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Dekker

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(54) **CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
'DEKDINAR'

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

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./286,**
Plt./297

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named
'DekDinar', characterized by its daisy-type inflorescences
with pink-colored ray florets and green-colored disc florets;
strong and upright flowering stems; freely flowering habit;
uniform flowering response; and good postproduction lon-
gevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Chrysanthemum* plant, botanically known as
Chrysanthemum×*morifolium* and referred to by the name
'DekDinar'.

The new *Chrysanthemum* is the product of a planned
breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Hensbroek,
The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program is
to create new cut *Chrysanthemum* cultivars with interesting
inflorescence forms and attractive floret coloration.

The new *Chrysanthemum* originated from a cross-
pollination made by the Inventor on Apr. 5, 2002, in
Hensbroek, The Netherlands, of a proprietary selection of
Chrysanthemum identified as code number 5003,75, not
patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary
Chrysanthemum selection identified as code number
01.5602,01, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The
new *Chrysanthemum* was discovered and selected by the
Inventor as a single plant within the progeny of the stated
cross-pollination in a controlled environment in Hensbroek,
The Netherlands.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Chrysanthemum* by
terminal cuttings harvested in Hensbroek, The Netherlands
since October, 2002, has shown that the unique features of
this new *Chrysanthemum* are stable and reproduced true to
type in successive generations.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar DekDinar 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 'DekDi-
nar'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Dek-
Dinar' as a new and distinct cultivar:

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1. Daisy-type inflorescences with pink-colored ray florets
and green-colored disc florets; typically grown as a
spray type.
2. Strong and upright flowering stems.
3. Freely flowering habit.
4. Uniform flowering response.
5. Good postproduction longevity.

Compared to plants of the female parent selection, plants
of the new *Chrysanthemum* are more uniform, have smaller
leaves, flower earlier and have smaller inflorescences with
more upright ray florets.

Compared to plants of the male parent selection, plants of
the new *Chrysanthemum* are not as vigorous and have
smaller inflorescences with more upright ray florets. In
addition, plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and the male
parent selection differ in ray floret coloration as plants of the
male parent have white-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to
plants of the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar Reagan, disclosed in
U.S. Plant Pat. No. 8,642. In side-by-side comparisons
conducted in Hensbroek, The Netherlands, plants of the new
Chrysanthemum differed primarily from plants of the culti-
var Reagan in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had smaller leaves
than plants of the cultivar Reagan.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had more upright ray
florets than plants of the cultivar Reagan.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered earlier than
plants of the cultivar Reagan.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can also be compared
to plants of the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar Cayenne, disclosed
in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 14,051. In side-by-side comparisons
conducted in Hensbroek, The Netherlands, plants of the new
Chrysanthemum differed primarily from plants of the culti-
var Cayenne in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had larger inflores-
cences than plants of the cultivar Cayenne.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had more upright ray
florets than plants of the cultivar Cayenne.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered earlier than
plants of the cultivar Cayenne.

4. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and the cultivar Cayenne differed in ray floret coloration as plants of the cultivar Cayenne had red purple-colored ray florets.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new cultivar, showing 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 actual colors of the new *Chrysanthemum*.

The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering stem of 'DekDinar'.

The photograph at the bottom left of the sheet comprises a close-up view of upper surface of a typical inflorescence and a typical leaf of 'DekDinar'.

The photograph at the bottom right of the sheet comprises a close-up view of lower surface of a typical inflorescence and a typical leaf of 'DekDinar'.

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 and following observations and measurements describe plants grown during the winter in Hensbroek, The Netherlands, under commercial practice in a glass-covered greenhouse. Plants were initially given long day/short night treatments followed by short day/long night treatments to induce flower initiation and development. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 17.5 to 22° C., night temperatures were about 18.5° C. and light levels were about five kilolux. Plants were pinched once and were about twelve weeks from planting when the photographs and the description were taken.

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

Commercial classification: Daisy type *Chrysanthemum* typically grown as a spray-type cut flower.

Parentage:

Female or seed parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number 5003,75, not patented.

Male or pollen parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number 01.5602,01, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal tip cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About 6 days at 20° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About 7 days at 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted cutting, summer.—About 14 days at 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted cutting, winter.—About 16 days at 20° C.

Root description.—Fine and freely branching; light brown in color.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous daisy type cut *Chrysanthemum*; typically grown as a spray type; erect and strong flowering stems.

Growth rate.—Moderate; moderately vigorous.

Flowering stem description.—Length: About 90 cm.

Diameter: About 6 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect:

Erect. Branching habit: Plants are typically grown as single stems. Color: 146B.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 6 to 9 cm. Width: About 5 to 7 cm. Apex: Mucronulate. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Pinnately lobed; serrate. Texture, upper and lower surface: Pubescent. Petiole length: About 1 to 2 cm. Color: Developing foliage, upper surface: 147A. Developing foliage, lower surface: 147B. Fully expanded foliage, upper surface: Darker than 147A. Fully expanded foliage, lower surface: Darker than 147B. Venation, upper surface: 148B. Venation, lower surface: 146C. Petiole: 146B.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Daisy type inflorescence form with oblanceolate-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage. Disk and ray florets develop acropetally on a capitulum. Not fragrant. Typically grown as a spray-type.

Flowering response.—Under natural conditions, plant typically flower in November 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). Plants exposed to long day/short night conditions after planting followed by photoinductive short day/long night conditions flower about 53 days later. Early and uniform flowering response.

Postproduction longevity.—Cut inflorescences will maintain good substance and form for about three weeks.

Quantity of inflorescences per flowering stem.—About ten inflorescences per flowering stem.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 7 cm. Depth (height): About 2 cm. Diameter of disc: About 2 cm.

Inflorescence buds.—Length: About 8 mm. Diameter: About 1 cm. Shape: Oblate. Color: 146B.

Ray florets.—Length: About 2.8 cm. Width: About 1.3 cm. Shape: Oblanceolate. Apex: Rounded. Base: Fused, short corolla tube. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 28 to 32. Color: When opening, upper surface: 72B. When opening, lower surface: 77B. Fully opened, upper surface: 84C. Fully opened, lower surface: 76C.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular. Length: About 5 mm. Width: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 150 to 170. Color: Immature: Towards the apex, 144A; towards the base, 144D. Mature: 144B.

Peduncles.—Length, terminal peduncle: About 3.5 cm. Length, fourth peduncle: About 5.5 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 137C.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets.

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

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to known *Chrysanthemum* pathogens and pests has not been observed on plants of the new *Chrysanthemum*.

It is claimed:

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

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