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Smith

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

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

A distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named
‘Yocamille’, 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; light pink-colored ray florets and bright yellow-
colored disc florets; and early flowering, natural season
flowering in mid-September in the Northern Hemisphere.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

**BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION/CULTIVAR
DESIGNATION**

Chrysanthemum×*morifolium* cultivar Yocamille.

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 ‘Yocamille’.

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
October, 1999, in Salinas, Calif., of the Chrysanthemum
cultivar Alcala, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 10,211, as
the female, or seed, parent with the Chrysanthemum cultivar
Stephanie, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,445, 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 October, 2000. The
selection of this plant was based on its desirable inflores-
cence 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 Yocamille 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.

2

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Yocam-
ille’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Yocamille’ 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. Light pink-colored ray florets and bright yellow-
colored disc florets.
6. Early flowering, natural season flowering in mid-
September 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 cultivar Alcala, in the following charac-
teristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum were smaller than
plants of the cultivar Alcala.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered about three
to four weeks earlier than plants of the cultivar Alcala
when grown under natural season conditions.
3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum and the cultivar
Alcala differed in ray floret coloration as plants of the
cultivar Alcala 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 cultivar Stephanie, in the following char-
acteristics:

1. Plant habit of plants of the new Chrysanthemum was
more uniform than plant habit of plants of the cultivar
Stephanie.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had smaller inflo-
rescences than plants of the cultivar Stephanie.
3. Ray florets of the new Chrysanthemum and the cultivar
Stephanie differed in ray floret color as plants of the
cultivar Stephanie had white-colored ray florets.
4. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered about four
to five days later than plants of the cultivar Stephanie
when grown under natural season conditions.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum differ from plants of the cultivar Yocecilia, disclosed in a U.S. Plant Patent application filed concurrently, primarily in ray floret coloration. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum differ from plants of the cultivar Yonatasha, disclosed in a U.S. Plant Patent application filed concurrently, primarily in ray floret coloration. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum differ from plants of the cultivar Yojeanette, disclosed in a U.S. Plant Patent application filed concurrently, primarily in ray floret coloration.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can be compared to plants of the cultivar Empire Riviera, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 11,817. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants of the cultivar Empire Riviera in the following characteristics:

1. Plant habit of plants the new Chrysanthemum was more uniform than plant habit of plants of the cultivar Empire Riviera.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum were slightly smaller than plants of the cultivar Empire Riviera.
3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered more uniformly than plants of the cultivar Empire Riviera.
4. Ray florets of the new Chrysanthemum did not fade under high production temperatures whereas ray florets of the cultivar Empire Riviera faded under high production temperatures.
5. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered about three weeks earlier than plants of the cultivar Empire Riviera when grown under natural season conditions.

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 'Yocamille'.

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

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 Yocamille.

Commercial classification: Daisy-type garden Chrysanthemum.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—*Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Alcalá, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 10,211.

Male, or pollen, parent.—*Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Stephanie, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,445.

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 nine lateral branches forming after the pinch.

Plant height.—About 15.5 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 24.5 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 12 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Internode length: About 8 mm. Aspect: Upright and outwardly spreading. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Foliage description.—Leaf arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 3.9 cm. Width: About 3.3 cm. Apex: Cuspidate to mucronate. Base: Attenuate to truncate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses mostly parallel. Texture: Both surfaces, pubescent; veins prominent on lower surface. Color: Young and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: Slightly darker than 147A. Young and fully expanded foliage, lower surface: Close to 147B. Venation, upper surface: 147A. Venation, lower surface: 147B. Petiole length: About 1.6 cm. Petiole diameter: About 2 mm. Petiole color: Upper surface: 147A. 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 12 inflorescences per lateral.

Flowering response.—Early flowering; under natural season conditions, plants flower in mid-September 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: 146A to 147A.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 4.25 cm. Depth (height): About 8 mm. Disc diameter: About 1 cm. Receptacle diameter: About 3 mm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Length: About 2.1 cm. Corolla tube length: About 2 mm. Width: About 4 mm. Apex: Emarginate or acute. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous, satiny. Surface: Mostly flat. Orientation: Initially upright, then perpendicular to the peduncle. Number of ray florets per

inflorescence: About 27 in one to two rows. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: 163B to 159C faintly overlain with close to 46A. Opened inflorescence, upper surface: 159C faintly overlain with close to 46A. Opened inflorescence, lower surface: Closest to 160D.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular, apex dentate. Length: About 5 mm. Width: Apex: About 1.5 mm. Base: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 57. Color: Immature: 5A. Mature: Apex: 9A. Mid-section: 144B. Base: 155D.

Phyllaries.—Length: About 5 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: Close to 146A. Color, lower surface: 146A to 147A.

Peduncle.—Aspect: Flexible, angled about 40° from vertical. Length: First peduncle: About 3.9 cm.

Fourth peduncle: About 4.1 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 144A to 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther color: 12A. Pollen: None observed. 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 'Yocamille', as illustrated and described.

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