

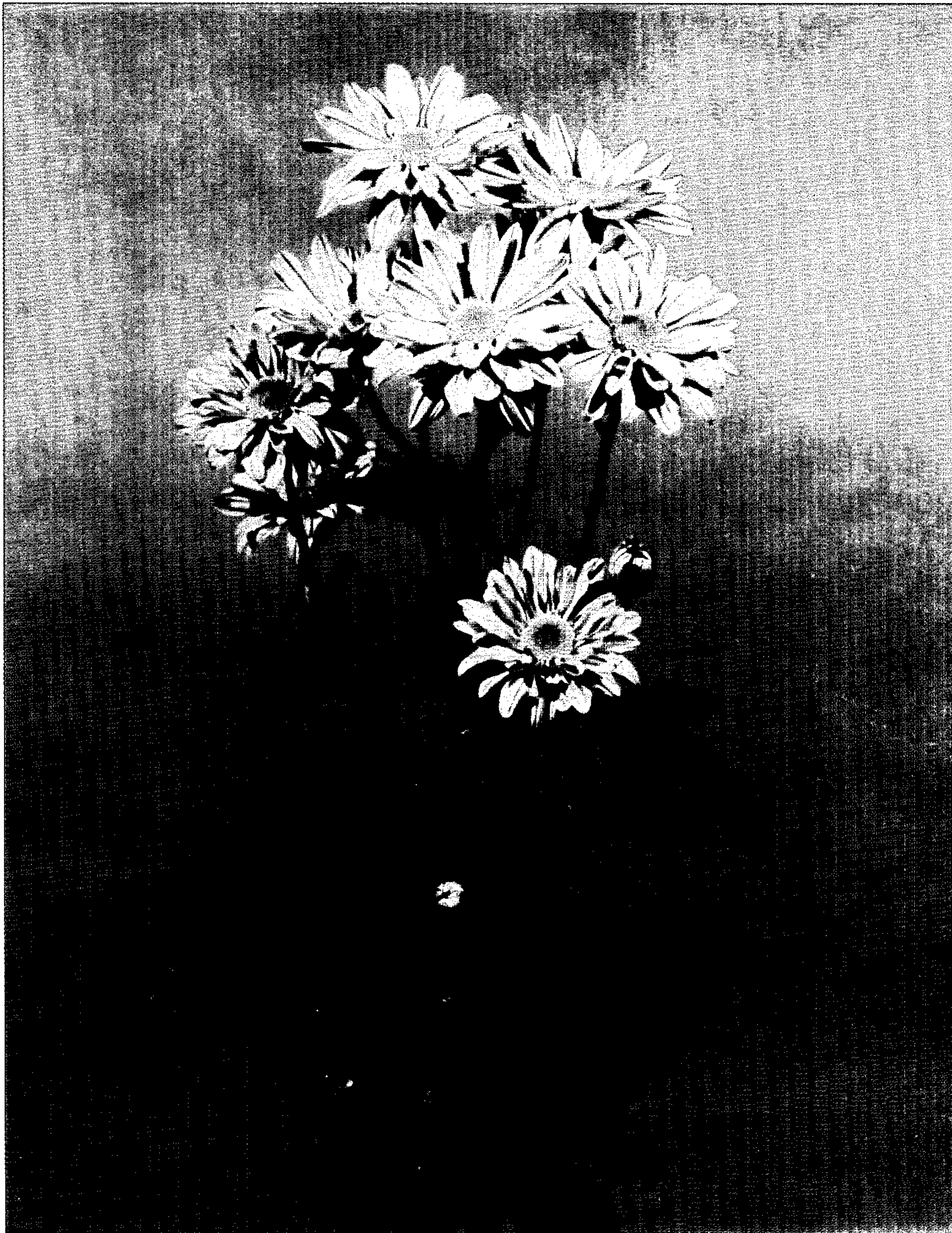
Oct. 26, 1976

Filed Sept. 30, 1975

W. H. JESSEL, Jr. et al.
CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT

Plant Pat. 3,969

Sheet 1 of 3



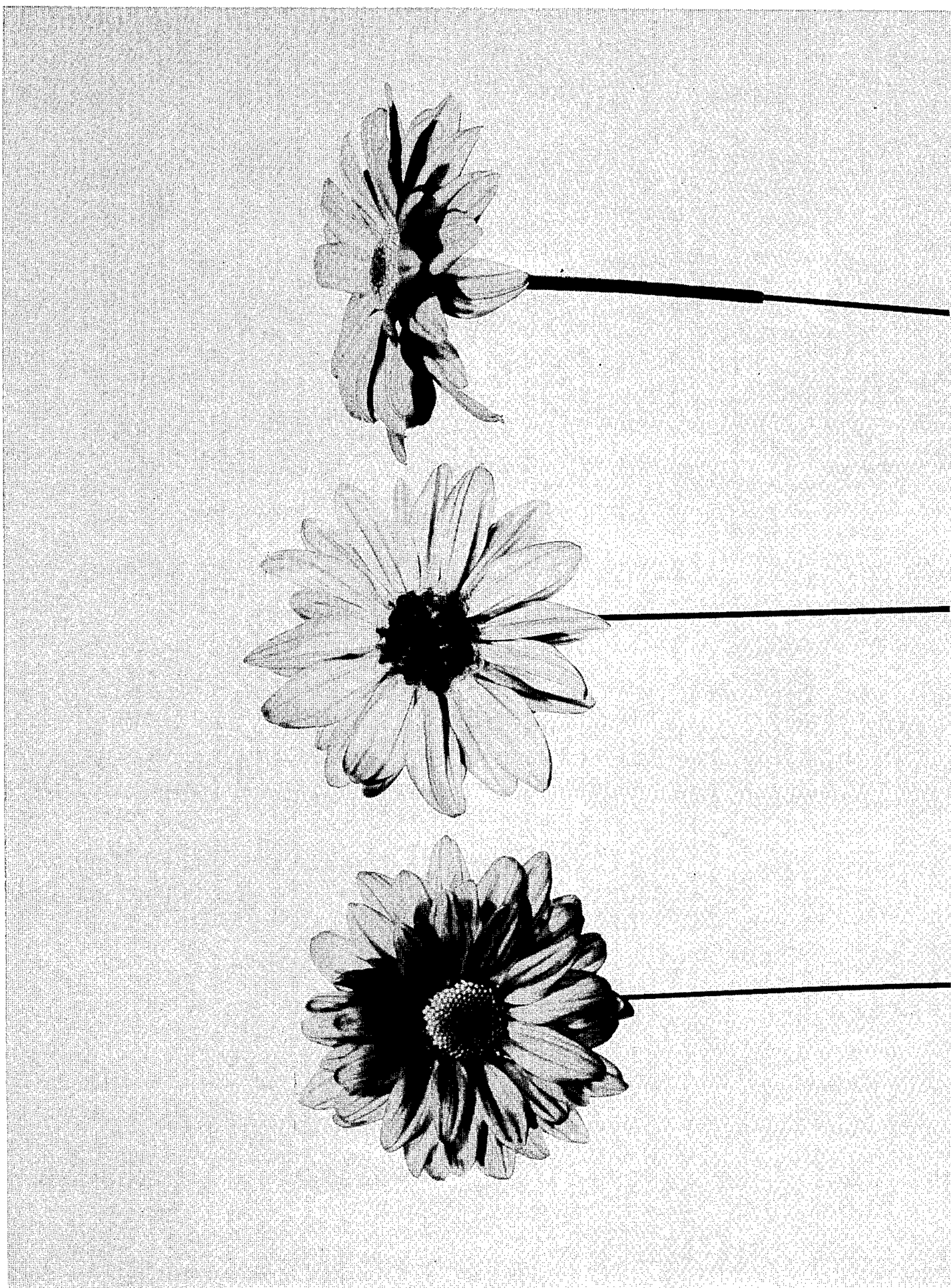
