



US00PP13552P2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP13,552 P2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Feb. 11, 2003**

(54) **PETUNIA PLANT NAMED**  
**‘DUESURBLUVEIN’**

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

(75) Inventor: **Marga Dümmen**, Rheinberg (DE)

UPOV-ROM GTITM Computer Database, 2002/03, GTI  
Jouve Retrieval Software, citation for Duesurbluvein.\*

(73) Assignee: **Dümmen Jungpflanzen GbR**,  
Rheinberg (DE)

\* cited by examiner

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

*Primary Examiner*—Bruce R. Campell

*Assistant Examiner*—Susan B. McCormick

(21) Appl. No.: **09/996,385**

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

(22) Filed: **Nov. 30, 2001**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.**<sup>7</sup> ..... **A01H 5/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **Plt./356**

(58) **Field of Search** ..... **Plt./356**

A new and distinct cultivar of Petunia plant named  
‘Duesurbluvein’, characterized by its upright and outwardly  
spreading plant habit; freely basal branching; single flowers  
that are white in color with purple throat and venation.

(56) **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

PP9,322 P \* 10/1995 Tachibana et al. .... Plt./356

**1 Drawing Sheet**

**1**

**BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION/CULTIVAR**  
**DESIGNATION**

*Petunia×hybrida* cultivar Duesurbluvein.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct culti-  
var of Petunia plant, botanically known as *Petunia×hybrida*,  
and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name Duesurblu-  
vein.

The new Petunia 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  
Petunias with attractive flower colors.

The new Petunia originated from a cross made by the  
Inventor of a proprietary Petunia selection identified as code  
number 94-211, not patented, as the female, or seed parent,  
with a proprietary Petunia selection identified as code num-  
ber S-2-22, not patented, as the male, or pollen parent. The  
new Petunia was selected as a single plant from the resulting  
progeny by the Inventor in Rheinberg, Germany, on the basis  
of its attractive flower color.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by terminal  
vegetative cuttings taken in Rheinberg, Germany has shown  
that the unique features of this new Petunia are stable and  
reproduced true to type in successive generations.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Plants of the cultivar Duesurbluvein have not been  
observed under all possible environmental conditions. The  
phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environ-  
ment 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 ‘Duesur-

**2**

bluvein’. These characteristics in combination distinguish  
‘Duesurbluvein’ as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Upright and outwardly spreading plant habit.

2. Freely basal branching.

3. Single flowers that are white in color with purple throat  
and venation.

Compared to plants of the female parent, the selection  
94-211, plants of the new Petunia are more freely flowering,  
but have smaller flowers. In addition, plants of the new  
Petunia and the female parent differ in flower color as plants  
of the female flower have purple-colored petals. Compared  
to plants of the male parent, the selection S-2-22, plants of  
the new Petunia are more compact and have larger leaves  
and flowers. Compared to plants of the cultivar  
Duesurcream, U.S. Plant Patent application filed  
concurrently, plants of the new Petunia are more compact,  
have shorter internodes, shorter leaves, and have flower  
petals with more pronounced purple-colored venation on the  
upper surface.

Plants of the new Petunia are similar to plants of the  
cultivar Surfinia Blue Vein, not patented, in flower color.  
However, in side-by-side comparisons conducted in  
Rheinberg, Germany, plants of the new Petunia differed  
from plants of the cultivar Surfinia Blue Vein in the follow-  
ing characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Petunia were more compact and had  
shorter lateral branches than plants of the cultivar Surfinia  
Blue Vein.

2. Plants of the new Petunia had larger leaves than plants  
of the cultivar Surfinia Blue Vein.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH**

The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the  
overall appearance of the new cultivar, 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 Petunia.

The photograph comprises a top perspective view of typical flowers, leaves and stems of 'Duesurbluvein'.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The cultivar Duesurbluvein has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature, light intensity and daylength without, however, any variance in genotype.

The aforementioned photographs, following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Rheinberg, Germany, under commercial practice in a glass-covered greenhouse. Plants were about 16 weeks from cuttings and were grown in containers. During the production of the plants, day and night temperatures averaged 18° C. and light levels were about 4,500 lux.

