



US00PP14707P2

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

(10) **Patent No.: US PP14,707 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Apr. 20, 2004**

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

(50) Latin Name: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*
Varietal Denomination: **Yowoodstock**

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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.: **10/396,576**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 25, 2003**

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **A01H 5/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl. Plt./294**
(58) **Field of Search Plt./294**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named
‘Yowoodstock’, characterized by its uniform, upright and
outwardly spreading plant habit; strong and freely branching
growth habit; dark green-colored foliage; uniform flowering
habit; early flowering habit; large anemone-type inflores-
cences; white-colored ray florets with enlarged yellow
green-colored disc florets; and good postproduction longev-
ity with plants maintaining good substance and color for
about three weeks in an interior environment.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical classification/cultivar designation: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Yowoodstock.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct culti-
var of Chrysanthemum plant, botanically known as
Chrysanthemum×*morifolium* and hereinafter referred to by
the name ‘Yowoodstock’.

The new Chrysanthemum 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 potted Chrysanthemum cultivars
that are suitable for year-round production with uniform
plant growth habit, good vigor, desirable inflorescence form
and floret colors, fast response time, and good postproduc-
tion longevity.

The new Chrysanthemum originated from a cross made
by the Inventor in June, 1998, in Salinas, Calif., of a
proprietary Chrysanthemum seedling selection identified as
code number YB-5721, not patented, as the female, or seed,
parent with a proprietary Chrysanthemum seedling selection
identified as code number YB-4609, 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 March, 1999.
The selection of this plant was based on its uniform plant
growth habit, desirable inflorescence form and ray floret
colors, fast response time, and excellent postproduction
longevity.

Asexual reproduction of the new Chrysanthemum by
vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers,
Fla. in June, 1999. Asexual reproduction by cuttings has
shown that the unique features of this new Chrysanthemum
are stable and reproduced true to type in successive genera-
tions.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar Yowoodstock has not been observed under
all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may
vary somewhat with variations in environment such as
temperature, daylength, and/or light level, without, however,
any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Yowood-
stock’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Yowoodstock’ as a new and distinct Chrysanthemum:

1. Uniform, upright and outwardly spreading plant habit.
2. Strong and freely branching growth habit.
3. Dark green-colored foliage.
4. Uniform flowering habit.
5. Early flowering, 8-week response time.
6. Large anemone-type inflorescences.
7. White-colored ray florets with enlarged yellow green-
colored disc florets.
8. Good postproduction longevity with plants maintaining
good substance and color for about three weeks in an
interior environment.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum differ primarily from
plants of the female parent selection in ray floret coloration
as plants of the new Chrysanthemum have white-colored ray
florets whereas plants of the female parent selection have
pink-colored ray florets. In addition, plants of the new
Chrysanthemum are not as vigorous as and flower about one
week later than plants of the female parent selection.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum differ primarily from
plants of the male parent selection in inflorescence form as
plants of the new Chrysanthemum have anemone-type inflo-
rescences whereas plants of the male parent selection have
single daisy-type inflorescences. In addition, plants of the
new Chrysanthemum do not produce pollen whereas plants
of the male parent selection produce pollen.

Plants of the new Chrysanthemum can be compared to
plants of the cultivar White Yogranceland, disclosed in U.S.

Plant Pat. No. 13,508. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Salinas, Calif., plants of the new Chrysanthemum differed from plants of the cultivar White Yogranceland in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum were not as vigorous as plants of the cultivar White Yogranceland.
2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flowered about three or four days later than plants of the cultivar White Yogranceland.
3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had shorter ray florets than plants of the cultivar White Yogranceland.
4. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum had larger discs than plants of the cultivar White Yogranceland.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Chrysanthemum showing the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type. Colors in the photographs may differ 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 typical flowering plants of 'Yowoodstock' grown as disbud-types.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a close-up view of typical inflorescences of 'Yowoodstock' grown as disbud-types.