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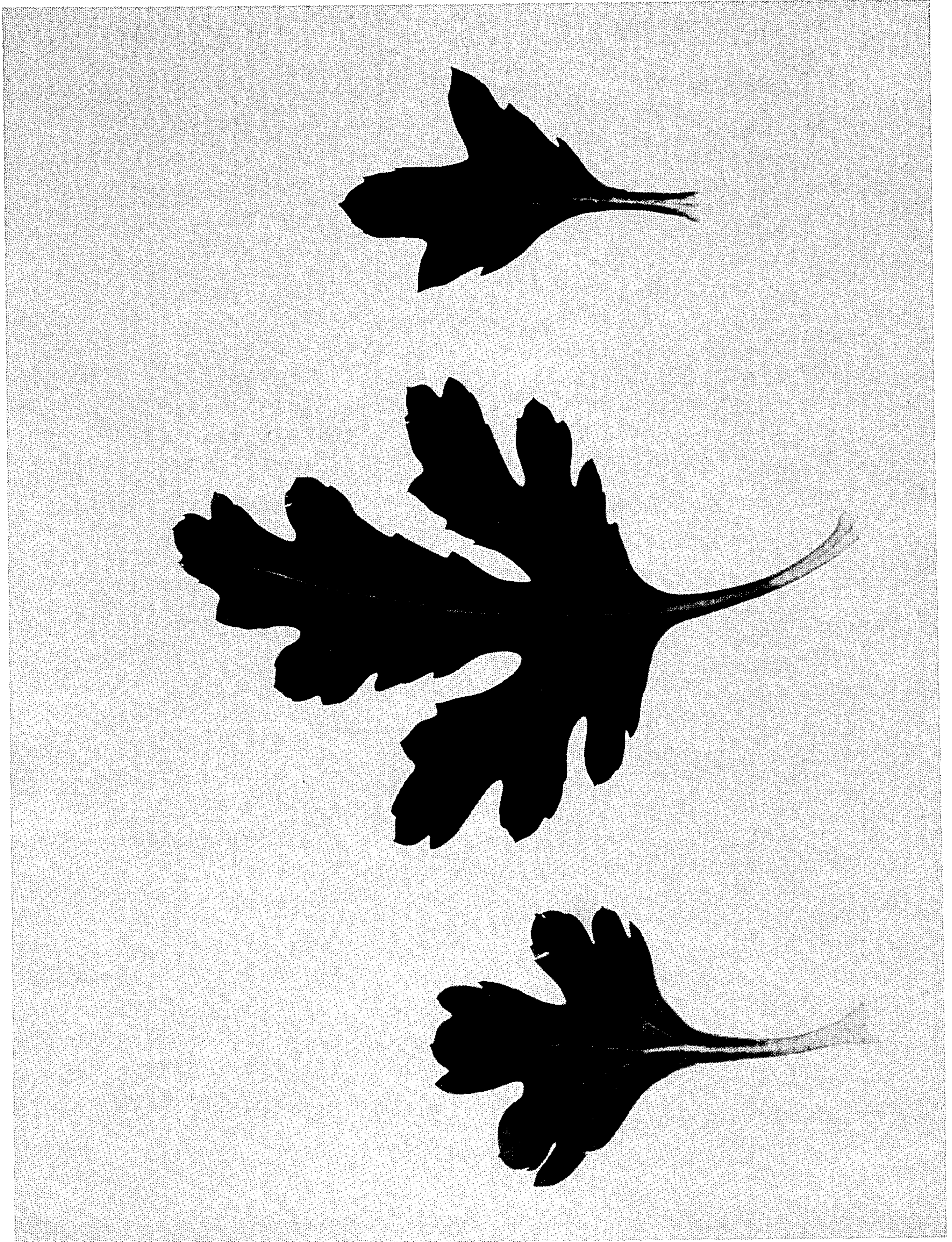


