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Bergman

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(54) **CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
‘ORANGE YODANVILLE’

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named ‘Orange Yodanville’, characterized by its uniform and upright plant habit; strong, moderately vigorous, and very freely branching growth habit; dark green foliage; uniform flowering response; early flowering, eight-week response time; large decorative-type inflorescences that are about 9.8 cm in diameter; orange ray florets that twist slightly as inflorescences develop; and excellent postproduction longevity with plants maintaining good substance and color for at least four 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 ‘Orange Yodanville’.

The new Chrysanthemum is a product of a mutation
induction program conducted by the Inventor in Fort Myers,
Fla. The objective of the program is to create new potted
Chrysanthemum cultivars that are suitable for year-round
production with uniform plant growth habit, good vigor,
desirable inflorescence form and floret colors, fast response
time, and excellent postproduction longevity.

The new Chrysanthemum originated by exposing
unrooted cuttings of a proprietary Chrysanthemum seedling
selection identified as YB-5273, not patented, to X-ray
radiation in September, 1997 in Fort Myers, Fla. Following
the radiation treatment, the cuttings were rooted and termi-
nal apices were removed (pinched) three times to promote
lateral branch development. After lateral branches from the
third pinch reached sufficient size, terminal cuttings were
harvested, planted and flowered in a controlled environment
in Fort Myers, Fla. The new Chrysanthemum was discov-
ered and selected by the Inventor as a single flowering plant
within this population in March, 1998, in Fort Myers, Fla.
The selection of this plant was based on its uniform plant
growth habit, good vigor, desirable inflorescence form and
floret colors, fast response time, and excellent postproduc-
tion longevity. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum differ
primarily from plants of the parent selection and the culti-
vars Yodanville (disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application
Ser. No. 09/774,370), Dark Yodanville (disclosed in U.S.
Plant patent application Ser. No. 09/774,357), and Yellow
Yodanville (disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser.
No. 09/774,359) in ray floret color.

Asexual reproduction of the new Chrysanthemum by
vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers,
Fla. in June, 1998. Asexual reproduction by cuttings has

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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 Orange Yodanville 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 characteristics of ‘Orange
Yodanville’. These characteristics in combination distin-
guish ‘Orange Yodanville’ as a new and distinct Chrysan-
themum:

1. Uniform and upright plant habit.
2. Strong, moderately vigorous, and very freely branching growth habit.
3. Dark green foliage.
4. Uniform flowering response.
5. Typically grown as a disbud-type.
6. Early flowering, eight-week response time.
7. Large decorative-type inflorescences that are about 9.8 cm in diameter.
8. Orange ray florets that twist slightly as the inflorescences develop giving inflorescences a cactus-dahlia appearance.
9. Excellent postproduction longevity with plants maintaining good substance and color for at least four weeks in an interior environment.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can be compared to
plants of the cultivar Amber Pomona, not patented. In
side-by-side comparisons conducted by the Inventor in
Salinas, Calif., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differ
from plants of the cultivar Amber Pomona in the following
characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flower about one week earlier than plants of the cultivar Amber Pomona.

2. Ray floret color of the new Chrysanthemum is lighter than ray floret color of the cultivar Amber Pomona.
3. Under high light conditions, ray floret color of the new Chrysanthemum does not fade whereas ray floret color of plants of the cultivar Amber Pomona fades.
4. Inflorescences of the new Chrysanthemum produce fewer disc florets than inflorescences of the cultivar Amber Pomona.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can be compared to plants of the Chrysanthemum cultivar Dark Bronze Charm, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 6,801. In side-by-side comparisons conducted by the Inventor in Salinas, Calif., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differ from plants of the cultivar Dark Bronze Charm in ray floret color and in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum are denser and fuller than plants of the cultivar Dark Bronze Charm.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flower more uniformly than plants of the cultivar Dark Bronze Charm.
3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum tolerate winter production conditions much better than plants of the cultivar Dark Bronze Charm.
4. Ray florets of the new Chrysanthemum twist slightly with development whereas ray florets of the cultivar Dark Bronze Charm do not twist with development.

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 'Orange Yodanville' grown as a disbud-type.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a close-up view of typical inflorescences of 'Orange Yodanville' grown as a disbud-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 conditions 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 disbud-types. Measurements and numerical values represent averages of typical flowering plants.

Botanical classification: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Orange Yodanville.

Commercial classification: Decorative-type potted Chrysanthemum.

Parentage: Induced mutation of a proprietary *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* seedling selection identified as code number YB-5273, not patented.

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 decorative-type potted Chrysanthemum typically grown as a disbud-type. Stems upright and outwardly spreading giving a uniformly mounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching, about five lateral branches develop after removal of terminal apex (pinching); dense and full plants. Moderate vigor.

Plant height.—About 33 cm.

Plant width.—About 47 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 31 cm. Diameter: About 5.5 mm. Internode length: About 2.2 cm. Strength: Very strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 144A to 146A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate. Quantity of leaves per lateral stem: About 15. Length: About 9.6 cm. Width: About 7.1 cm. Apex: Acute to cuspidate. Base: Mostly truncate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses between lateral lobes parallel to divergent. Texture: Upper and lower surfaces with very fine pubescence; veins prominent on lower surface. Color: Young foliage, upper surface: Darker than 147A. Young foliage, lower surface: Darker than 147B. Mature foliage, upper surface: Darker than 147A. Mature foliage, lower surface: Darker than 147B. Venation, both surfaces: 146B. Petiole length: About 1.4 cm. Petiole diameter: About 3 mm. Petiole color: 146C.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Decorative-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 disbud-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 eight weeks later.

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

Quantity of inflorescences.—Produced as a disbud-type, all the lateral inflorescences are removed leaving only the terminal inflorescence.

Inflorescence bud.—Height: About 7 mm. Diameter: About 1.2 cm. Color: 143A.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: Large, about 9.8 cm. Depth (height): About 2.9 cm. Diameter of disc: About 4 mm, inconspicuous. Receptacle diameter: About 1.2 cm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated-oblong. Orientation: Initially upright, then about 90° from vertical or perpendicular to the peduncle. Aspect: Initially incurved to flat to somewhat convex and slightly twisted. Length: About 4.8 cm. Width: About 1.2 cm. Corolla tube length: About 4 mm. Apex: Emarginate, dentate or acute. Base: Attenuate; short corolla tube. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous, satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: Numerous, more than 250. Color: When opening, upper surface: Initially, 145A; then 9A faintly overlain with 45A to 46A; overall tonality, slightly more red than 163B. When opening, lower surface: Initially, 145A; then 9B faintly underlain with 45A to 46A. Fully opened, upper surface: 9A faintly overlain with 45A to 46A; overall tonality, slightly more red than 163B. Fully opened, lower surface: 9B to 9C faintly underlain with 45A to 46A.

Disc florets.—Arrangement: Massed at center of receptacle, inconspicuous. Shape: Tubular, elon-

gated. Apex: Five-pointed. Length: About 6 mm. Width: Apex, about 1.5 mm; base, about 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 25. Color: Immature: 144A to 154A. Mature: Apex: 9A. Mid-section and base: 155D.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther color: 13A. Pollen amount: None. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Pistil color: Greenish white.

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 'Orange Yodanville', as illustrated and described.

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