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Smith

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

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

A distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named
‘Yomarjorie’, characterized by its upright, mounded and
rounded plant habit; freely branching habit; dense and full
plants; uniform and freely flowering habit; duplex-type
inflorescences; purple-colored ray florets with bright
yellow-colored disc florets; and natural season flowering in
early to mid-October in the Northern Hemisphere.

1 Drawing Sheet

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**BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION/CULTIVAR
DESIGNATION**

Chrysanthemum×*morifolium* cultivar Yomarjorie.

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 ‘Yomarjorie’.

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
February, 2000 of two unidentified proprietary Chrysanthem-
um selections, not patented. 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 Yomarjorie 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 ‘Yomar-
jorie’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Yomarjorie’ as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Upright, mounded and rounded plant habit.

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2. Freely branching habit; dense and full plants.

3. Uniform and freely flowering habit.

4. Duplex-type inflorescences.

5. Purple-colored ray florets with bright yellow-colored
disc florets.

6. Natural season flowering in early to mid-October in the
Northern Hemisphere.

In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla.,
plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants of the
parent selections primarily in ray floret color and inflores-
cence form.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can be compared to
plants of the cultivar Lorikeet, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat.
No. 11,586. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva,
Fla., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants
of the cultivar Lorikeet in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum were larger than
plants of the cultivar Lorikeet.

2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had smaller inflo-
rescences than plants of the cultivar Lorikeet.

3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had conspicuous
disc florets whereas plants of the cultivar Lorikeet did not
have conspicuous disc florets.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can also be compared
to plants of the cultivar Megan, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat.
No. 8,756. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva,
Fla., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants
of the cultivar Megan in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum were larger than
plants of the cultivar Megan.

2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had slightly smaller
inflorescences than plants of the cultivar Megan.

3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered more
uniformly than plants of the cultivar Megan.

4. Ray floret color of the new Chrysanthemum was
slightly darker than ray floret color of plants of the cultivar
Megan.

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 'Yomarjorie'.

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

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 Yomarjorie.

Commercial classification: Duplex-type garden Chrysanthemum.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Unidentified proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unidentified proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*, 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 duplex-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 four to five lateral branches forming after the pinch.

Plant height.—About 15 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 25.5 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 13 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Internode length: About 1 cm. Aspect: Upright to outwardly spreading. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Foliage description.—Leaf arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 6.25 cm. Width: About 5.2 cm. Apex:

Cuspidate to mucronate. Base: Truncate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses mostly divergent. 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. Venation, lower surface: Close to 147B. Petiole length: About 1.8 cm. Petiole diameter: About 2.5 mm. Petiole color, upper surface: Close to 146A. Petiole color, lower surface: Close to 146B.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Duplex-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 14 inflorescences per lateral.

Flowering response.—Under natural season conditions, plants flower in early to mid-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 6 mm. Shape: Oblate. Phyllary color: 146A to 147A.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 3.4 cm. Depth (height): About 1.3 cm. Disc diameter: About 9 mm. Receptacle diameter: About 4 mm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Length: About 1.7 cm. Corolla tube length: About 4 mm. Width: About 7 mm. Apex: Rounded to emarginate. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous, satiny. Surface: Concave to flat. Orientation: Initially upright, then perpendicular to the peduncle. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 112. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: 71A Fully opened, upper surface: 71A; fading to 155D overlain with 71A with subsequent development. Fully opened, lower surface: 155D underlain with 71A.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular, apex dentate. Length: About 4 mm. Width: Apex: About 2 mm. Base: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 65. Color: Immature: 144B. Mature: Apex: 9A. Mid-section: 150D. Base: 155D.

Phyllaries.—Length: About 6.5 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 55° from vertical. Length: First peduncle: About 2.25 cm. Fourth peduncle: About 3 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther color: 15A. Pollen: Moderate. Pollen color: 15A. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Stigma color: 12A.

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 'Yomarjorie', as illustrated and described.

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