CHART A—VARIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS USED FOR BARBERTON, OHIO

Table with 4 columns: Reason, Night, Day, Lighting used. Row 1: Reason: Green disc floret color at immature, unopened stage. Night: 11-14. Day: 11-14. Lighting used: 160 foot candle.

3,969
CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT
Walter H. Jessel, Jr., Doylestown, and William E. Duffett, Akron, Ohio, assignors to Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio
Filed Sept. 30, 1975, Ser. No. 619,918
Int. Cl. 2 A01H 5/00
U.S. Cl. Plt.—74

- (5) Green disc floret color at immature, unopened stage.
(6) Minimal pollen development.
(7) Uniform nine week flowering response to photoperiodic short-day control.
(8) Diameter across face of inflorescence up to 3.25 inches at maturity.
(9) Tall plant height.
(10) Semi-upright branching pattern.
(11) Terminal spray formation during high temperature periods.

1 Claim

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum morifolium, Ramat., hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name Amber (#72208006).

Amber is a product of a planned breeding program which had the objective of creating new cultivars for use as a cut spray with daisy inflorescence type, with intense bronze and red-bronze inflorescence color, with eight and nine week flowering response period, and with resistance to color oxidation or anthocyanin breakdown under stress of high temperatures.

Amber was originated from a cross made in a controlled breeding program in Barberton, Ohio in 1971. The female, or seed parent, was #68210008 (unnamed seedling), a bronze daisy originated by the present inventors from a cross between Dramatic (#67079001; U.S. Plant Pat. No. 3,189) and Aglow (#65781001; U.S. Plant Pat. No. 3,212). The male, or pollen parent, of Amber was #70295008 (unnamed seedling), a pink daisy originated by the present inventors from a cross between Dramatic and Nimrod (#60096C02; unpatented; commercially available).

Amber was discovered and selected as a flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross by William E. Duffett and Walter H. Jessel, Jr. on Oct. 31, 1972 in a controlled environment in Barberton, Ohio.

The first act of asexual reproduction of Amber was accomplished when vegetative cuttings were taken from the initial selection in February, 1973 in a controlled environment in Barberton, Ohio by a technician working under formulations established and supervised by William E. Duffett and Walter H. Jessel, Jr. Horticultural examination of selected units initiated Nov. 18, 1973 has demonstrated that the combination of characteristics as herein disclosed for Amber are firmly fixed and are retained through successive generations of asexual reproduction.

Amber has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary significantly with variations in environment such as temperature, light intensity, and daylength. The following observations, measurements, and comparisons describe plants grown in Barberton, Ohio under greenhouse environmental conditions which approximate those generally used in commercial practice, as described in Chart A and Chart B which appear at the end of the present specification.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be basic characteristics of Amber which in combination distinguish this chrysanthemum as a new and distinct cultivar:

- (1) Flat inflorescence form.
(2) Daisy inflorescence type.
(3) Bronze ray floret color.
(4) Minimal inflorescence color oxidation during high temperature periods.

The accompanying photographic drawings show typical inflorescence and foliage characteristics of Amber with colors being as nearly true as possible with illustrations of this type. Sheet 1 is a color photograph of Amber. Sheet 2 is a black and white photograph showing three views of the inflorescence of Amber. Sheet 3 is a black and white photograph showing the foliage of Amber at three stages of growth.

Of the many commercial cultivars known to the present inventors, the most similar existing cultivars in comparison to Amber are Gay Marble (#54318H08; U.S. Plant Pat. No. 3,526), Red Dazzler (#65093A01; U.S. Pat. No. 3,523), and Dramatic. Reference is made to attached Chart C which compares certain characteristics of Amber with those same characteristics of the above mentioned cultivars. General comparisons are as follows:

- (1) In comparison to Dramatic, Amber has different ray floret color, lower grade-out (Society of American Florists standards), taller plant height, and less ray floret color oxidation. The spray formation during high temperature periods and the flowering response period of Amber are similar to those of Dramatic.
(2) In comparison to Gay Marble, Amber has different ray floret color, less ray floret color oxidation, and more terminal spray formation during high temperature periods. The grade-out (SAF standards), plant height, and flowering response period of Amber are similar to those of Gay Marble.
(3) In comparison to Red Dazzler, Amber has different ray floret color, less ray floret color oxidation, lower grade-out (SAF standards), and more terminal spray formation during high temperature periods. The plant height, and the flowering response period of Amber are similar to those of Red Dazzler.

