N57B; towards the throat, close to 60A. Petal, when opening, lower surface: Close to N57C. Petal, fully opened, upper surface: Close to 67B; towards the throat, close to 60A; venation, close to 60A; with development, colors becoming closer to 73A and towards the throat, close to 60A. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 67D; venation, close to 59A; color becoming closer to 73B with development. Throat: Close to 17B; star, close to 17B; venation, close to 17B and 60A. Tube: Close to 17C; venation, close to 59A.

Calyx.—Arrangement: Star-shaped calyx with five sepals; sepals fused at the base. Sepal length: About 1.4 cm. Sepal width: About 3 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 opened, upper surface: Close to 137A. When developing and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 137B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 1.3 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 1 cm. Filament color: Close to N144D. Anther length: About 1 mm. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther color: Close to 12B. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 12A. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 1 cm. Style length: About 9 mm. Style color: Close to 144C. Stigma diameter: About 0.7 mm. Stigma shape: Ellipsoidal. Stigma color: Close to 144A. Ovary color: Close to 144C. Fruits: Quantity produced per plant: About 250 per plant. Length: About 5.6 mm. Diameter: About 3.6 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to N199B. Seeds: Quantity per flower: About 23. Length: About 1 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 200B.

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 ‘Docaltitor50’ as illustrated and described.

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