



US00PP14951P2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP14,951 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 29, 2004**

(54) **BEGONIA PLANT NAMED ‘CELINA’**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./347**

(50) Latin Name: *Begonia*×*hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **Celina**

(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./347**

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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.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Begonia plant named ‘Celina’,
characterized by its compact, upright and rounded plant
habit, double flowers that are light orange in color and held
above and beyond the foliage; and excellent postproduction
longevity.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/637,060**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 7, 2003**

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A01H 5/00**

1 Drawing Sheet

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2

Botanical classification/cultivar designation:
Begonia×*hybrida* cultivar Celina.

color as plants of the cultivar Janina have pink and yellow-
colored flowers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct culti-
var of Begonia plant, botanically known as
Begonia×*hiemalis*, commercially known as Elatior Begonia,
and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Celina’.

5 The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the
overall appearance of the new Begonia, showing the colors
as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored
reproductions of this type. Colors in the photographs may
10 differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed
botanical description which accurately describe the colors of
the new Begonia.

The new Begonia was discovered by the Inventor in a
controlled environment in Gönnebek, Germany, in 2001, as
a naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of
Begonia×*hiemalis* ‘Janina’, disclosed in a U.S. Plant patent
application Ser. No. 10/637,066) filed concurrently. The new
Begonia was observed as a single flowering plant within a
population of flowering plants of the cultivar Janina. The
selection of this plant was based on its unique flower
coloration.

15 The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a side
perspective view of a typical flowering plant of ‘Celina’.

Asexual reproduction of the new Begonia by cuttings
taken in a controlled environment in Gönnebek, Germany,
since 2001 has shown that the unique features of this new
Begonia are stable and reproduced true to type in successive
generations.

20 The photograph at the bottom of the sheet is a close-up
view of typical flowers and leaves of ‘Celina’.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

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

25 In the following description, color references are made to
The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition,
except where general terms of ordinary dictionary signifi-
cance are used. The aforementioned photographs and fol-
lowing observations and measurements describe plants
grown in Gönnebek, Germany, under commercial practice
during the summer in a glass-covered greenhouse. During
the production of the plants, day temperatures were about
20° C., night temperatures were about 19° C., and light
30 levels were about 3,000 kilolux. After planting rooted cut-
tings into 12-cm containers, one week of long nyctoperiods
of 16 hours was given followed by short nyctoperiods of
eight hours until flowering. Plants were about three months
old when the photographs and description were taken.
Measurements and numerical values represent averages for
35 typical flowering plants.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Celina’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Celina’ as
a new and distinct Begonia cultivar:

1. Compact, upright and rounded plant habit.
2. Freely branching growth habit.
3. Double flowers that are light orange in color and held
above and beyond the foliage.
4. Excellent postproduction longevity.

Plants of the new Begonia are most similar to plants of the
parent cultivar Janina; however plants of the new Begonia
differ from plants of the cultivar Janina primarily in flower

Botanical classification: *Begonia*×*hiemalis* cultivar Celina.
Commercial classification: Elatior Begonia.
Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of
40 *Begonia*×*hiemalis* cultivar Janina, disclosed in a U.S.
Plant patent application filed concurrently.
Propagation:
Type.—Cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About 21 days at temperatures of 20° C.

Time to develop roots.—About 35 days at temperatures of 20° C.

Root description.—Fibrous, well-branched, dense. Plants of the new Begonia have not been observed to form tubers.

Plant description:

Plant form.—Compact, upright and rounded plant habit; mounded inverted triangle; freely branching with good stem and stem base strength. Flowers are double and abundant.

Growth habit.—Moderate growth rate, vigorous. Suitable for 11 to 15-cm containers. Vegetative shoots are formed at basal nodes and flowering shoots are formed at upper nodes.

Plant height.—About 25 to 30 cm.

Plant width.—About 35 cm.

Leaves.—Arrangement: Simple, alternate. Developing leaves, length: About 9 to 11 cm. Developing leaves, width: About 6 to 8 cm. Fully expanded leaves, length: About 13 to 16 cm. Fully expanded leaves, width: About 10 to 12 cm. Shape: Asymmetrical, more or less reniform. Apex: Acuminate. Base: Cordate. Margin: Doubly serrate. Texture: Glabrous. Venation pattern: Palmate. Color: Developing and fully expanded leaves, upper surface: 147A. Developing and fully expanded leaves, lower surface: 148D overlain with 182A. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: 146C. Petiole length: About 4 to 6 cm. Petiole texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Petiole color, upper and lower surfaces: 146D.

Flower description:

Flowering habit.—Double flowers with numerous tepals arranged in axillary cymes. Usually three to six flowers per cyme. Many cymes in flower simultaneously. Flowers positioned above and beyond the foliage.

Natural flowering season.—Plants will flower year around regardless of nyctoperiod, however plants flower earlier and more abundantly from mid-

February until November in the Northern Hemisphere. Flowering continuous.

Postproduction longevity.—Plants will maintain good flower and leaf substance for about 90 days in an interior environment.

Flowers.—Shape: Rounded. Diameter: About 4 to 5.5 cm. Depth (height): About 1.5 cm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 1.2 to to 1.4 cm. Diameter: About 0.8 to 1.1 cm. Color: 51B to 51C.

Tepals.—Arrangement: Rosette. Quantity per flower: Usually about 30 per flower. Shape: Obovate. Apex: Rounded. Margin: Mostly entire to slightly crenate. Size, outer tepals: Length: About 2.8 to 3 cm. Width: About 2.8 to 3 cm. Size, inner tepals: Length: About 1.2 to 1.4 cm. Width: About 1 to 1.2 cm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: 23A. Fully opened, upper surface: 31D to 29B. Fully opened, lower surface: 38D.

Flower bracts.—Arrangement: Two, opposite. Shape: Cordate. Apex: Acute. Margin: Slightly serrate. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper and lower surfaces: 144B.

Peduncles.—Angle: Erect. Length: About 4 to 5 cm. Texture: Slightly pubescent. Color: 144B.

Pedicels.—Angle: Slightly bent. Length: About 2 to 3 cm. Texture: Glabrous. Color: Close to 145C.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: None observed. Pistils: None observed.

Seed/fruit.—Seed and fruit production has not been observed as reproductive organs are not formed.

Disease/pest resistance: Plants of the new Begonia have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to Begonias.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new Begonia have been observed to tolerate temperatures from 14 to 35° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Begonia plant named 'Celina', as illustrated and described.

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