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(12) United States Plant Patent
Noodelijk**(10) Patent No.: US PP14,608 P3****(45) Date of Patent: Mar. 16, 2004****(54) CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
'BAJIMBA'**(50) Latin Name: *Chrysanthemum morifolium***
Varietal Denomination: Bajimba**(75) Inventor: Robert Noodelijk, Woubrugge (NL)****(73) Assignee: Chrysanthemum Breeders Association**
N.V. (NL)**(*) Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 66 days.**(21) Appl. No.: 10/175,900****(22) Filed: Jun. 21, 2002****(65) Prior Publication Data**

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(30) Foreign Application Priority Data

Jun. 28, 2001 (NL) CHR3273

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ A01H 5/00**(52) U.S. Cl. Plt./286****(58) Field of Search Plt./286***Primary Examiner*—Anne Marie Grunberg**(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm**—Parkhurst & Wendel, L.L.P.**(57) ABSTRACT**

A Chrysanthemum plant named 'BAJIMBA' characterized by its large sized blooms with red and yellow ray-florets and yellow-green disc florets.

3 Drawing Sheets**1****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

'Bajimba' is a product of a breeding-program which had the objective of creating new chrysanthemum cultivars with a daisy type flower, a 7 week response and a medium plant height. The new plant of the present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant. 'Bajimba' is a seedling from a cross in a breeding program maintained under the control of inventor. The female parent is 'Miramar' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,469), the male parent is '94.1182', an unpatented, unnamed seedling. The male parents is not available to inventor for description. A comparison with the female parent is made in this description. The new and distinct cultivar was discovered and selected as a flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross by Rob Noodelijk in a controlled environment (greenhouse) in Rijshout Holland in April 1997. The first act of asexual reproduction of 'Bajimba' was accomplished when vegetative cuttings were taken from the initial selection in June 1997 in a controlled environment in Rijshout Holland.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a new and distinct variety of chrysanthemum bearing large sized blooms with red and yellow ray-florets and yellow-green disc florets.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention of a new and distinct variety of chrysanthemum is shown in the accompanying drawings, the color being as nearly true as possible with color photographs of this type.

FIG. 1 shows a plant of the cultivar in full bloom.

FIG. 2 shows the various stages of bloom of the new cultivar.

FIG. 3 shows the foliage of the new cultivar.

2**DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

This new variety of chrysanthemum is of the botanical classification *Chrysanthemum morifolium*. The observations and measurements were gathered from plants grown in a greenhouse in Rijshout Holland in a photo-periodic controlled crop under conditions generally used in commercial practice. The greenhouse temperatures during this crop were at day-time between 18° C. and 25° C. and at night 20° C. The photo-periodic response time in this crop was 50 days after an average of eight long days. After this long day period to flowering growth retardants were applied 6 times in an average dose of 1.5 gram/liter water. The plants were observed (directly) during the flowering of this crop. No tests were done on disease or insect resistance or susceptibility. No tests were done on cold or drought tolerance. This new variety produces large sized blooms with red and yellow ray-florets and yellow-green disc-florets blooming on the plant for 5 weeks. This new variety of chrysanthemum has been found to retain its distinctive characteristics throughout successive propagations however the phenotype may vary significantly with variations in environment such as light intensity and temperature. To show the phenotype as described 'Bajimba' can be planted without assimilation lightning (high pressure sodium lamps) between week 50 and week 40 of the next year under greenhouse conditions in Holland. With assimilation lightning (minimum level 2500 lux) it can be planted year round under greenhouse conditions in Holland.

From the cultivars known to inventor the most similar existing cultivar in comparison to 'Bajimba' is 'Pelee' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 8,464). When 'Pelee' and 'Bajimba' are being compared the following differences are noticed: The difference of 'Pelee' and 'Bajimba' are (1) Response time. Bajimba has a shorter reponse time. (2) Branching. Bajimba has a more prolific branching. (3) Flower color. Both varieties have a typical red/yellow bi-color effect. The comparison of red and yellow and the pattern of the colors is different. The difference with the female parent Miramar are (1) the flower color and (2) Response time.