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, edition 1995, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Petunia*×*hybrida* cultivar Duesurbluvein.

Parentage:

*Female parent*.—Proprietary *Petunia*×*hybrida* selection identified as code number 94-211, not patented.

*Male parent*.—Proprietary *Petunia*×*hybrida* selection identified as code number S-2-22, not patented.

Propagation:

*Type cutting*.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

*Time to initiate roots*.—Summer: About 7 days at 20° C. Winter: About 10 days at 20° C.

*Time to develop roots*.—Summer: About 21 days at 20° C. Winter: About 28 days at 20° C.

*Root description*.—Fine, fibrous, white in color.

*Rooting habit*.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

*Form*.—Annual flowering plant; indeterminate; upright and outwardly spreading; eventually cascading. Freely basal branching with about seven lateral branches per plant.

*Usage*.—Appropriate for hanging baskets, window boxes, patio containers and landscape applications.

*Plant height*.—About 25 cm.

*Plant diameter*.—About 24 cm.

*Lateral branches*.—Length: About 21 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Internode length: About 1.6 cm. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 144B.

*Foliage description*.—Arrangement: Before flowering, alternate; after flowering, opposite; simple. Quantity per lateral branch: About 13. Length: About 5.3 cm. Width: About 3.1 cm. Shape: Ovate to elliptic. Apex: Broadly acute to obtuse. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Texture: Pubescent; leathery. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Color: Young and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: 137A. Young and fully

expanded foliage, lower surface: 137C. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: 144B. Petiole length: About 5 mm. Petiole diameter: About 2.5 mm. Petiole color: 144B.

Flower description:

*Flower type and habit*.—Single salverform flowers; flowers face mostly upward or outward; axillary; about three to four flowers and flower buds per lateral branch.

*Natural flowering season*.—Long day responsive; spring until frost in the autumn; flowering continuous. Plants start flowering about nine weeks after planting.

*Flower longevity on the plant*.—About 4 days; flowers persistent.

*Fragrance*.—None detected.

*Flower size*.—Diameter: About 6.5 cm. Tube length: About 3 cm. Throat diameter, distal end: About 1 cm. Tube diameter, proximal end: About 3 mm.

*Flower buds*.—Length: About 4 cm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Color: 144B.

*Corolla*.—Quantity/arrangement: Five fused petals; funnelform. Petal length from throat: About 2.8 cm. Petal width: About 2.5 cm. Petal shape: Roughly spatulate. Petal apex: Rounded; slightly ruffled. Petal margin: Entire; slightly ruffled. Petal texture: Smooth, velvety. Petal color: Upper and lower surfaces, when opening: 155C. Upper surface, fully opened: 155C; color becoming light purple, 76D, with subsequent development. Lower surface, fully opened: 85D. Flower throat (inside): 83A. Flower tube (outside): 83A. Venation, upper and lower petal surfaces: 83A. Venation, throat: 83A. Venation, tube: 83A.

*Sepals*.—Arrangement/Appearance: Single whorl of five sepals fused at base, star-shaped. Length: About 1 cm. Width: About 2.5 mm. Shape: Strap-like; elongate. Apex: Rounded. Margin: Entire. Texture, both surfaces: Pubescent. Color: Upper surface: 137A. Lower surface: 137C.

*Peduncles*.—Length: About 2.5 cm. Width: About 1.5 mm. Angle: Erect to slightly bent. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 144B.

*Reproductive organs*.—Stamens: Quantity per flower: About five. Anther shape: Ovoid. Anther length: About 3 mm. Anther color: 92B. Pollen amount: Abundant. Pollen color: 119A. Pistils: Quantity per flower: One. Pistil length: About 2.5 cm. Style length: About 1.8 cm. Style color: 144C. Stigma shape: Rounded. Stigma color: 136B. Ovary color: 144B.

*Seed/fruit*.—Seed nor fruit production has not been observed to date.

Disease/pest resistance: Plants of the new Petunia have not been noted to be resistant to pathogens or pests common to Petunia.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Petunia plant named 'Duesurbluvein', as illustrated and described.

\* \* \* \* \*

