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

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- (54) **CALIBRACHOA PLANT NAMED ‘DUECALHULAPP’**
- (50) Latin Name: *Calibrachoa* sp.
Varietal Denomination: **Duecalhulapp**
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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 43 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: **14/999,899**
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- (51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/02 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./413**
- (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 ‘Duecalhulapp’, characterized by its outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent plant habit; vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; early and freely flowering habit; large light pink and red purple bi-colored flowers; and good garden performance.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Calibrachoa* sp.
Cultivar denomination: ‘Duecalhulapp’.

CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED APPLICATIONS

Title: *Calibrachoa* Plant Named ‘DUECALHULPAPI’
Applicant: Arjan Koot
Filed: Concurrently with this application

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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

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 uniform *Calibrachoa* plants with large and uniquely 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* sp. identified as code number AA10-005524-003, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number AA12-003752-002, 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, 2015.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Calibrachoa* plant by vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in Rheinberg, Germany since July, 2015 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

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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.

5 The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Duecalhulapp’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Duecalhulapp’ as a new and distinct *Calibrachoa* plant:

- 10 1. Outwardly spreading to trailing and decumbent plant habit.
- 2. Vigorous growth habit.
- 3. Freely branching habit.
- 4. Early and freely flowering habit.
- 15 5. Large light pink and red purple bi-colored flowers.
- 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 female parent selection have pink-colored flowers. In addition, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* flower earlier than plants of the female parent selection.

20 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 male parent selection have pink-colored flowers. In addition, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more compact and flower earlier than plants of the male parent selection.

25 The new *Calibrachoa* can be compared to plants of *Calibrachoa* sp. ‘Duecalhulpapi’, disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 14/999,898. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* differ primarily from plants of ‘Duecalhulpapi’ in flower color as plants of ‘Duecalhulpapi’ have darker pink-colored flowers. In addition, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have thinner lateral branches and shorter leaves than plants of ‘Duecalhulpapi’.

Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* can also be compared to plants of *Calibrachoa* sp. 'Duealroywi', not patented. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* differ primarily from plants of 'Duealroywi' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* have smaller leaves than plants of 'Duealroywi'.
2. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* are more freely flowering than plants of 'Duealroywi'.
3. Plants of the new *Calibrachoa* and 'Duealroywi' differ in flower color as plants of 'Duealroywi' have white-colored flowers with purple violet-colored venation.

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 is a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Duecallulapp' grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet is a close-up view of a typical flowering plant of 'Duecallulapp'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the summer in 12-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 photographs and description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Calibrachoa* sp. 'Duecallulapp'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number AA10-005524-003, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Calibrachoa* sp. identified as code number AA12-003752-002, 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; typically white 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 twelve primary lateral branches developing per plant; pinching enhances branching; dense and full appearance; vigorous growth habit; moderate growth rate.

Plant height.—About 29 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 75 cm.

Lateral branch description:

Length.—About 40 cm.

Diameter.—About 1.5 mm to 3.5 mm.

Internode length.—About 2 cm.

Strength.—Strong.

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

Texture.—Pubescent.

Color.—Close to 148A and 144B.

Leaf description:

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

Length.—About 1.8 cm.

Width.—About 8 mm.

Shape.—Oblanceolate.

Apex.—Rounded.

Base.—Cuneate.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Pubescent.

Luster, upper and lower surfaces.—Matte.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate; arcuate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 137C. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 143C. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137C; venation, close to 145B. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137D; venation, close to 145B.

Petioles.—Length: About 1.6 mm. Diameter: About 1.1 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 144C. Color, lower surface: Close to 145B.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and habit.—Single salverform flowers arising from leaf axils; freely flowering habit with usually about 130 to 150 flowers per plant; flowers face upright or outwardly.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Early flowering habit, plants of the new *Calibrachoa* initiate and develop flowers about four to five 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 2.9 cm.

Flower length (height).—About 2.9 cm.

Flower throat diameter.—About 7.6 mm.

Flower tube length.—About 1.7 cm.

Flower tube diameter, base.—About 2.2 mm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.8 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 62D and 2C.

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 1.6 cm. Petal shape: Roughly spatulate. Petal apex:

Rounded. Petal margin: Entire. Petal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Throat texture: Smooth, glabrous. Tube texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Petal, when opening, upper surface: Close to 62C; towards the throat, close to 61A. Petal, when opening, lower surface: Close to 69B Petal, fully opened, upper surface: Close to 69B; towards the throat, close to 71B; venation, close to 199A; colors becoming closer to 69D and 74A with development. Petal, fully opened, lower surface: Close to 69B; venation, close to 183D. Throat: Close to 12A; venation, close to 143B. Tube: Close to 154C; venation, close to 154C.

Calyx.—Arrangement: Star-shaped calyx with five sepals; sepals fused at the base. Sepal length: About 1.2 cm. Sepal width: About 2.4 mm. Sepal shape: Lanceolate. Sepal apex: Acute. Sepal margin: Entire. Sepal texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Sepal luster, upper and lower surfaces: Matte. Color, upper surface: Close to 137B. Color, lower surface: Close to 137D.

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

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity: Six per flower. Filament length: About 9 mm. Filament color: Close to 150C. Anther shape: Ellipsoidal. Anther length: About 0.8 mm. Anther color: Close to 13A. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 12B. Pistils: Quantity: One per flower. Pistil length: About 7.7 mm. Style length: About 6.7 mm. Style color: Close to 149B. Stigma shape: Ellipsoidal. Stigma color: Close to 149A. Ovary color: Close to 149B. Seeds and fruits: Seed and fruit development have not been observed on plants of the new *Calibrachoa*.

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

Pathogen & pest resistance: 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 'Duecal-hulapp' as illustrated and described.

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