The following is a description of the plant and characteristics that distinguish 'Bajimba' as a new and distinct

variety. The color designations are taken from the plant itself. Accordingly, any discrepancies between the color designations and the colors depicted in the photographs are due to photographic tolerances. The color chart used in this description is: The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, edition 1995.

Botanical description of cultivar: 'Bajimba'

Bud:

Size.—Medium; cross-section 1.2 cm, height 1.0 cm.
Outside color.—Greyed-yellow 160 A $\frac{1}{3}$ at the base, red 46 A $\frac{2}{3}$ to the top.
Involucral bracts.—2 rows, length 7 mm, width 3 mm.
Involucral bracts among disc-florets.—Not present.
Involucral bracts color.—Green 143 C.

Bloom:

Type.—Daisy.
Height.—Flat.
Size.—Large.
Fully expanded.—7.5–8.0 cm.
Number of blooms per branch.—Approx. 3–4 blooms per branch.
Performance on the plant.—5 weeks.
Seeds.—Produced in large quantities, oval shaped, grey-brown 199A, 2 mm in length.
Fragrance.—Typical chrysanthemum.

Color:

Center of the flower (disc-florets).—Immature yellow-green 144 A, yellow-green 151 A along the edge. Mature yellow-green 144 A, yellow-green 151 A to the edge.
Color of upper surface of the ray-florets.—Yellow 5 A from the base and in longitudinal stripes, red 46 A to the edge.
Color of the lower surface of the ray-florets.—Yellow 5 B at the base and in longitudinal stripes, red 46 A in between and to the edge.
Tonality from distance.—A pot mum with red and yellow flowers and a yellow-green disc.
Color of the surface of the ray-florets after aging of the plant.—None.

Ray florets:

Texture.—Upper and under side smooth.
Number.—20–22.
Cross-section.—Flat.
Longitudinal axis of majority.—Reflexing.
Length of corolla tube.—Short.
Ray-floret length.—3.7 cm.
Ray-floret width.—1.0 cm.
Ratio length/width.—Low.
Shape of tip.—Pointed.

Disc florets:

Disc diameter.—1.8 cm.
Distribution of disc florets.—Numerous, clearly visible at all stages of flowering.
Shape.—Tubular.
Color.—Yellow-green 144 A.
Receptacle shape.—Conical raised.

Reproductive organs:

Stamen (present in disc florets only).—Thick, 3 mm in length.
Number of stamen.—4.
Stamen color.—Yellow.

Pollen.—Appears at a very late stage.

Pollen color.—Yellow 12 A.

Styles (present in both ray and disc florets).—Thick.

Style color.—Yellow.

Style length.—5 mm.

Stigmas.—Yellow.

Stigma width.—1 mm.

Ovaries.—Enclosed in calyx.

Plant:

Form.—A pot mum meant for indoor use.

Growth habit.—Spreading.

Growth rate.—Moderate.

Height.—26.0–28.0 cm.

Width.—26.0 cm.

Stem color.—Green 143 C.

Stem strength.—Strong.

Stem brittleness.—Absent.

Stem anthocyanin coloration.—Absent.

Length of lateral branch.—From top to bottom 10.0–12.0 cm.

Lateral branch color.—Green 143 C.

Lateral branch, attachment.—Brittle.

Branching (average number of lateral branches).—Prolific with 5 breaks after pinching.

Peduncle length.—4.0–4.5 cm.

Peduncle color.—Green 143 C.

Flowering response (photo-periodic controlled crop, not natural season).—50 Days.

Foliage:

Color mature.—Upper side green 137 A. Under side green 138 B.

Color immature.—Upper side green 137 A. Under side green 138 B.

Size.—Medium; length 6.5 cm, width 5.0 cm.

Quantity (number per lateral branch).—5–6.

Shape.—Oval to round.

Texture upper side.—Glabrous.

Texture under side.—Pubescent.

Venation arrangement.—Palmate.

Shape of the margin.—Serrated.

Shape of base of sinus between lateral lobes.—Round.

Margin of sinus between lateral lobes.—Converging.

Shape of base.—Asymmetrical.

