



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

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

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

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(US)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./295**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named
‘Yoguide’, characterized by its upright cut *Chrysanthemum*
that is usually grown as a natural spray; dark green-colored
foliage; freely flowering habit; uniform inflorescence form
and development; small daisy-type inflorescences; bright
yellow-colored ray florets; response time about nine weeks;
strong peduncles; and good postproduction longevity.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘Yoguide’.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is co-pending with the following
related applications: Title: *Chrysanthemum* Plant Named
‘Yodigit’. Applicant: Cornelis P. Vandenberg.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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

The new *Chrysanthemum* is a product of a planned
breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Salinas,
Calif. and Alva, Fla. The objective of the breeding program
is to create new cut *Chrysanthemum* cultivars having inflo-
rescences with desirable colors and good inflorescence form
and substance.

The new *Chrysanthemum* originated from a cross-
pollination made by the Inventor in May, 1995, in Salinas,
Calif., of the *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Alma,
not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary
selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code
number 1849, not patented, as the male, or pollen, parent.

The cultivar Yoguide was discovered and selected by the
Inventor as a flowering plant within the progeny of the stated
cross-pollination in a controlled environment in Alva, Fla.,
in April, 1996. The selection of this plant was based on its
desirable inflorescence color and good inflorescence form
and substance.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Chrysanthemum* by
terminal cuttings in a controlled environment in Alva, Fla.
since June, 1996, has shown that the unique features of this
new *Chrysanthemum* are stable and reproduced true to type
in successive generations.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the cultivar Yoguide have 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 ‘Yoguide’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Yoguide’
as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Upright cut *Chrysanthemum* that is usually grown as a
natural spray.
2. Dark green-colored foliage.
3. Freely flowering habit, about eight inflorescences per
flowering stem.
4. Uniform inflorescence form and development.
5. Small daisy-type inflorescences that are about 4.1 cm in
diameter.
6. Attractive bright yellow-colored ray florets.
7. Response time about nine weeks.
8. Strong peduncles.
9. Good postproduction longevity with inflorescences and
foliage maintaining good substance and color for about
three weeks in an interior environment.

Compared to plants of the female parent, the cultivar
Alma, plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have slightly
smaller inflorescences, are more freely and uniformly flow-
ering and flower about two days later. In addition, plants of
the new *Chrysanthemum* and the cultivar Alma differ in ray
floret coloration as plants of the cultivar Alma have white-
colored ray florets.

Compared to plants of the male parent selection, plants of
the new *Chrysanthemum* have smaller inflorescences and are
more freely flowering. In addition, plants of the new *Chry-
santhemum* and the male parent selection differ in ray floret

coloration as plants of the male parent selection have white-colored ray florets.

Compared to plants of the cultivar Yodigit, disclosed in a U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 11/122,825, plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ primarily in ray floret coloration as plants of the cultivar Yodigit have white-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to plants of the *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Yellow Vero, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 6,943. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla., plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differed from plants of the cultivar Yellow Vero in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had smaller inflorescences than plants of the cultivar Yellow Vero.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more freely flowering than plants of the cultivar Yellow Vero.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had shorter peduncles than plants of the cultivar Yellow Vero.
4. Ray floret color of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* was darker than ray floret color of plants of the cultivar Yellow Vero.

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 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 stem of 'Yoguide' grown as a natural spray.

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

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 in Salinas, Calif., under conditions which approximate commercial practice in a polyethylene-covered greenhouse. Two-week old rooted cuttings were planted on Dec. 30, 2004 and received about two weeks of long day/short nights followed by short day/long nights until flowering. Plants were grown as single-stem natural spray cut *Chrysanthemums*. During the production time, the following environmental conditions were measured: day temperatures, 24 to 27° C.; night temperatures, 10 to 16° C.; and light levels, 2,000 to 4,000 foot-candles. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for six to ten typical flowering stems and were taken about nine to ten weeks after the start of short days.

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

Commercial classification: Daisy-type cut *Chrysanthemum*.
Parentage:

Female or seed parent.—*Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Alma, not patented.

Male or pollen parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number 1849, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal tip cuttings.

Time to rooting.—About 10 to 14 days with soil temperatures of 18 to 21° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous daisy-type cut flower that is typically grown as a natural spray.

Flowering stem description.—Aspect: Erect. Length: About 94 cm. Spray diameter: About 14 cm. Stem diameter: About 6 mm. Internode length: About 3.9 cm. Texture: Pubescent; longitudinally ridged. Color: Close to 146A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 9.1 cm. Width: About 5.1 cm. Apex: Cuspidate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Palmately lobed; sinuses mostly divergent. Texture: Upper and lower surfaces, pubescent and leathery; veins prominent on lower surface. Color: Developing and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: Close to 147A. Developing and fully expanded foliage, lower surface: Close to 147B. Venation, upper surface: Close to 147A. Venation, lower surface: Close to 147B. Petiole: Length: About 1.8 cm. Diameter: About 3.5 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 146A.

Flowering description:

Appearance.—Daisy-type inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals, arising from leaf axils. Disc and ray florets develop acropetally on a capitulum.

Flowering response.—Under natural conditions, plant 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). Plants exposed to two to three weeks of long day/short night conditions after planting followed by photoinductive short day/long night conditions flower about nine weeks later when grown as a natural spray. Inflorescences uniform in form and development.

Postproduction longevity.—In an interior environment, inflorescences and foliage will maintain good color and substance for about three weeks in an interior environment.

Quantity of inflorescences.—Freely flowering habit, about eight inflorescences per stem develop.

Fragrance.—None detected.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: Small, about 4.1 cm. Depth (height): About 1.4 cm. Disc diameter: About 1.5 cm. Receptacle diameter: About 7 mm. Receptacle height: About 7 mm.

Inflorescence buds.—Height: About 5 mm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Shape: Oblate. Color: More green than 147A.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Length: About 2.1 cm. Width: About 5.5 mm. Corolla tube length: About 3.5 mm. Apex: Obtuse, emarginate or retuse. Base: Fused. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; satiny; longitudinally ridged. Aspect: Initially erect; when mature, mostly straight and perpendicular to the

peduncle. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 22 in a single whorl. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 6A to 9A. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 6B to 9B.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular, elongated. Length: About 5 mm. Width, apex: About 2 mm. Width, base: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 145. Color: Immature: Close to 144A to 144B. Mature: Apex: Close to 9A. Mid-section: Close to 145C. Base: Close to 155D.

Phyllaries.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 22 in two to three whorls. Length: About 8.5 mm. Width: About 3 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, waxy. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 146A. Color, lower surface: More green than 147A.

Peduncles.—Length: First peduncle: About 11.25 cm. Fourth peduncle: About 13 cm. Seventh peduncle: About 19 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Angle: About

30° from vertical. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther length: Less than 1 mm. Anther color: Close to 12A. Amount of pollen: None observed. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Style length: About 4 mm. Style color: Close to 144B to 144C. Stigma 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 conditions.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have demonstrated good tolerance to low temperatures of 7° C. and high temperatures high temperatures of 38° C. It is claimed:

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

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