In the following description, color references are made to The Munsell Limit Color Cascade, 1972 edition. The color values were determined between 4:30 and 5:00 p.m. on June 27, 1975 under 160 foot candle light intensity at Barberton, Ohio.

BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION:
Chrysanthemum morifolium, Ramat., cv Amber.

I. INFLORESCENCE
A. Capitulum

Form: flat.
Type: daisy.
Permanence: 11-14 days.
Diameter across face: 2.75 to 3.25 inches.

B. Corolla of ray florets

Texture (adaxial): glabrous.
Appearance and form: ligulate.
Arrangement: whorled on receptacle.
Persistence: resists shatter.
Color (abaxial): approximately 28-4 (streaked with 30-11) to 30-11.

Color (adaxial): approximately 28-3 to 29-4 streaked with 30-11.

Veination: prominent.
Margin: moderately serrated.

CHART A—AVERAGE GREENHOUSE CHRYSANTHEMUM ENVIRONMENTS USED FOR BARBERTON, OHIO

Season	Temperatures used (° F.)			Lighting used	Black cloth used	Supp., CO ₂
	Night	Bright day	Cloudy day			
Fall.....	65 to 56..	65 to 80..	60 to 75..	2 to 4 weeks at 3 hours per night of 7-10 f.c..	To Sept. 15: on, 5:30 p.m.; off, 7:30 a.m.....	From Oct. 15: 300 p.p.m.
Winter.....	58 to 62..	65 to 70..	60 to 65..	2 to 5 weeks at 5 hours per night of 7-10 f.c..	None.....	300 p.p.m.
Spring.....	58 to 65..	65 to 80..	60 to 75..	2 to 4 weeks at 5 hours per night of 7-10 f.c..	From Mar. 15: on, 5:30 p.m.; off, 7:30 a.m..	To Apr. 15: 300 p.p.m.
Summer.....	62 to 68..	70 to 90..	65 to 75..	1 to 2 weeks at 3 hours per night of 7-10 f.c..	On, 6:00 p.m.; off, 8:00 a.m.....	None.

NOTE.—For intensity of direct solar radiation, refer to Chart B.

C. Corolla of disc florets

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Appearance and form: gamopetalous; tubular; 5-lobed.
Color: 23-10 to 27-6.

D. Reproductive organs

Androecium: present disc florets only; syngenesious stamen; scant pollen.

Gynoecium: present both ray and disc florets; inferior, bicarpellate ovary; single style; 2-lobed stigma.

II. PLANT

A. General appearance

Semi-upright; tall height.

B. Duration and texture

Perennial; herbaceous.

C. Foliage

Color (abaxial): 21-14 to 21-15.

Color (adaxial): 21-13 overcast with white.

Shape: spatulate; deeply lobed.

Texture: glabrous.

Arrangement: alternate.

