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**Smith**

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

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

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named  
'Yopriscilla', characterized by its upright and somewhat  
outwardly spreading plant habit; freely branching habit;  
dense and full plant habit; uniform and freely flowering  
habit; medium-sized daisy-type inflorescences with elon-  
gated oblong-shaped ray florets; lavender-colored ray flo-  
rets; and natural season flowering in early September in the  
Northern Hemisphere.

**2 Drawing Sheets**

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

**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 'Yopriscilla'.

The new cultivar 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 garden-type *Chrysanthemum* cultivars having inflores-  
cences with desirable inflorescence forms, attractive floret  
colors and good garden performance.

The new *Chrysanthemum* originated from a cross-  
pollination made in March, 2002 in Salinas, Calif., of a  
proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* iden-  
tified as code number 99-M047, not patented, as the female,  
or seed, parent with the *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* culti-  
var Yonatasha, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 13,907, 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-pollination  
grown in a controlled environment in Alva, Fla. in October,  
2002. The selection of this plant was based on its desirable  
inflorescence form, attractive floret coloration and good  
garden performance.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by terminal  
vegetative cuttings in a controlled environment in Alva, Fla.  
since January, 2003, 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 Yopriscilla has not been observed under all  
possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary  
somewhat with variations in environment such as

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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  
'Yopriscilla'. These characteristics in combination distin-  
guish 'Yopriscilla' as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Upright and somewhat outwardly spreading plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit; dense and full plants.
3. Uniform and freely flowering habit.
4. Medium-sized daisy-type inflorescences with elon-  
gated oblong-shaped ray florets.
5. Lavender-colored ray florets.
6. Natural season flowering in early September in the  
Northern Hemisphere.

In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla.,  
plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differed from plants of the  
female parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were smaller and  
more rounded than plants of the female parent selec-  
tion.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had larger inflores-  
cences than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and the female  
parent selection differed in inflorescence form as plants  
of the female parent selection had decorative-type  
inflorescences.

In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla.,  
plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differed from plants of the  
male parent, the cultivar Yonatasha, in the following char-  
acteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were larger than  
plants of the cultivar Yonatasha.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had smaller inflo-  
rescences than plants of the cultivar Yonatasha.
3. Ray florets of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more  
purple/less coral in color and retained color longer than  
ray florets of plants of the cultivar Yonatasha.

4. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered about three days earlier than plants of the cultivar Yonatasha when grown under natural season conditions.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to plants of the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar Bold Yofelicia, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,215. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla., plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differed from plants of the cultivar Bold Yofelicia in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more rounded than and not as upright as plants of the cultivar Bold Yofelicia.
2. Inflorescences of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had fewer ray florets than inflorescences of plants of the cultivar Bold Yofelicia.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered more uniformly than plants of the cultivar Bold Yofelicia.
4. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered about five days earlier than plants of the cultivar Bold Yofelicia when grown under natural season conditions.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can also be compared to plants of the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar Temptress, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 11,866. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Alva, Fla., plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differed from plants of the cultivar Temptress in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were larger and more rounded than plants of the cultivar Temptress.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered more uniformly than plants of the cultivar Temptress.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were less effected by heat delay than plants of the cultivar Temptress.

#### 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 'Yopriscilla' grown in a container.

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

#### 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 Leamington, Ontario, Canada during the summer in a glass-covered greenhouse and under conditions and practices which approximate those generally used in commercial garden-type *Chrysanthemum* production. Rooted cuttings were planted in 15.25-cm containers, grown under artificial long day conditions (four-hour night interruption) and pinched about ten days later. About ten days after the pinch, plants were then exposed to artificial short day conditions (11.5 hours light) until flowering. During the production of the plants, temperatures ranged from 18° C. to 38° C. Measurements and numerical values represent averages for typical flowering plants.

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

Commercial classification: Daisy-type garden *Chrysanthemum*.

Parentage:

*Female, or seed, parent.*—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number 99-M047, not patented.

*Male, or pollen, parent.*—*Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Yonatasha, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 13,907.

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 daisy-type garden *Chrysanthemum*. Inverted triangle with rounded crown. Stems initially upright, then somewhat outwardly spreading. Freely branching with about ten primary branches with secondary lateral branches potentially forming at every node. Moderately vigorous.

*Plant height.*—About 21.5 cm.

*Plant diameter.*—About 30 cm.

*Lateral branches.*—Length: About 18 cm. Diameter: About 3.5 mm. Internode length: About 1.3 cm. Aspect: Mostly upright to somewhat outwardly spreading. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 144A.

*Foliage description.*—Leaf arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 4.6 cm. Width: About 3.9 cm. Apex: Cuspidate. Base: Mostly truncate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses parallel to convergent. Texture, upper surface: Slightly pubescent. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent; veins prominent. Color: Developing and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: More green than 147A. Developing and fully expanded foliage, lower surface: More green than 147B. Venation, upper surface: Close to 146A. Venation, lower surface: Close to 147B. Petiole length: About 1.5 cm. Petiole diameter: About 2.5 mm. Petiole color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 147B.

Inflorescence description:

*Appearance.*—Daisy-type inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage, arising from leaf axils. Ray florets developing acropetally on a capitulum. Freely flowering, about five inflorescences per secondary lateral branch.

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

*Inflorescence bud (before showing color).*—Height: About 5 mm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Shape: Oblate. Color (lower surface of phyllaries): Close to 146A to more green than 147A.

*Inflorescence size.*—Diameter: About 3.1 cm. Depth (height): About 9 mm. Disc diameter: About 7.5 mm. Receptacle diameter: About 4 mm.

*Ray florets.*—Shape: Elongated oblong-shaped. Length: About 1.5 cm. Width: About 3 mm. Corolla tube length: About 2.5 mm. Corolla tube diameter: About 1 mm. Apex: Emarginate or acute. Margin:

Fused. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Orientation: Initially upright, then perpendicular to the peduncle, eventually reflexed. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 34 in one to two whorls. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 155D overlain with close to 77A; color more faintly overlain with close to 77A with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 155D underlain with close to 79A; color more faintly underlain with close to 79A with development.

*Disc florets*.—Shape: Tubular, elongated. Length: About 4 mm. Width, apex: About 1.5 mm. Width, base: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 52. Color: Immature: Close to 9A. Mature: Apex: Close to 9A. Mid-section: Close to 154D. Base: Close to 155D.

*Phyllaries*.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 16. Length: About 5 mm. Width: About 2 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 146A to more green than 147A.

*Peduncle*.—Length: First peduncle: About 2 cm. Fourth peduncle: About 2.9 cm. Diameter: About 1 mm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: About 40° from vertical. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 144A.

*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 154A. Stigma color: Close to 9A.

*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° C. to more than 38° C.

It is claimed:

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

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