Apex.—Mucronate.

Differences with the comparison varieties
When grown under the same conditions

	'BAJIMBA'	'PELEE'	'MIRAMAR'
Flower color	Clearly yellow around the disc and a striped pattern towards to end of the ray-florets	A little yellow around the disc-floret, almost no stripes towards the end of the ray-florets	yellow
branching	prolific	average	
Response time	50 days	56/58 days	54 days

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of chrysanthemum plant as described and illustrated.

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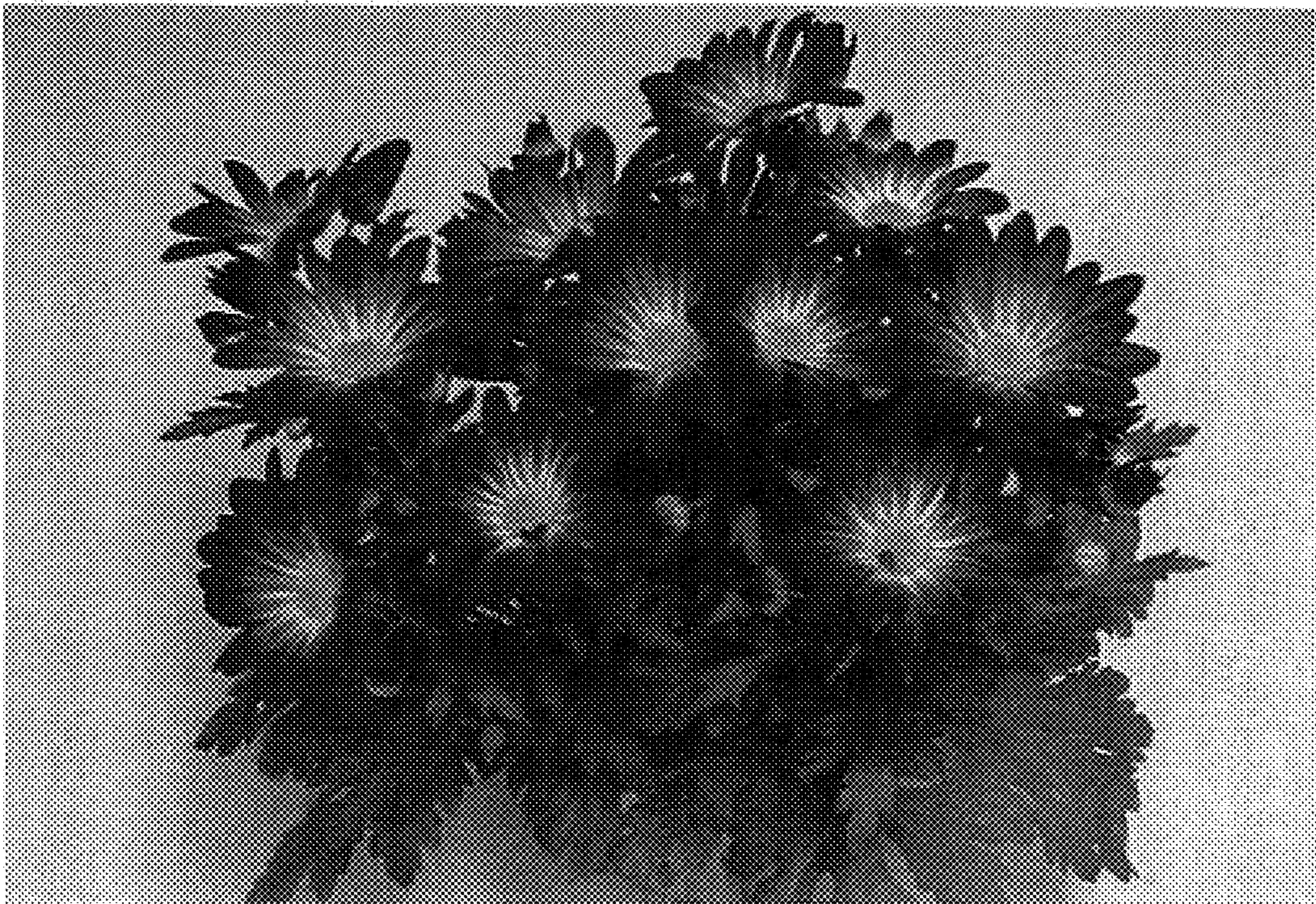


