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Dekker

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

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

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./286**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./286**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named
'Dekfullham', characterized by its daisy-type inflorescences
with spatulate to oblong-shaped, red purple-colored ray
florets and yellow green-colored disc florets; strong and
upright flowering stems; freely flowering habit; early and
uniform flowering response; and good postproduction lon-
gevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*.
Cultivar denomination: 'Dekfullham'.

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
'Dekfullham'.

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 Sep. 28, 2001, 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 5002,
35, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new
Chrysanthemum was discovered and selected by the Inven-
tor 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 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands since
March, 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 Dekfullham 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 'Dekfull-

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ham'. These characteristics in combination distinguish
'Dekfullham' as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Daisy-type inflorescences with spatulate to oblong-
shaped, red purple-colored ray florets and yellow
green-colored disc florets; typically grown as a spray-
type.
2. Strong and upright flowering stems.
3. Freely flowering habit.
4. Early and uniform flowering response.
5. Good postproduction longevity.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to
plants of the female parent selection. In side-by-side com-
parisons conducted in Hensbroek, The Netherlands, plants
of the new *Chrysanthemum* differed from plants of the
female parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had darker green-
colored leaves than plants of the female parent selec-
tion.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had smaller inflo-
rescences than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and the female
parent selection differed in ray floret coloration as
plants of the female parent had pink-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to
plants of the male parent selection. In side-by-side compari-
sons conducted in Hensbroek, The Netherlands, plants of the
new *Chrysanthemum* differed from plants of the male parent
selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more vigorous
than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had larger leaves
than plants of the male parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered earlier than
plants of the male parent selection.
4. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had larger inflores-
cences than plants of the male parent selection.
5. Plants of new *Chrysanthemum* and the male parent
selection differed slightly in ray floret coloration.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to plants of the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar DekLacetti, disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 10/888,829. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Hensbroek, The Netherlands, plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differed primarily from plants of the cultivar DekLacetti in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are not as vigorous as plants of the cultivar DekLacetti.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had darker green-colored leaves than plants of the cultivar DekLacetti.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered later than plants of the cultivar DekLacetti.
4. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and the cultivar DekLacetti differed in ray floret coloration as plants of the cultivar DekLacetti had bronze-colored ray florets.
5. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had fewer disc florets per inflorescence than plants of the cultivar DekLacetti.

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 'Dekfullham'.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a close-up view of upper and lower surfaces of typical inflorescences and typical leaves of 'Dekfullham'.

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 summer and autumn 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 30° C., night temperatures ranged from 18.5 to 24° C. and light levels were about five kilolux. Plants were pinched once and were about ten weeks from planting when the photographs and the description were taken.

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

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 5002,35, 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. Moderately vigorous.

Flowering stem description.—Length: About 80 cm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Aspect: Erect. Branching habit: Plants are typically grown as single stems. Color: 146B.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 8 to 20 cm. Width: About 6 to 8 cm. Apex: Cuspidate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Pinnately lobed; serrate. Texture, upper and lower surface: Pubescent. Petiole length: About 2 to 4 cm. Color: Developing foliage, upper surface: Between 137A and 147A. Developing foliage, lower surface: 137C. Fully expanded foliage, upper surface: 147A. Fully expanded foliage, lower surface: Closest to 137B. Venation, upper surface: 146A. Venation, lower surface: 146B. Petiole, upper and lower surfaces: 146B.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Daisy-type inflorescence form with spatulate to oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage. Disk and ray florets develop acropetally on a capitulum. Inflorescences 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 3.5 weeks.

Quantity of inflorescences per flowering stem.—About 21 inflorescences per flowering stem.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 6 cm. Depth (height): About 3 cm. Diameter of disc: About 1.5 cm.

Inflorescence buds.—Height: About 1.1 cm. Diameter: About 8 mm. Shape: Oblate. Color: 137C.

Ray florets.—Length: About 3 to 3.2 cm. Width: About 1.2 cm. Shape: Spatulate to oblong. Apex: Rounded. Base: Fused, short corolla tube. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 20 to 24. Color: When opening, upper surface: 61A. When opening, lower surface: 70A. Fully opened, upper surface: 71B. Fully opened, lower surface: 80D.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular; elongated. Length: About 6 mm. Width: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 155. Color: Imma-

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ture: Towards the apex, 144B; towards the base, 144D. Mature: 153D.

Peduncles.—Length, terminal peduncle: About 5 cm. Length, fourth peduncle: About 6.5 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Angle: About 60° from vertical. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

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

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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 'Dekfullham', as illustrated and described.

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