

US00PP10053P

United States Patent

Fuess

CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED [54] 'EMPIRE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE'

Janet S. Fuess, 22 Country Club Dr., [76] Inventor:

New York Mills, N.Y. 13417

Appl. No.: 670,280

[22] Filed: Jun. 13, 1996

Int. Cl.⁶ A01H 5/00 [51]

U.S. Cl. Plt./76

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

P.P. 6,920 7/1989 Fuess Plt./76 4,616,099 10/1986 Sparkes 47/58

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Broertjes, et al., 1980, "A Mutant of a Mutant of a . . . Irradiation of Progressive Radiation-Induced Mutants in a Mutation Breeding Programme with Chrysanthemum morifolium", Euphytica, 29:525-530.

Gosling, ed., 1979, 'The Chrysanthemum Manual-6th edition", The National Chrysanthemum Society, London, Essex Telegraph Press, Ltd., pp. 329-336.

Patent Number: [11]

Plant 10,053

Date of Patent: [45]

Oct. 7, 1997

Broertjes, et al., 1978. "Application of Mutation Breeding Methods in the Improvement of Vegetatively Propagated Crops", Elsevier Sci. Pub. Co., New York, pp. 162-175.

Searle, et al., 1968, "Chrysanthemums the Year Round", Blanford Press, London, pp. 27-29, 320-327.

Chan, 1966, "Chrysanthemum and Rose Mutations Induced by X-rays", Am. Soc. Hort. Sci. Proc., pp. 613-620.

Broertjes, 1966, "Mutation Breeding of Chrysanthemums", Euphytica, 15: 156-162.

Dowrick, et al., 1966, 'The Induction of Mutations in Chrysanthemum Using X— and Gamma Radiation", Euphytica, 15: 204-210.

Primary Examiner—Howard J. Locker Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Foley & Lardner

[57]

ABSTRACT

A new and distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named Empire Royal Champagne, characterized particularly by its red-purple ray floret color; almost fully double flowers which are very resistant to shattering; compact, cushion habit; 6.0-8.0 cm capitulum diameter; natural season flower date of Sep. 20; and seven week flower response in light/ shade programs.

1 Drawing Sheet

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant, botanically known as Dendranthema grandiflora, and referred to by the cultivar name

Empire Royal Champagne.

Empire Royal Champagne is a product of a mutation induction program. The new cultivar was discovered and selected by the inventor in Mar. 1993 in a controlled environment in New Hartford, N.Y., as one flowering plant within a flowering block established as rooted cuttings from stock plants which had been exposed as rooted cuttings to an X-ray source of 1270-1800 rads in Mulberry, Fla., on Jan. 10 7. 1993. The irradiated parent cultivar was the cultivar Pink Champagne, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 6,920 and described as a decorative garden mum with lavender pink color.

The irradiation program resulting in Empire Royal Cham- 15 pagne had as its primary objective the expansion of color ranges of the parent cultivar Pink Champagne. The irradiation program comprised irradiating cuttings of the parent cultivar at radiation levels of a minimum of 1270 and a maximum of 1800 rads for 90 seconds. A total of 1375 20 cuttings harvested from a total of 500 irradiated plants were flowered on Mar. 8, 1993. Of these, 69 initial selections were made, which selections were then revegetated and reflowered on Aug. 28, 1993 and again on Feb. 6, 1994. Twelve selections remained stable, and were flowered on May 22, 25 1994 and Sep. 18, 1994 before choosing the final 3 selections. These three varieties were further trialed in New Hartford, N.Y. and Oxnard, Calif., ultimately resulting in the decision to introduce one selection as Empire Royal Champagne, one as Empire Gold Champagne and one as Empire 30 Peach Champagne. The last two selections are disclosed in pending application Ser. Nos. 08/670,278 and 08/670,277, respectively.

The first act of asexual reproduction of Empire Royal Champagne was accomplished when vegetative cuttings

were taken from the initial selection in June 1993 in a controlled environment in New Hartford, N.Y. by a technician working under formulations established and supervised by the inventor. Horticultural examination of selected units initiated in Sep. 1993 has demonstrated that the combination of characteristics as herein disclosed for Empire Royal Champagne are firmly fixed and are retained through successive generations of asexual reproduction.

Empire Royal Champagne has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary signifigantly with variations in environment such as temperature, light intensity, and day length, without, however, any variation in genotype. The following observations, measurements and comparisons describe plants grown in New Hartford, N.Y. under natural outdoor conditions which approximate those generally used in commercial practice.

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

- 1. Red-purple ray floret color.
- 2. Almost fully double flowers, with only a few disc florets present.
 - 3. Flowers very resistant to shattering.
- 4. Fully expanded ray florets are approximately 30-35 mm long and 7-8mm wide.
 - 5. Average of 360 ray florets pera capitulum.
 - 6. Capitulum is 6-8 cm in diameter.
 - 7. Seven week flower response in light/shade programs.
- 8. Performs well in the outdoor garden, with a natural season flowering date of September 20 in New Hartford, N.Y.
- 9. Compact cushion habit, making it suitable for production in 4" up to 8" containers.
 - 10. Freely branching and flowering.
 - Of the many commercial cultivars known to the present

4

inventor, the most similar in comparison to Empire Royal Champagne is the parent cultivar Pink Champagne. In comparison to Pink Champagne, Empire Royal Champagne has a red-purple flower color, whereas Pink Champagne has a lavender pink color. All other traits of Empire Royal Champagne are similar to those same characteristics of Pink Champagne. Empire Royal Champagne is also distinguished from sibling cultivars Empire Gold Champagne and Empire Peach Champagne by ray floret color. In addition, Empire Gold Champagne has a 1 week later flower response.

The accompanying color photographic drawing comprises a top perspective view showing typical inflorescence and foliage characteristics of Empire Royal Champagne, with colors being as nearly true as possible with illustrations of this type.

In the following description color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart. The color values were determined between 10:00 AM and 1:00 PM on Sep. 29, 1995 under 4,000 footcandles at New Hartford, N.Y.

Classification:

Botanical.—Dendranthema grandiflora cv Empire Royal Champagne.

Commercial.—Decorative garden mum.

Inflorescence:

A. Capitulum:

Form.—Flat decorative.

Type.—Double.

Diameter Across Face.—6-8 cm.

B. Corolla of Ray Florets:

Color: (general tonality from a distance of three meters).—Red-purple.

Color (upper surface).—Main color approximately 60B at center and when flower is just opening; as flower opens to fully expose petals, base of petals is 62B, with the color gradually blending into 60A-B at tip of petal.

Color (lower surface).—62D.

C. Corolla of Disc Florets:

Color (Mature).—7A.

Color (Immature).—5A.

D. Reproductive Organs:

Androecium.—Very few; present in disc florets only.

Gynoecium.—Present in both disc and ray florets.

Plant

A. General Appearance:

Height.—25-35 cm, when grown in an 8" pot.

B. Foliage:

Color (upper surface).—147A.

Color (lower surface).—147B.

Shape.—Ovate with cleft margins; approximately 6.0 cm long, 4.5 cm wide, 5-lobed.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named Empire Royal Champagne, as illustrated and described.

