



US00PP13762P29

(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Smith

(10) **Patent No.: US PP13,762 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent: May 6, 2003**

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

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/099,191**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 15, 2002**

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A01H 5/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./295**

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

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named
‘Yogabriella’, characterized by its upright, mounded and
rounded plant habit; freely branching habit; dense and full
plants; uniform and freely flowering habit; daisy-type inflo-
rescences; golden yellow-colored ray florets; bright yellow-
colored disc florets; and natural season flowering in early
October in the Northern Hemisphere.

1 Drawing Sheet

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**BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION/CULTIVAR
DESIGNATION**

Chrysanthemum×*morifolium* cultivar Yogabriella.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of Chrysanthemum plant, botanically known as
Chrysanthemum×*morifolium*, commercially known as a
garden-type Chrysanthemum and hereinafter referred to by
the name ‘Yogabriella’.

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 Chrysanthemum originated from a cross made in
March, 1999, in Salinas, Calif., of a proprietary Chrysan-
themum selection identified as code number 94-L254002,
not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary
Chrysanthemum selection identified as code number
95-L262001, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent.
The new Chrysanthemum was discovered and selected by
the Inventor as a single flowering plant within the progeny
of the stated cross grown in a controlled environment in
Alva, Fla. in November, 2000. The selection of this plant
was based on its desirable inflorescence form, attractive ray
floret color and good garden performance.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by terminal
cuttings taken in a controlled environment in Alva, Fla. since
January, 2001, has shown that the unique features of this
new Chrysanthemum are stable and reproduced true to type
in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar Yogabriella 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.

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The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Yogab-
riella’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Yogabriella’ as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Upright, mounded and rounded plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit; dense and full plants.
3. Uniform and freely flowering habit.
4. Daisy-type inflorescences.
5. Golden yellow-colored ray florets with bright yellow-
colored disc florets.
6. Natural season flowering in early October in the
Northern Hemisphere.

In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla.,
plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants of the
female parent, the selection 94-L254002, in the following
characteristics:

1. Plant habit of plants of the new Chrysanthemum was
more uniform than plant habit of plants of the selection
94-L254002.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered more
uniformly than plants of the selection 94-L254002.
3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had daisy-type
inflorescences whereas plants of the selection
94-L254002 had decorative-type inflorescences.
4. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum and the selection
94-L254002 differed in ray floret color as plants of the
selection 94-L254002 had purple-colored ray florets.

In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla.,
plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants of the
male parent, the selection 95-L262001, in the following
characteristics:

1. Plant habit of plants of the new Chrysanthemum was
more uniform than plant habit of plants of the selection
95-L262001.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered more
uniformly than plants of the selection 95-L262001.
3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had daisy-type
inflorescences whereas plants of the selection
95-L262001 had decorative-type inflorescences.

4. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum and the selection 95-L262001 differed in ray floret color as plants of the selection 95-L262001 had red-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can be compared to plants of the cultivar Bengal, not patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants of the cultivar Bengal in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum were larger than plants of the cultivar Bengal.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had slightly larger inflorescences than plants of the cultivar Bengal.
3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had fewer ray florets per inflorescence than plants of the cultivar Bengal.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can also be compared to plants of the cultivar Sandy, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,531. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants of the cultivar Sandy in the following characteristics:

1. Plant habit of plants of the new Chrysanthemum was more uniform than plant habit of plants of the cultivar Sandy.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered more uniformly than plants of the cultivar Sandy.
3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had slightly smaller inflorescences than plants of the cultivar Sandy.
4. Ray florets of inflorescences of plants of the new Chrysanthemum were more orange than ray florets of inflorescences of plants of the cultivar Sandy.

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 accurately describe the colors of the new Chrysanthemum.

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

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

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1995 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. The following observations and measurements describe plants grown in a fiberglass-covered greenhouse in Alva, Fla. under practices which approximate those generally used in commercial garden-type Chrysanthemum production. One cutting was directly stuck in a 15.25-cm container in November, 2001, and exposed to long day/short night conditions. Plants were pinched once about five weeks after sticking. About one week after the pinch, the photoinductive short day/long night treatments were started. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged about 27° C. and night temperatures averaged about 21° C. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for typical flowering plants.

Botanical classification: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Yogabriella.

Commercial classification: Daisy-type garden Chrysanthemum.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number 94-L254002, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number 95-L262001, 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 to twelve days at 21° C.

Root description.—White, fine and fibrous.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Perennial herbaceous daisy-type garden Chrysanthemum. Inverted triangle. Stems initially upright, then somewhat outwardly spreading giving a uniformly mounded to rounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching with about five lateral branches forming after the pinch.

Plant height.—About 18 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 25 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 14.5 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Internode length: About 1.1 cm. Aspect: Mostly upright. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Foliage description.—Leaf arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 5.8 cm. Width: About 4.5 cm. Apex: Cuspidate. Base: Truncate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses mostly convergent; deeply lobed. Texture: Both surfaces, pubescent; veins prominent on lower surface. Color: Young and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: 147A. Young and fully expanded foliage, lower surface: 147B. Venation, upper surface: 147A to 147B. Venation, lower surface: 147B. Petiole length: About 1.5 cm. Petiole diameter: About 2 mm. Petiole color, upper and lower surfaces: 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 seven inflorescences per lateral.

Flowering response.—Under natural season conditions, plants flower in early October in the Northern Hemisphere and continue to flower for at least three weeks depending on weather conditions.

Inflorescence bud (before showing color).—Height: About 4 mm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Shape: Oblate. Phyllary color: Close to 146A to 147A.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 3.5 cm. Depth (height): About 1 cm. Disc diameter: About 1.2 cm. Receptacle diameter: About 5 mm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Length: About 1.7 cm. Corolla tube length: About 3 mm. Width: About 4 mm. Apex: Acute or emarginate. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous, satiny. Surface: Mostly flat. Orientation: Initially upright, then perpendicular to the peduncle. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 46 in one to two rows. Color:

When opening, upper surface: 9A overlain with 53A. When opening, lower surface: 9B underlain with 53A. Fully opened, upper surface: 9A faintly overlain with 53A; color fading to 9A with subsequent development. Fully opened, lower surface: 9B to 9C faintly underlain with 53A.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular, apex dentate. Length: About 5.5 mm. Width: Apex: About 1.5 mm. Base: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 92. Color: Immature: 9A. Mature: Apex: 9A. Mid-section: Lighter green than 144A. Base: 155D.

Phyllaries.—Length: About 6 mm. Width: About 2 mm. Shape: Ligulate. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture: Upper surface, smooth and waxy; lower surface, pubescent. Color, upper surface: 146A. Color, lower surface: 146A to 147A.

Peduncle.—Aspect: Flexible, angled about 45° from vertical. Length: First peduncle: About 3.6 cm.

Fourth peduncle: About 5.2 cm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther color: 12A. Pollen: None. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Stigma color: 9A.

Seed.—Seed production has not been observed.

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

Garden performance: Plants of the new Chrysanthemum have been observed to be tolerant to rain, wind and temperatures ranging from 0 to higher than 40° C.

It is claimed:

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

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