



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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP19,300 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 7, 2008**

(54) **CELOSIA PLANT NAMED ‘ZANCELPI’**

(56) **References Cited**

(50) Latin Name: *Celosia argentea*
Varietal Denomination: **Zancelpi**

PUBLICATIONS

(75) Inventor: **Martinus Petrus Beers**, Hoofddorp (NL)

Upov-rom Plant Variety Database 2007/06 GTI Jouve Retrieval Software, Citation for *Celosia* ‘Zancelpi’ one page.*

(73) Assignee: **Chrysanthemum Breeders Association Research B.V.**, Rijnsenhout (NL)

* 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.

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(21) Appl. No.: **11/881,793**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 27, 2007**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

A new and distinct cultivar of *Celosia* plant named ‘Zancelpi’, characterized by its upright and compact plant habit; freely branching habit; freely flowering habit; red-colored flowers arranged on dense crested spikes; and good garden performance.

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./263.1**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./263.1**
See application file for complete search history.

2 Drawing Sheets

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2

Botanical description: *Celosia argentea*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘Zancelpi’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Celosia*, botanically known as *Celosia argentea* and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Zancelpi’.

The new *Celosia* is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Hillegom, The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program is to create new uniform and compact *Celosia* cultivars with attractive flower coloration.

The new *Celosia* originated from a cross-pollination made by the Inventor in 2000 in Hillegom, The Netherlands of a proprietary selection of *Celosia hybrida* identified as code number C3, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with the *Celosia argentea* cultivar Venessa, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Celosia* was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled environment in Hillegom, The Netherlands in 2001.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Celosia* by cuttings in a controlled environment in Rijnsenhout, The Netherlands since 2001, has shown that the unique features of this new *Celosia* are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar Zancelpi has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment and cultural practices 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 ‘Zancelpi’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Zancelpi’ as a new and distinct cultivar of *Celosia*:

1. Upright and compact plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit.
3. Freely flowering habit.
4. Red purple-colored flowers arranged on crested spikes.
5. Good garden performance.

Plants of the new *Celosia* differ from plants of the parents primarily in flower color and plant uniformity.

Plants of the new *Celosia* can be compared to plants of the cultivar Bombay Purple, not patented. Plants of the new *Celosia* and the cultivar Bombay Purple differ primarily in flower color as plants of the new *Celosia* had lighter red purple-colored flowers than plants of the cultivar Bombay Purple. In addition, plants of the cultivar Bombay Purple are typically grown as cut flowers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Celosia*, 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 *Celosia*.

The photograph on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of ‘Zancelpi’ grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet is a close-up view of typical leaves and inflorescences of ‘Zancelpi’.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the autumn in Rijsenhout, The Netherlands in containers and under commercial practice in a glass-covered greenhouse with day and night temperatures ranging from 20° C. to 22° C. Plants were pinched one time. Plants had been growing for about four months 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: *Celosia argentea* cultivar Zancelpi.
Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Celosia argentea* identified as code number C3, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—*Celosia argentea* cultivar Venessa, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By cuttings.

Time to initiate and develop roots.—About 9 to 14 days.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; greyed brown, 199D, in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; dense.

Plant description:

Plant form/habit.—Herbaceous annual typically grown as a potted plant. Upright and compact plant habit; narrow inverted triangle. Freely branching habit; about four lateral branches per plant developed when pinched. Moderate vigor.

Plant height.—About 30 cm.

Plant width (spread).—About 26 cm to 27 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 28 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Internode length: About 2 cm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: 144B.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate; simple.

Length.—About 9 cm to 16 cm.

Width.—About 3 cm to 5.5 cm.

Shape.—Ovate to elliptic.

Apex.—Apiculate.

Base.—Attenuate with cordate tendencies.

Margin.—Entire.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Smooth, glabrous.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 143B. Developing leaves, lower surface: 134B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: 143B; venation, 144D. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: 141C; venation, 139D.

Petiole length.—About 1 cm to 4 cm.

Petiole diameter.—About 2 mm.

Petiole texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Smooth, glabrous.

Petiole color, upper surface.—144D.

Petiole color, lower surface.—139D.

Flower description:

Flower type/habit.—Single tubular flowers arranged in terminal crested cockscomb spikes, deeply undulated; flowers face mostly upright. Freely flowering habit, about 400 to 500 flowers per inflorescence; inflorescences dense.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Continuously flowering during the summer in The Netherlands. Flowers persistent.

Postproduction longevity.—Inflorescences last about two to three months on the plant.

Inflorescence height.—About 4 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 4.5 cm.

Flower diameter.—About 2 mm.

Flower depth.—About 7 mm.

Petals.—None observed.

Sepals.—Quantity per flower: Typically five. Length: About 4 mm to 5 mm. Width: About 1 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: 67A; towards apex close to 67C.; color becoming closer to 67C with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: 67A; towards apex close to 67C.; color becoming closer to 67C with development.

Pedicels.—Length: About 2 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Angle: About 30° to 40° from vertical. Strength: Weak; flexible. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: 65D.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per flower: Typically five. Anther color: Close to 158D. Anther shape: Elliptic. Anther length: About 2 mm. Pollen amount: None observed. Pistils: Quantity per flower: One. Stigma color: Close to 71A. Style length: About 2 mm. Style color: Close to 71A. Ovary color: Close to 71A.

Seeds.—Length: About 1.5 mm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Color: 202A.

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

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Celosia* have been observed to have good garden performance and tolerate rain, wind and temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to 35° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Celosia* plant named ‘Zancelpi’ as illustrated and described.

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