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 aforementioned photographs, following observations and measurements describe plants grown and flowered during the fall in Salinas, Calif., in a fiberglass-covered greenhouse and under conditions which approximate those generally used in commercial potted Chrysanthemum production. During the production of these plants, the following conditions were measured: day temperatures, 21 to 27° C.; night temperatures, 17 to 19° C.; and light levels, 5,000 to 6,000 foot-candles. Four unrooted cuttings were directly stuck in 15-cm containers, exposed to long day/short night conditions, and pinched once about 14 days later. At the time of the pinch, the photoinductive short day/long night treatments were initiated. Plants used for the photographs and description were grown as disbud-types. Measurements and numerical values represent averages of typical flowering plants.

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

Commercial classification: Anemone-type potted Chrysanthemum.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* seedling selection identified as code number YB-5721, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* seedling selection identified as code number YB-4609, 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, close to 155D; fibrous.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous anemone-type potted Chrysanthemum that is typically grown as a disbud-type, but can also be grown as a spray-type. Uniform with lateral branches upright and outwardly spreading; uniformly mounded crown. Strong and freely branching growth habit; about four to five lateral branches develop after removal of terminal apex (pinching); dense and full plants.

Plant height.—About 25 cm.

Plant width.—About 45 cm.

Lateral branches (peduncles).—Length: About 20 cm.

Diameter: About 5 mm. Internode length: About 1.7 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 146A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate; simple. Length: About 9.1 cm. Width: About 5.5 cm. Apex: Cuspidate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses between lateral lobes mostly divergent. Texture, upper surface: Sparsely pubescent. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent; veins prominent. Color: Developing and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: 147A. Developing and fully expanded foliage, lower surface: 147B. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: 147B. Petiole length: About 1.7 cm. Petiole diameter: About 4.5 mm. Petiole color, upper and lower surfaces: 147B to 147C.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Anemone-type inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage. Disk and ray florets develop acropetally on a capitulum. Inflorescences not fragrant. Plants are typically grown as disbud-types, but can also be grown as spray-types.

Flowering response.—Under natural conditions, plants flower in the autumn/winter in the Northern Hemisphere. At other times of the year, inflorescence initiation and development can be induced under short day/long night conditions (at least 13.5 hours of darkness). Early flowering; plants exposed to two weeks of long day/short night conditions followed by photoinductive short day/long night conditions flower about eight weeks later.

Postproduction longevity.—Inflorescences maintain good color and substance for about three weeks in an interior environment.

Quantity of inflorescences.—Grown as a disbud-type, only one inflorescence, the terminal inflorescence, develops per lateral branch.

Inflorescence bud.—Height: About 6 mm. Diameter: About 8 mm. Shape: Oblate. Color: Between 146A and 147A.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 13.75 cm.

Inflorescence depth (height).—About 3 cm.

Diameter of disc.—About 6.75 cm.

Receptacle diameter.—About 1.1 cm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Orientation: Initially upright, then perpendicular to the peduncle and eventually reflexed. Aspect: Mostly straight and recurved. Length: About 7.5 cm. Corolla tube length: About 3 mm. Width: About 1.1 cm. Apex: Emarginate to mamillate. Base: Fused into a corolla tube.

Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous, satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 59 arranged in about two or three whorls. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 155D. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 155D.

Disc florets.—Arrangement: Massed at center of receptacle. Shape: Tubular, elongated and enlarged. Apex: Five-pointed. Length: About 3.4 cm. Diameter, apex: About 7 mm. Diameter, base: About 1.5 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 292. Color: Immature: Close to 144A. Mature: Apex: Close to 9A. Mid-section: Close to 150D to 155D. Base: Close to 150C. Throat: Close to 155D.

Phyllaries.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 38. Length: About 9 mm. Width: About 2 mm. Shape: Deltoid. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Waxy, smooth.

Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 146A. Color, lower surface: Between 146A and 147A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther color: Close to 9A. Pollen amount: None observed. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Style color: Close to 144B to 144C. Sigma color: Close to 9A.

Seed/fruit.—Seed and fruit production has not been observed.

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to Chrysanthemums has not been observed on plants grown under commercial greenhouse conditions. It is claimed:

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

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