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Smith

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

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

A distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named
‘Yoglenda’, characterized by its upright and mounded plant
habit; freely branching habit; uniform and freely flowering;
decorative-type inflorescences; red-colored ray 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 Yoglenda.

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 ‘Yoglenda’.

The new cultivar is a product of a planned breeding
program conducted by the Inventor in Salinas, Calif. and
Fort Myers, Fla. The objective of the breeding program is to
create new garden-type Chrysanthemum cultivars having
inflorescences with desirable inflorescence forms, attractive
floret colors and good garden performance.

The new Chrysanthemum originated from a cross made in
January, 1996, in Salinas, Calif., of the Chrysanthemum
cultivar Helen, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,793, as the
female, or seed, parent with an unnamed Chrysanthemum
proprietary seedling selection, 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 Fort Myers, Fla. in October, 1998. 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 Fort Myers,
Fla. since January, 1999, 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 Yoglenda 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
‘Yoglenda’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Yoglenda’ as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Upright and mounded plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit; large, dense and full plants.
3. Uniform and freely flowering.
4. Decorative-type inflorescences.
5. Red-colored ray florets.
6. Natural season flowering in early October in the
Northern Hemisphere.

In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Fort Myers,
Fla., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants
of the female parent, the cultivar Helen, in the following
characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered about three
weeks later than plants of the cultivar Helen when
flowered under natural season daylength conditions.
2. Inflorescences of the new Chrysanthemum had more
disc florets than inflorescences of the cultivar Helen
when flowered under artificial daylength conditions.

In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Fort Myers,
Fla., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants
of the male parent, the unnamed selection, in the following
characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered about one
week earlier than plants of the male parent when
flowered under natural season daylength conditions.
2. Inflorescences of the new Chrysanthemum had fewer
disc florets than inflorescences of the male parent.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can be compared to
plants of the cultivar Raquel, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No.
8,982. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Fort
Myers, Fla., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from
plants of the cultivar Raquel in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered a few days
later than plants of the cultivar Raquel when flowered
under natural season daylength conditions.
2. Inflorescences of the new Chrysanthemum had fewer
disc florets than inflorescences of the cultivar Raquel
when flowered under natural season conditions.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can also be compared to plants of the cultivar Foxy Valerie, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,892. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Fort Myers, Fla., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants of the cultivar Foxy Valerie in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered about one week earlier than plants of the cultivar Foxy Valerie when flowered under natural season daylength conditions.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had larger inflorescences than plants of the cultivar Foxy Valerie.
3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum were more freely flowering than plants of the cultivar Foxy Valerie.

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 'Yoglenda'.

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

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 an outdoor nursery in Pendleton, S.C., under natural season conditions and practices which approximate those generally used in commercial garden-type Chrysanthemum production. One rooted cutting was planted in a 16.5-cm container in late July, 2002. Plants were not pinched, that is, the terminal apex was not removed to enhance branching. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 29 to 32° C. and night temperatures ranged from 16 to 21° C. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for typical flowering plants.

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

Commercial classification: Decorative-type garden Chrysanthemum.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—*Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Helen, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,793.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unnamed *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* proprietary seedling selection, 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.—White, fine and fibrous.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Perennial herbaceous decorative-type garden Chrysanthemum. Inverted triangle. Stems initially upright, then somewhat outwardly spreading giving a uniformly mounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching with lateral branches forming at every node.

Plant height.—About 25.5 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 38 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 22.5 cm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Internode length: About 1.4 cm. Aspect: Upright and outwardly spreading. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Foliage description.—Leaf arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 3.9 cm. Width: About 3.1 cm. Apex: Cuspidate to mucronate. Base: Attenuate to truncate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses mostly divergent. Texture: Both surfaces, pubescent; veins prominent on lower surface. Color: Young foliage upper surface: 147A. Young foliage lower surface: 147B. Mature foliage upper surface: Slightly lighter than 147A. Mature foliage lower surface: Slightly lighter than 147B. Venation, upper surface: 147A to 147B. Venation, lower surface: Lighter than 147B. Petiole length: About 1.1 cm. Petiole diameter: About 3 mm. Petiole color, both surfaces: Close to 147B.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Decorative-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 5 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. Phyllary color: 143A.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 3.75 cm. Depth (height): About 1.8 cm. Disc diameter: About 5 mm or less, inconspicuous. Receptacle diameter: About 4 mm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Length: About 1.75 cm. Corolla tube length: About 4 mm. Width: About 6 mm. Apex: Emarginate or rounded. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous, satiny. Surface: Concave to flat. Orientation: Initially upright and incurved, then perpendicular to the peduncle, eventually reflexed. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 235. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: 53A. Opened inflorescence, upper surface: 53A; fading to 46A with subsequent development. Opened inflorescence, lower surface: Close to 9D underlain with 53A to 46A.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular, apex dentate. Length: About 4 mm. Width: Apex: About 1 mm. Base: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: Less than 20. Color: Immature: 154A. Mature: Apex: 9A. Mid-section: 154D. Base: 155D.

Peduncle.—Aspect: Flexible, angled about 55° from the stem. Length: First peduncle: About 6 cm. Fourth peduncle: About 7.8 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146B to 146C.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther color: 9A. Pollen: Scarce. Pollen color: 12A. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets.

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 more than 40° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named ‘Yoglenda’, as illustrated and described.

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