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Glicenstein

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(54) **CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED
‘YOCLAUDIA’**

(75) Inventor: **Leon Glicenstein**, Lebanon, IN (US)

(73) Assignee: **Yoder Brothers, Inc.**, Barberton, OH
(US)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./295**

(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./295**

(56) **References Cited**
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

P.P. 9,445	*	1/1996	VandenBerg	Plt./294
P.P. 9,945	*	7/1997	Rabin	Plt./371
P.P. 11,904	*	6/2001	Glicenstein	Plt./295

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Howard J. Locker
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—C. A. Whealy

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named
‘Yoclaudia’, characterized by its uniformly mounded plant
habit; freely branching growth habit; uniform and early
flowering; daisy-type inflorescences that are about 4.5 cm in
diameter; attractive non-fading bright yellow ray florets and
golden yellow disc florets; numerous inflorescences per
plant; and excellent garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of Chrysanthemum plant, botanically known as *Dendran-*
thema grandiflora and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar
name Yoclaudia.

The new cultivar is a product of a planned breeding
program conducted by the Inventor in Salinas, Calif. and
Alva, Fla. The objective of the breeding program is to create
new garden-type Chrysanthemum cultivars having inflores-
cences with desirable inflorescence forms, attractive floret
colors and good garden performance.

The new cultivar originated from a cross made by the
Inventor in Salinas, Calif., February, 1993, of the *Dendran-*
thema grandiflora cultivar Nicole, disclosed in U.S. Plant
Pat. No. 7,517, as the female, or seed, parent with the
Dendranthema grandiflora cultivar Stephanie, disclosed in
U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,445, as the male, or pollen, parent.

The cultivar Yoclaudia was discovered and selected by the
Inventor as a flowering plant within the progeny of the stated
cross in a controlled environment in Alva, Fla. in November,
1995. The selection of this plant was based on its desirable
inflorescence form, attractive ray floret color and excellent
garden performance.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by terminal
cuttings taken in a controlled environment in Alva, Fla. has
shown that the unique features of this new Chrysanthemum
are stable and reproduced true to type in successive genera-
tions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar Yoclaudia has not been observed under all
possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary
somewhat with variations in environment such as
temperature, daylength 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 ‘Yoclau-

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dia’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Yoclaudia’ as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Uniformly mounded plant habit.
2. Freely branching, dense, full plants.
3. Uniform and early flowering.
4. Daisy-type inflorescences that are about 4.5 cm in
diameter.
5. Attractive non-fading bright yellow ray florets and
golden yellow disc florets.
6. Numerous inflorescences per plant.
7. Excellent garden performance.

Compared to plants of the parent cultivar, Nicole, plants
of the new Chrysanthemum are more rounded and differ in
inflorescence form and ray floret color. Compared to plants
of the parent cultivar, Stephanie, plants of the new Chry-
santhemum have smaller inflorescences and differ in ray
floret color.

The new Chrysanthemum is similar to the Chrysanthem-
um cultivar Bright Stephanie, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat.
No. 11,904. However in side-by-side comparisons under
commercial practice, plants of the new Chrysanthemum
differ from plants of the cultivar Bright Stephanie in the
following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum are more compact
than plants of the cultivar Bright Stephanie.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum have smaller leaves
and inflorescences than plants of the cultivar Bright
Stephanie.
3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum are more freely
branching and are also more freely flowering than plants of
the cultivar Bright Stephanie.
4. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flower more uni-
formly than plants of the cultivar Bright Stephanie.
5. Ray floret color of plants of the new Chrysanthemum
is brighter yellow than ray floret color of plants of the
cultivar Bright Stephanie; in addition ray floret color of

plants of the new Chrysanthemum does not fade whereas ray floret color of plants of the cultivar Bright Stephanie fades to light yellow.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Chrysanthemum. These photographs show 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 more accurately describe the actual colors of the new Chrysanthemum.

The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a top perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Yoclaudia'.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a close-up view of typical inflorescences and leaves of the cultivar 'Yoclaudia'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. The following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Pendleton, S.C., under conditions which approximate those generally used in commercial garden Chrysanthemum production. One rooted cutting was planted in a 15-cm container on Jul. 26, 1999 and plants were grown under natural season conditions. Plants were not pinched, that is, the terminal apex was not removed to enhance branching. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for typical flowering plants.

Botanical classification: *Dendranthema grandiflora* cultivar Yoclaudia.

Commercial classification: Daisy-type garden chrysanthemum.

Parentage:

Female parent.—*Dendranthema grandiflora* cultivar Nicole, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,517.

Male parent.—*Dendranthema grandiflora* cultivar Stephanie, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,445.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal tip cuttings.

Time to rooting.—Seven to ten days with soil temperatures of 21° C.

Rooting habit.—Fine, fibrous and well-branched.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Perennial herbaceous daisy-type garden Chrysanthemum. Inverted triangle; mounded plant form. Stems initially upright, then outwardly spreading giving a uniformly mounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching with lateral branches potentially developing at every node.

Plant height.—About 20.5 cm.

Plant spread.—About 31 cm.

Stems.—Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Foliage description.—Leaf arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 3.6 cm. Width: About 3.2 cm. Apex: Cuspidate. Base: Cuneate to truncate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses parallel to convergent. Texture: Upper surface sparsely pubescent; lower surface moderately pubescent. Veins prominent on lower surface. Petiole length: About 1 cm. Petiole diameter: About 3 mm. Color: Young foliage upper surface: 147A. Young foliage lower surface: 147B. Mature foliage upper surface: 147A. Mature foliage lower surface: 147B. Venation upper surface: 147A to 147B. Venation lower surface: 147B.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Daisy-type inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage, arising from leaf axils. Disk and ray florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum. About 198 inflorescences per plant.

Flowering response.—Under natural season conditions, plants flower in the autumn about 64 days after planting.

Inflorescence bud.—Height: About 5 mm. Diameter: About 7 mm. Color: 137A.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 4.5 cm. Depth (height): About 1.2 cm. Diameter of disc: About 1.2 cm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong; mostly horizontal. Length: About 2 cm. Width: About 4.5 mm. Apex: Minutely dentate. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous, satiny; iridescent. Orientation: Initially upright, then perpendicular to the peduncle. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 30. Color: When opening, upper surface: Golden yellow, 9A. When opening, lower surface: 7A to 9A. Opened inflorescence, upper surface: Golden yellow, 9A; floret color does not fade. Opened inflorescence, lower surface: 7A.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular, apex dentate. Length: About 5 mm. Width: Apex: About 1 mm. Base: About 1.5 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 72. Color: Immature: Close to 144A. Mature: Apex: 12A. Base: White.

Peduncle.—Aspect: Flexible, angled about 45 to 50° to the stem. Length: First peduncle: About 4.2 cm. Fourth peduncle: About 6.5 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 144A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther color: 12A. Pollen: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 14A. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets.

Seed.—Seed production has not been observed.

Disease resistance: Plants of the new Chrysanthemum have not been shown to be resistant to pathogens common to Chrysanthemums.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named 'Yoclaudia', as illustrated and described.

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