FIG. 1

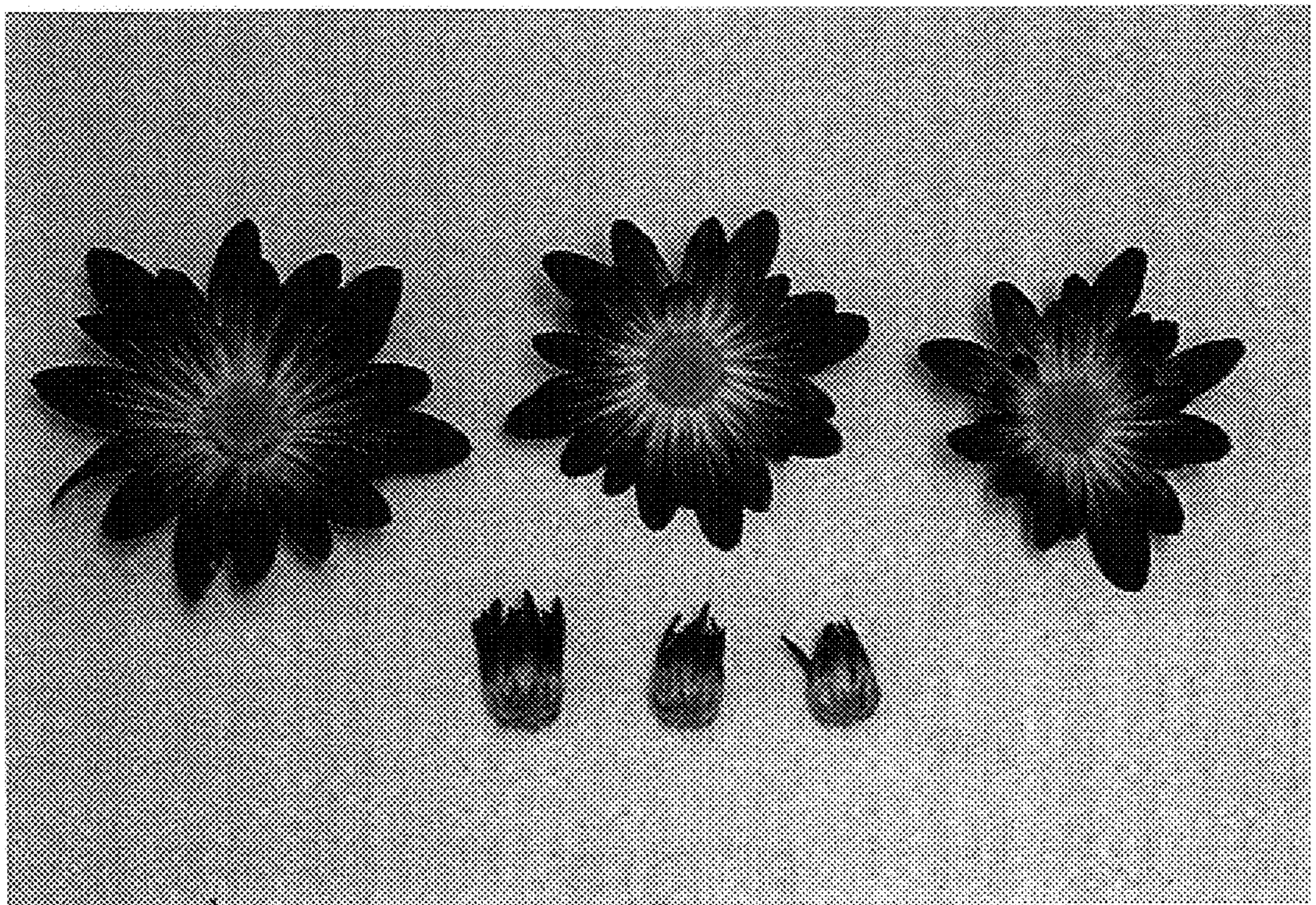


