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Smith

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(54) **CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
'GOLDEN YOHELGA'

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

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

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named
'Golden Yohelga', characterized by its upright and out-
wardly spreading plant habit; freely branching habit; dense
and full plant habit; uniform and freely flowering habit; large
decorative-type inflorescences with elongated oblong-
shaped ray florets; bright yellow-colored ray florets; and
natural season flowering in mid September in the Northern
Hemisphere.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical classification/cultivar designation: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Golden Yohelga.

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 'Golden Yohelga'.

The new cultivar is a product of a planned breeding
program conducted by the Inventor in Alva, Fla. The objec-
tive of the breeding program is to create new garden-type
Chrysanthemum cultivars having inflorescences with desir-
able inflorescence forms, attractive floret colors and good
garden performance.

The new *Chrysanthemum* is a naturally-occurring whole
plant mutation of the *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar
Yohelga, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 13,811. The new
Chrysanthemum was discovered and selected by the Inven-
tor as a single flowering plant from within a population of
plants of the cultivar Yohelga in a controlled environment in
Alva, Fla. in April, 2002. 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
vegetative cuttings in a controlled environment in Alva, Fla.
since June, 2002, 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 Golden Yohelga 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 'Golden
Yohelga'. These characteristics in combination distinguish
'Golden Yohelga' as a new and distinct cultivar:

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1. Upright and outwardly spreading plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit; dense and full plants.
3. Uniform and freely flowering habit.
4. Large decorative-type inflorescences with elongated
oblong-shaped ray florets.
5. Bright yellow-colored ray florets.
6. 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
parent, the cultivar Yohelga, primarily in ray floret colora-
tion as plants of the cultivar Yohelga had creamy white-
colored ray florets. In addition, plants of the new *Chrysan-*
themum flowered about one day later than plants of the
cultivar Yohelga when grown under natural season condi-
tions.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to
plants of the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar Janice, disclosed in
U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,817. In side-by-side comparisons
conducted in Alva, Fla., plants of the new *Chrysanthemum*
differed from plants of the cultivar Janice in the following
characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered about five
days earlier than plants of the cultivar Janice when
grown under natural season conditions.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered later than
plants of the cultivar Janice when grown under artificial
short day/long night photoperiodic conditions.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had larger inflores-
cences than plants of the cultivar Janice.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can also be compared
to plants of the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar Gedi One Avi,
disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 13,455. In side-by-side
comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla., plants of the new
Chrysanthemum differed from plants of the cultivar Gedi
One Avi in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered about ten
days earlier than plants of the cultivar Gedi One Avi
when grown under natural season conditions.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had larger inflores-
cences than plants of the cultivar Gedi One Avi.

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 on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Golden Yohelga' grown in a container.

The photograph on the second sheet comprises a close-up view of typical inflorescences of the cultivar 'Golden Yohelga'.

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 Alva, Fla. during the winter in a fiberglass-covered greenhouse under conditions and practices which approximate those generally used in commercial garden-type *Chrysanthemum* production. One cutting was planted in a 15.25-cm container in early December, 2002. Plants were pinched one time, that is, the terminal apex was removed to enhance branching, at the end of December. One week after the pinch, plants were exposed to short day/long night photoperiodic treatments until flowering. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 26° C. and night averaged 18° C. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for typical flowering plants.

Botanical classification: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Golden Yohelga.

Commercial classification: Decorative-type garden *Chrysanthemum*.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of the *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Yohelga, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 13,811.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal vegetative 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.—Fine, fibrous; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description.

Plant form/growth habit.—Perennial herbaceous decorative-type garden *Chrysanthemum*. Inverted triangle with mounded crown. Stems initially upright, then outwardly spreading. Freely branching with lateral branches potentially developing at every nodes. Moderately vigorous to vigorous.

Plant height.—About 21 cm.

Plant diameter.—About 32 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 18.5 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Internode length: About 8 mm. Aspect: Upright and outwardly spreading. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 146A.

Foliage description.—Leaf arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 5.5 cm. Width: About 4.1 cm. Apex: Cuspidate to mucronate. Base: Attenuate with truncate tendencies. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses divergent. Texture, upper surface: Slightly pubes-

cent. 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 surface: 147A to 147B. Venation, lower surface: 147B. Petiole length: About 1.7 cm. Petiole diameter: About 2 mm. Petiole color, upper surface: 147A to 147B. Petiole color, lower surface: 147B to 147C.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Decorative-type inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage, arising from leaf axils. Disc and ray florets developing acropetally on a capitulum. About 14 inflorescences per lateral branch.

Flowering response.—Under natural season conditions, plants flower in mid September in the Northern Hemisphere.

Inflorescence bud (before showing color).—Height: About 4 mm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Shape: Oblate. Color (lower surface of phyllaries): Close to 147A.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 4.3 cm; large. Depth (height): About 1.6 cm. Disc diameter: About 4.5 mm. Receptacle diameter: About 3.5 mm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Length: About 2.1 cm. Corolla tube length: About 2 mm. Width: About 4 mm. Apex: Acute or emarginate. Base: Fused. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Surface: Concave to flat. Orientation: Initially upright, then perpendicular to vertical. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 130 in numerous whorls. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 9A. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 9B to 9C.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular; apex dentate, five-pointed. Length: About 3 mm. Width, apex: About 1.25 mm. Width, base: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 30. Color: Immature: Close to 154A. Mature: Apex: Close to 9A. Mid-section: Close to 144B. Base: Close to 155D.

Phyllaries.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 22. Length: About 6.5 mm. Width: About 1.5 mm. Shape: Ligulate. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, waxy. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 146A. Color, lower surface: Close to 147A.

Peduncle.—Length: First peduncle: About 4.25 cm. Fourth peduncle: About 5.3 cm. Seventh peduncle: About 8.2 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: About 40° from vertical. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 146A.

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

Seed/fruit.—Seed and fruit 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 38° C.

It is claimed:

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

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