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Beers

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

(50) Latin Name: *Celosia hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **Zancetopicrose**

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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

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

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

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PP19,300 P2 * 10/2008 Beers **Plt./263.1**

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Celosia* plant named ‘Zancetopicrose’, characterized by its compact and upright plant habit; freely branching habit; dark green-colored leaves; freely flowering habit; light red purple-colored flowers arranged on cristate-type inflorescences; and good garden performance.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Celosia hybrida*.

Cultivar denomination: ‘ZANCETOPICROSE’.

CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY RELATED APPLICATIONS

Title: *Celosia* Plant Named ‘ZANCETOPICPAA’ U.S.
Plant patent application Ser. No. 13/694,216.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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

The new *Celosia* plant 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 compact and uniform *Celosia* plants with attractive flower coloration.

The new *Celosia* plant originated from an open-pollination in September, 2008 in Rijnsenhout, The Netherlands of a proprietary selection of *Celosia hybrida* identified as code number 03-0019-01, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with an unknown selection of *Celosia hybrida* as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Celosia* plant was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant within the progeny of the stated open-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environment in Rijnsenhout, The Netherlands on May 18, 2009.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Celosia* plant by cuttings in a controlled greenhouse environment in Rijnsenhout, The Netherlands since Jun. 22, 2009 has shown that the unique features of this new *Celosia* plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Celosia* have not been observed under all possible environmental conditions and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environmental 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 ‘Zancetopicrose’. These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Zancetopicrose’ as a new and *Celosia* plant:

1. Compact and upright plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit.
3. Dark green-colored leaves.
4. Freely flowering habit.
5. Light red purple-colored flowers arranged on cristate-type inflorescences.
6. Good garden performance.

Plants of the new *Celosia* differ primarily from plants of the female parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Celosia* are more freely branching than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Celosia* and the female parent selection differ in flower color as plants of the female parent selection have pinkish purple-colored flowers.

Plants of the new *Celosia* can also be compared to plants of *Celosia hybrida* ‘Zancetopicpaa’, disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 13/694,216. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Celosia* and ‘Zancetopicpaa’ differed primarily in flower color.

Plants of the new *Celosia* can be compared to plants of *Celosia argentea* ‘Zancelpi’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.

19,300. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Celosia* and 'Zancelpi' differed primarily in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Celosia* were more compact than plants of 'Zancelpi'.
2. Plants of the new *Celosia* and 'Zancelpi' differed in flower color.

Plants of the new *Celosia* can also be compared to plants of *Celosia hybrida* 'Zancetopicpink', not patented. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Celosia* and 'Zancetopicpink' differed primarily in flower color as plants of 'Zancetopicpink' had lighter-colored flowers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

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

The photograph on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Zancetopicrose' grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet is a close-up view of a typical flowering stem and upper surfaces of typical developing and fully expanded leaves of 'Zancetopicrose'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations, measurements and values describe plants grown during the spring in 9-cm containers in a glass-covered greenhouse in Rijssenhou, The Netherlands and under cultural practices typical of commercial production. During the production of the plants, day and night temperatures ranged from 20° C. to 22° C. Plants were pinched one time about 2.5 weeks after planting and were ten 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: *Celosia hybrida* 'Zancetopicrose'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Celosia hybrida* identified as code number 03-0019-01, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unknown selection of *Celosia hybrida*, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—By cuttings.

Time to initiate and develop roots, summer.—About 12 days at temperatures about 21° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; close to 199D in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; dense.

Plant description:

Plant form and growth habit.—Herbaceous annual typically grown as a potted plant; compact and upright plant habit; freely branching habit with about six lateral branches developing per plant; moderately vigorous.

Plant height.—About 24 cm.

Plant width (spread).—About 25 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 15 cm to 17 cm. Diameter: About 7 mm. Internode length: About 2 cm.

Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 144C; longitudinal stripes, close to 48C.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate; simple.

Length.—About 10 cm to 14 cm.

Width.—About 2 cm to 4 cm.

Shape.—Ovate to elliptic.

Apex.—Acuminate.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Entire.

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

Venation pattern.—Pinnate.

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 138A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 138B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137B; main vein, close to 157A; lateral veins, close to 137B. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 138A; main vein, close to 144B; lateral veins, close to 138A.

Petiole length.—About 1.5 cm to 3 cm.

Petiole diameter.—About 2 mm.

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

Petiole color, upper surface.—Close to 157A.

Petiole color, lower surface.—Close to 144B.

Flower description:

Flower type and flowering habit.—Single elliptical flowers arranged in terminal and axillary spikes; cristate-type inflorescences; flowers face mostly upright; freely flowering habit, about 80 to 160 flowers per inflorescence and about 6,000 flowers developing per plant.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Natural flowering season.—Plants begin flowering about six weeks after planting; in the garden, plants flower continuously during the summer in The Netherlands.

Postproduction longevity.—Inflorescences last about two months on the plant; flowers persistent.

Inflorescence height.—About 3 cm to 5 cm.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 1.5 cm to 4.5 cm.

Flower diameter.—About 2 mm.

Flower depth.—About 7 mm.

Flower buds.—Length: About 3 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Shape: Elliptic. Color: Close to N57D.

Petals.—None observed.

Sepals.—Quantity per flower: Typically five. Length: About 5 mm. Width: About 2 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to N57D; color does not fade with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to N57D; color does not fade with development. Prophylls: Towards the apex, close to 58B; towards the base, close to 73D.

Pedicels.—Length: About 1 mm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Angle: About 45° from vertical. Strength: Weak; flexible. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 65C.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per flower: Typically five. Filament length: About 2 mm. Filament color: Close to N74B. Anther length: About 2 mm. Anther color: Close to 158D. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 156D. Pistils: Quan-

tity per flower: One. Pistil length: About 4 mm. Style length: About 3 mm. Style color: Close to N66C. Stigma color: Close to N74B. Ovary color: Close to 69B.

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

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

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 ‘Zancetopicrose’ as illustrated and described.

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