FIG. 2

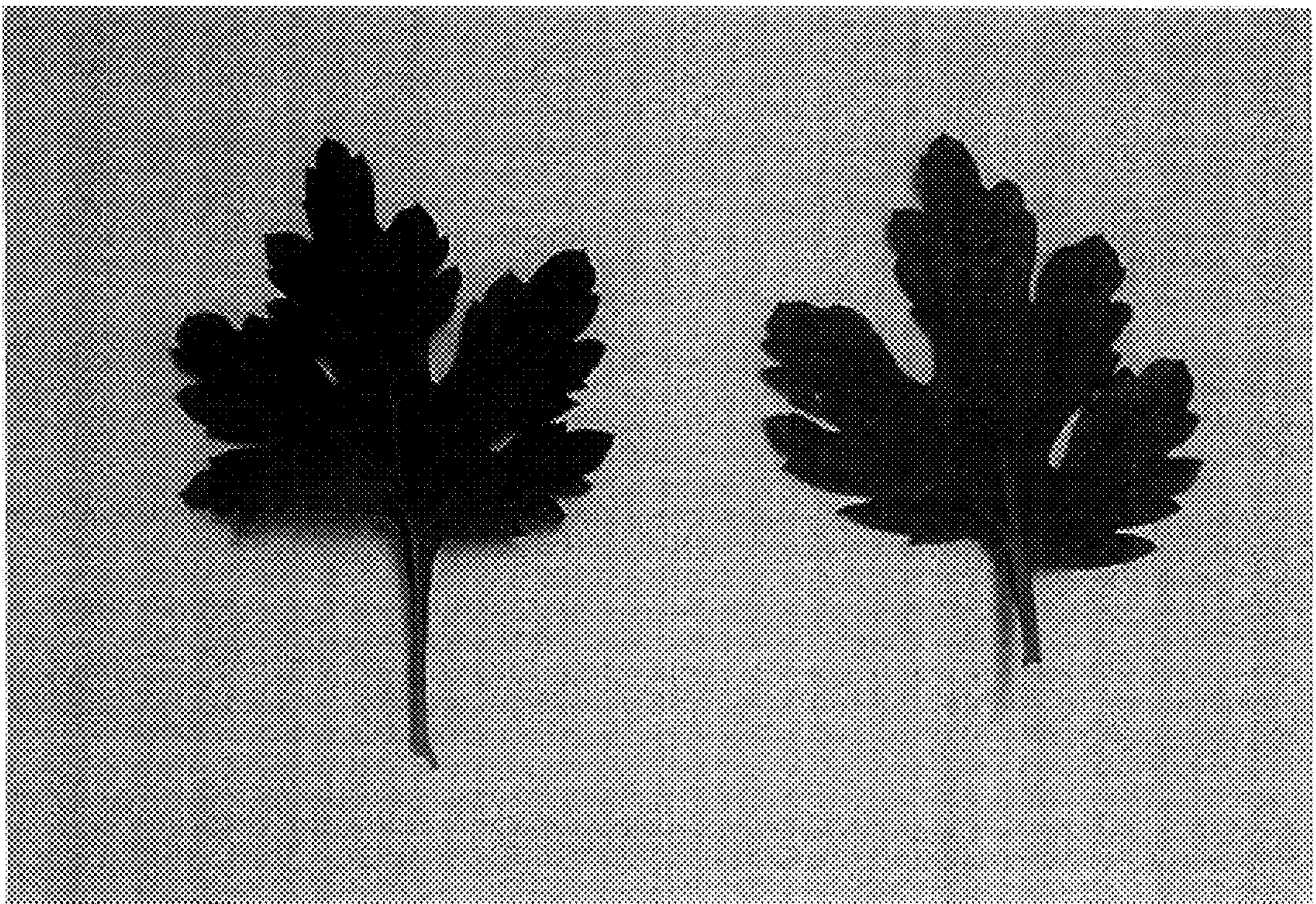


FIG. 3