

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

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(54) **PELARGONIUM PLANT NAMED**  
**‘FIPELSUMCER’**

(50) Latin Name: *Pelargonium×hortorum*  
Varietal Denomination: **Fipelsumcer**

(75) Inventor: **Eveline Barends**, De Lier (NL)

(73) Assignee: **Fides B.V.**, De Lier (NL)

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*Primary Examiner* — Susan McCormick Ewoldt

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

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Pelargonium* plant named  
‘Fipelsumcer’, characterized by its upright and somewhat  
outwardly spreading growth habit; rounded plant habit; freely  
basal branching habit; moderately vigorous growth habit;  
early and freely flowering habit; and semi-double red purple-  
colored flowers; and good garden performance.

**1 Drawing Sheet**

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Botanical designation: *Pelargonium×hortorum*.  
Cultivar denomination: ‘FIPELSUMCER’.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar  
of *Pelargonium* plant, botanically known as *Pelargonium×*  
*hortorum*, commercially referred to as Zonal Geranium and  
hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Fipelsumcer’.

The new *Pelargonium* plant is a product of a planned breed-  
ing program conducted by the Inventor in De Lier, The Neth-  
erlands. The objective of the breeding program is to create  
new medium-sized, freely-branching and freely-flowering  
*Pelargonium* plants that are moderately vigorous, flower  
early and have attractive leaf and flower coloration.

The new *Pelargonium* plant originated from a cross-pollin-  
ation made by the Inventor in October, 2006 in De Lier, The  
Netherlands of a proprietary selection of *Pelargonium×hor-*  
*torum* identified as code number 60006, not patented, as the  
female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of *Pelar-*  
*gonium×hortorum* identified as code number 88877, not pat-  
ented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Pelargonium*  
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 De  
Lier, The Netherlands, in March, 2007.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Pelargonium* plant by  
vegetative terminal cuttings in a controlled greenhouse envi-  
ronment in De Lier, The Netherlands, since July, 2007 has  
shown that the unique features of this new *Pelargonium* plant  
are stable and reproduced true to type in successive genera-  
tions.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Plants of the new *Pelargonium* have not been observed  
under all possible 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.

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The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are  
determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Fipelsumcer’.  
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Fipelsum-  
cer’ as a new and distinct *Pelargonium* plant:

1. Upright and somewhat outwardly spreading growth  
habit; rounded plant habit.
2. Freely basal branching habit.
3. Moderately vigorous growth habit.
4. Early and freely flowering habit.
5. Semi-double red purple-colored flowers.
6. Good garden performance.

Plants of the new *Pelargonium* differ primarily from plants  
of the female parent selection in flower color as plants of the  
female parent selection have cherry red-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Pelargonium* differ primarily from plants  
of the male parent selection in flower color as plants of the  
male parent selection have dull red-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Pelargonium* can be compared to plants  
of *Pelargonium×hortorum* ‘Fipelmasneopur’, disclosed in  
U.S. Plant Pat. No. 22,722. In side-by-side comparisons con-  
ducted in De Lier, The Netherlands, plants of the new *Pelar-*  
*gonium* differed primarily from plants of ‘Fipelmasneopur’ in  
plant size as plants of the new *Pelargonium* were shorter and  
not as vigorous as plants of ‘Fipelmasneopur’. In addition,  
plants of the new *Pelargonium* and ‘Fipelmasneopur’ differed  
in flower color.

Plants of the new *Pelargonium* can also be compared to  
plants of *Pelargonium×hortorum* ‘Aurora’, not patented. In  
side-by-side comparisons conducted in De Lier, The Neth-  
erlands, plants of the new *Pelargonium* differed primarily from  
plants of ‘Aurora’ in plant size as plants of the new *Pelargo-*  
*nium* were shorter and not as vigorous as plants of ‘Aurora’.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH**

The accompanying colored photograph illustrates the over-  
all appearance of the new *Pelargonium* 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 *Pelargonium* plant. The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Fipelsumcer' grown in a container.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the summer in 12-cm containers in De Lier, The Netherlands in a glass-covered greenhouse and under cultural practices which closely approximate commercial *Pelargonium* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 16° C. to 28° C. and night temperatures ranged from 14° C. to 18° C. Plants were ten weeks old when the photograph and the description were taken. In the detailed description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Pelargonium* × *hortorum* 'Fipelsumcer'.

#### Parentage:

*Female, or seed, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Pelargonium* × *hortorum* identified as code number 60006, not patented.

*Male or pollen parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Pelargonium* × *hortorum* identified as code number 88877, not patented.

#### Propagation:

*Type.*—By vegetative terminal cuttings.

*Time to initiate roots, summer.*—About four days at temperatures of 22° C.

*Time to initiate roots, winter.*—About seven days at temperatures of 22° C.

*Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.*—About 16 days at temperatures of 22° C. to 30° C.

*Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.*—About three weeks at temperatures of 20° C. to 25° C.

*Root description.*—Medium in thickness, fibrous; whitish grey in color.

*Rooting habit.*—Moderately freely branching, medium density.

#### Plant description:

*Plant form and habit.*—Upright and somewhat outwardly spreading growth habit; rounded and uniformly mounded plant habit; densely foliated.

*Growth and branching habit.*—Moderately vigorous growth habit; freely basal branching habit with about three to four basal branches developing per plant.

*Plant height, to top of umbels.*—About 18 cm to 20 cm.

*Plant height, to top of foliar plane.*—About 12 cm.

*Plant width.*—About 20 cm.

*Lateral branches.*—Length: About 5 cm to 6 cm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Internode length: About 1 cm to 1.2 cm. Texture: Pubescent. Strength: Moderately strong. Color: Close to 144B.

#### Foliage description:

*Arrangement.*—Alternate; simple.

*Length (including petiole).*—About 4.5 cm to 5 cm.

*Width.*—About 7 cm to 8 cm.

*Shape.*—Orbicular.

*Apex.*—Acute.

*Base.*—Cordate.

*Margin.*—Crenate.

*Venation pattern.*—Palmate.

*Texture, upper surface.*—Smooth, glabrous.

*Texture, lower surface.*—Slightly pubescent; pubescence more dense along venation.

*Color.*—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to N137B. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 147B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N137A; venation, close to N137A. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 147B; venation, close to 146C. Zonation pattern: Location: Center of the leaf. Width: About 2 cm. Color: Close to 147A with reddish overtones.

*Petiole.*—Length: About 3.5 cm to 6 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm to 3 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 146A.

#### Flower description:

*Flower arrangement.*—Semi-double rotate flowers arranged in rounded hemispherical umbels arising from apical leaf axils; umbels displayed above the foliage on strong peduncles; flowers face upright to outwardly.

*Fragrance.*—None detected.

*Quantity of flowers.*—Freely flowering habit; about 30 to 32 flowers and 60 to 65 flower buds per umbel and about six to eight umbels per plant.

*Flowering season.*—In The Netherlands, flowering is continuous from spring until frost in the autumn; early flowering habit, plants begin flowering about six to eight weeks after planting.

*Flower longevity.*—Depending on environmental conditions, individual flowers last about 2 to 14 days on the plant; flowers persistent.

*Umbel height.*—About 7 cm.

*Umbel diameter.*—About 9 cm.

*Flower diameter.*—About 4.5 cm.

*Flower depth (height).*—About 1 cm.

*Flower buds.*—Length: About 5 mm to 10 mm. Diameter: About 5 mm to 6 mm. Shape: Globular to elliptical. Color: Close to 146B; towards the base, close to 60B.

*Petals.*—Quantity per flower: About six to eight. Length: About 2.4 cm to 2.5 cm. Width: About 1.9 cm to 2.4 cm. Shape: Spatulate to obovate. Apex: Obtuse. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to N57A; towards the base, close to 44A; color does not fade with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 58B; color does not fade with development.

*Petaloids.*—Quantity per flower: Typically none, or if present, one or two. Length: About 1.8 cm. Width: About 1 cm. Shape: Irregularly shaped; obovate to irregularly oblanceolate. Apex: Obtuse. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to N57A; towards the base, close to 44A; color does not fade with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 58B; color does not fade with development.

*Sepals.*—Quantity per flower: Five arranged in a single whorl. Length: About 1 cm. Width: About 3 mm. Shape: Lanceolate to acicular. Apex: Acute. Base: Lobate to truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and

lower surfaces: Densely pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 146B. Color, lower surface: Close to 146C.

*Peduncle (umbel stem).*—Length: About 10 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm to 6 mm. Strength: Strong. Angle: Erect to about 30° C. from vertical. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 146B.

*Pedice (individual flower stem).*—Length: About 2 cm to 2.2 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Angle: Erect to about 60° C. from vertical. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 146B.

*Reproductive organs.*—Androecium: Stamen quantity per flower: About six to eight. Filament length: About 6 mm to 7 mm. Filament color: Close to 155A. Anther length: About 2 mm to 3 mm. Anther shape: Oblong. Anther color: Close to 39A. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 33B. Gynoecium: Pistil

quantity per flower: One. Pistil length: About 8 mm. Stigma shape: Tapering; reflexed. Stigma color: Close to 60A. Style length: About 1 mm to 2 mm. Style color: Close to 60B. Ovary color: Close to 146C.

*Fruits and seeds.*—Fruit and seed development have not been observed on plants of the new *Pelargonium*.

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

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Pelargonium* have been observed to tolerate rain, wind, and temperatures ranging from about 1° C. to about 45° C. and have demonstrated good garden performance.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Pelargonium* plant named 'Fipelsummer' as illustrated and described.

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