CHART B

INTENSITY OF DIRECT SOLAR RADIATION

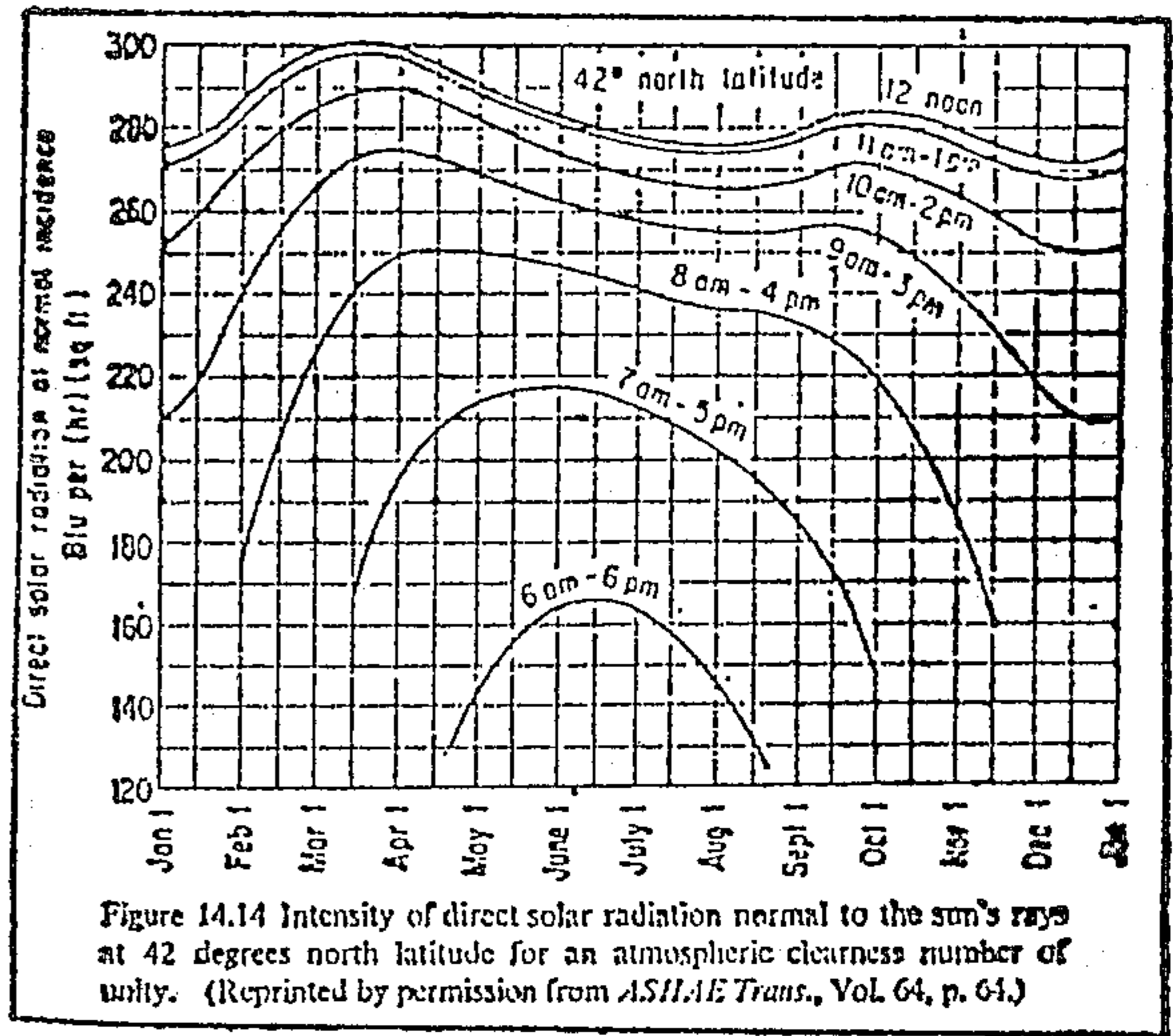


CHART C—COMPARISON OF AMBER, DRAMATIC, GAY MARBLE AND RED DAZZLER

Cultivar	Ray floret color	SAF gradeout	Plant height	Color retention	Spray formation during high temperatures	Flowering response period
Amber.....	Bronze.....	Medium.....	Tall.....	Good.....	Terminal.....	9 weeks.
Dramatic.....	Golden bronze.....	High.....	Medium.....	Fair.....	do.....	Do.
Gay marble.....	Light orange bronze.....	Medium.....	Tall.....	Poor.....	Compound.....	Do.
Red Dazzler.....	Red bronze.....	High.....	do.....	Fair.....	do.....	Do.

NOTE.—Comparisons made of plants grown in a greenhouse in Barberton, Ohio, under conditions as described in Chart A and Chart B.

We claim:

1. A new and distinct cultivar known by the cultivar name Amber and particularly characterized by the combined features of flat inflorescence form; daisy inflorescence type; bronze ray floret color; minimal inflorescence color oxidation during high temperature periods; green disc floret color at immature, unopened stage; minimal pollen development; uniform nine week flowering response to photoperiodic short-day control; diameter across face of inflorescence up to 3.25 inches at maturity; tall plant height; semi-upright branching pattern, and terminal spray formation during high temperature periods.

No references cited.

ROBERT E. BAGWILL, Primary Examiner