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Boeckesteijn

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(54) **CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
‘WHITE YODAVIS’

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(US)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 4 days.

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./294**

(58) **Field of Search** **Plt./294**

(56) **References Cited**
PUBLICATIONS

UPOV-ROM hits on ‘White Yodavis’, GTI Jouve Retrieval
Software, Plant variety Database, 2001/04.*

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named ‘White
Yodavis’, characterized by its upright and uniformly
mounded plant habit; dark green foliage; nine-week
response time; very freely flowering habit; daisy-type inflo-
rescences that are about 5.2 cm in diameter; white ray florets
and bright yellow disc florets; and excellent postproduction
longevity with plants maintaining good substance and color
for at least three weeks in an interior environment.

1 Drawing Sheet

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct culti-
var of Chrysanthemum plant, botanically known as *Chry-
santhemum×morifolium* and hereinafter referred to by the
name ‘White Yodavis’.

The new Chrysanthemum is a naturally-occurring whole
plant mutation of the Chrysanthemum cultivar Light Davis,
disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 8,293. The new Chrysan-
themum was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a
single flowering plant within a population of plants of ‘Light
Davis’ in June, 1996 in De Lier, The Netherlands. The
selection of this plant was based on its white ray floret color.

Asexual reproduction of the new Chrysanthemum by
vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in De Lier, The
Netherlands in August, 1996. Asexual reproduction by cut-
tings has shown that the unique features of this new Chry-
santhemum are stable and reproduced true to type in suc-
cessive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar White Yodavis has not been observed under
all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may
vary somewhat with variations in environment such as
temperature, daylength, and/or light level, without, however,
any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique charactersitics of ‘White
Yodavis’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘White Yodavis’ as a new and distinct Chrysanthemum:

1. Upright and uniformly mounded plant habit.
2. Dark green foliage.
3. Typically grown as a natural spray-type.
4. Nine-week response time.
5. Very freely flowering.
6. Daisy-type inflorescences that are about 5.2 cm in
diameter.

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7. White ray florets and bright yellow disc florets.

8. Excellent postproduction longevity with plants main-
taining good substance and color for at least three weeks in
an interior environment.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can be compared to
plants of the parent cultivar Light Davis and the cultivar
Davis, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,325. In side-by-side
comparisons conducted in Salinas, Calif., plants of the new
Chrysanthemum have white-colored ray florets whereas
plants of the cultivar Light Davis have light lavender pink-
colored ray florets and plants of the cultivar Davis have
lavender pink-colored ray florets.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the
overall appearance of the new Chrysanthemum showing the
colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored
reproductions of this type. Colors in the photographs may
differ from the color values cited in the detailed botanical
description which accurately describe the colors of the new
Chrysanthemum.

The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a top
perspective view of a typical flowering plant of ‘White
Yodavis’ grown a natural spray-type.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a
close-up view of typical inflorescences of ‘White Yodavis’
grown as a natural spray-type.

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 and flowered during the autumn in Salinas,
Calif., in a fiberglass-covered greenhouse and under condi-
tions which approximate those generally used in commercial
potted Chrysanthemum production. During the production

of these plants, the following conditions were measured: day temperatures, 21 to 27° C.; night temperatures, 17 to 19° C.; and light levels, 4,000 to 6,000 foot-candles. Four unrooted cuttings were directly stuck in 15-cm containers, exposed to long day/short night conditions, and pinched once about 14 days later. At that time, the photoinductive short day/long night treatments were started. Plants used for this description were grown as natural spray-types. Measurements and numerical values represent averages of typical flowering plants.

Botanical classification: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar White Yodavis.

Commercial classification: Daisy-type potted Chrysanthemum.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of the *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Light Davis, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 8,293.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal tip cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About four days at 21° C.

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—About ten days at 21° C.

Root description.—Fibrous and well-branched.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous daisy-type potted Chrysanthemum typically grown as a natural spray-type. Stems upright and outwardly spreading giving a uniformly mounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching, about four lateral branches develop after removal of terminal apex (pinching). Moderately vigorous.

Plant height.—About 30 cm.

Plant width.—About 49 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 27 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Internode length: About 2 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate. Quantity of leaves per lateral stem: About 12. Length: About 6.8 cm. Width: About 4.5 cm. Apex: Mucronate to cuspidate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses between lateral lobes mostly parallel. Texture: Upper and lower surfaces with very fine pubescence; veins prominent on lower surface. Color: Young foliage, upper surface: More green than 147A. Young foliage, lower surface: 147B. Mature foliage, upper surface: More green than 147A. Mature foliage, lower surface: 147B. Venation, upper surface: 147A to 147B. Venation, lower surface: 147B. Petiole length: About 2.1 cm. Petiole diameter: About 3 mm. Petiole color: 146B to 146C.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Daisy-type inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage. Disk and ray florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum. Not fragrant. Typically grown as a natural spray-type.

Flowering response.—Under natural conditions, plants flower in the autumn/winter in the Northern Hemisphere. At other times of the year, inflorescence initiation and development can be induced under short day/long night conditions (at least 13.5 hours of darkness). Early flowering; plants exposed to two weeks of long day/short night conditions followed by photoinductive short day/long night conditions flower about 55 days later when grown during the summer and flower about 61 days later when grown during the winter.

Postproduction longevity.—Inflorescences maintain good color and substance for at least three weeks in an interior environment.

Quantity of inflorescences.—Very freely flowering, about 12 inflorescences develop per lateral stem, or about 48 inflorescences per plant.

Inflorescence bud: Height: About 6 mm. Diameter: About 7 mm. Color: 143A.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 5.2 cm. Depth (height): About 1.5 cm. Diameter of disc: About 1.4 cm. Receptacle diameter: About 6.5 mm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated-oblong. Orientation: Initially upright, then about 70° from vertical. Aspect: Initially concave to somewhat convex. Length: About 2.6 cm. Width: About 9 mm. Corolla tube length: About 3.5 mm. Apex: Rounded, acute or emarginate. Base: Attenuate; short corolla tube. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous, satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 23 arranged in one row. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: 155D. Fully opened, upper and lower surfaces: 155D.

Disc florets.—Arrangement: Massed at center of receptacle. Shape: Tubular, elongated. Apex: Five-pointed. Length: About 6 mm. Width: Apex, about 2 mm; base about 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 127. Color: Immature: 145A to 154A. Mature: Apex: 9A. Mid-section: 154D. Base: 155D.

Peduncles.—Length: First peduncle: About 2.3 cm. Fourth peduncle: About 4.4 cm. Seventh peduncle: About 8.1 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Angle to vertical: About 50° from vertical. Strength: Moderately strong, flexible. Color: 144A to 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther color: 9A. Pollen amount: Moderate to abundant. Pollen color: 15A. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets.

Seed.—Seed production has not been observed.

Disease resistance: Resistance to pathogens common to Chrysanthemums has not been observed on plants grown under commercial greenhouse conditions.

It is claimed:

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

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