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

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(54) ***CHRYSANTHEMUM* PLANT NAMED 'CEREGINA WHITE'**

(50) Latin Name: ***Chrysanthemum morifolium***
Varietal Denomination: **Ceregina White**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 24 days.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./288**
(58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./288
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A *Chrysanthemum* plant named 'Ceregina White' characterized by its large sized spider type blooms with white ray-florets, with a response time of 52 days, and which is grown as a disbud.

3 Drawing Sheets

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

'Ceregina White' is a product of a breeding-program which had the objective of creating new *chrysanthemum* cultivars with a double type flower, a 7.5 week response and a medium plant height (90 cm). The new plant of the present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant. 'Ceregina White' is a seedling from a cross in a breeding program maintained under the control of inventor. The female parent is #92154-unpatented-, an unnamed seedling not available to inventor for description. The male parent is unknown, being a mixed population of a group of male parents. The new and distinct cultivar was discovered and selected as a flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross by Mark Roland Boeder in a controlled environment (greenhouse) in Rijsenhout, The Netherlands in 2001. The first act of asexual reproduction of 'Ceregina White' was accomplished when vegetative cuttings were taken from the initial selection in 2001 and propagated further in a controlled environment in Rijsenhout, The Netherlands.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a new and distinct variety of *chrysanthemum* bearing large sized double type blooms with white ray-florets, which is grown as a disbud.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention of a new and distinct variety of *chrysanthemum* is shown in the accompanying drawings, the color being as nearly true as possible with color photographs of this type.

FIG. **1** shows a plant of the cultivar in full bloom.

FIG. **2** shows the various stages of bloom of the new cultivar.

FIG. **3** shows the foliage of the new cultivar.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This new variety of *chrysanthemum* is of the botanical classification *Chrysanthemum morifolium*. The observations and measurements were gathered from plants grown in April/May in a greenhouse in Rijsenhout, The Netherlands in a photo-periodic controlled crop under conditions generally used in commercial practice. The greenhouse temperatures during this crop were at day-time between 18° C. and 25° C. and at night 20° C. After a long day period of 14 days the photo-periodic response time in this crop was 52 days. After the long day period to flowering growth retardants were applied 2 to 3 times in an average dose of 2.5 gram/liter water. The plants were observed (directly) during the flowering of this crop. No tests were done on disease or insect resistance or susceptibility. No tests were done on cold or drought tolerance. This new variety produces large sized blooms with white ray-florets blooming on the plant for 1 week. This new variety of *chrysanthemum* has been found to retain its distinctive characteristics throughout successive propagations however the phenotype may vary significantly with variations in environment such as light intensity and temperature. To show the phenotype as described 'Ceregina White' can be planted without assimilation lightning (high pressure sodium lamps) between week 4 and week 36 under greenhouse conditions in The Netherlands. With assimilation light (minimum level 2500 lux) it can be planted year round under greenhouse conditions in The Netherlands.

From the cultivars known to inventor the most similar existing cultivar in comparison to 'Ceregina White' is 'Resomee White' (U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 11/020,211). When 'Resomee White' and 'Ceregina White' are being compared the following differences and similarities are noticed: Both 'Resomee White' and 'Ceregina White' have white double type blooms. The differences of 'Resomee White' and 'Ceregina White' are (1) Center of the bloom. In the mature stage, the center of the bloom is cream in 'Resomee White' and yellow-green in 'Ceregina White'. (2) Cross section of ray florets. The cross section is flat to concave in 'Resomee White' and convex in'Ceregina White'. (3) Longitudinal axis of majority of ray florets. This

axis is straight in 'Resomee White' and incurving in 'Ceregina White'.

The following is a description of the plant and characteristics that distinguish 'Ceregina White' as a new and distinct variety. The color designations are taken from the plant itself. Accordingly, any discrepancies between the color designations and the colors depicted in the photographs are due to photographic tolerances. The color chart used in this description is: The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, edition 1995.

TABLE 1

Botanical Description of variety '*Ceregina White*'

Bud	
Size	Large, cross-section 1 cm height 1 cm
Outside color	Yellow-green 145D
Phyllaries	2 rows, length 7 mm, width 3 mm
Involucral bracts among disc-florets	Not present
Involucral bracts color	Green 138B
Inflorescence	
Type	Double
Height	2 cm
Size	large
Fully expanded	11–12 cm
Number of blooms per stem	1 (disbud)
Performance on the plant	1 week
Seeds (if crossed)	Seed production not observed
Fragrance	Typical *chrysanthemum*, slight
Peduncle length	2 cm
Peduncle color	Green 136C
Color	
Center of the flower	Immature Yellow-green 149D Mature Yellow-green 154D
Color of the ray-florets	Upper surface White 155D Lower surface White 155D
Tonality from Distance	A disbud mum with white double type flowers
Color of the upper surface of the ray-florets after aging of the plant	White 155D
Ray florets	
Texture	Upper and under side smooth
Number	220–230
Cross section	Convex
Longitudinal axis of majority	Incurving
Length of corolla tube	0.4 cm
Ray-floret margin	Entire
Ray-floret length	4.5–5 cm
Ray-floret width	0.8–1.4 cm
Ratio length/width	High
Shape of tip	Round
Disc florets	
Disc diameter	0.5 cm
Distribution of disc florets	Few, only visible in mature stage of flowering
Shape	Tubular
Color	Yellow 11D
Receptacle shape	Conical raised
Reproductive Organs	
Stamen	Present in disc florets only
Stamen color	Yellow-green 144 A
Pollen	Produced in small amount
Pollen color	Yellow 7A
Styles	Present in both ray and disc florets
Style color	Yellow 13A
Style length	3 mm
Stigma color	Yellow-green 145 D
Stigma Width	1 mm
Ovaries	Enclosed in perianth
Plant	
Form	A disbud mum meant for erect culture
Growth habit	Upright
Growth rate	Moderate
Height	90 cm
Width	25 cm
Internode length	2–2.5 cm
Stem Color	Green 136 C with ribs of Green 138C
Stem Strength	Strong
Stem Brittleness	Brittle
Stem Anthocyanin coloration	Absent
Flowering Response (photo-periodic controlled crop, not natural season)	52 days (summer) to 55 days (winter)
Foliage	
Color immature stage	Upper side Green 141A Under side Green 138B
Color mature stage	Upper side Green 137 B–C Under side Green 138 A–B
Color midvein mature leaf	Upper side Yellow-green 147D Under side Yellow-green 147D
Size	Large; length 15–16 cm, width 8–8.5 cm
Quantity (number per single stem)	30
Shape	Ovate
Texture upper side	Fleshy and glabrous
Texture under side	Pubescent
Venation arrangement	Palmate
Shape of the margin	Serrated
Shape of Base of Sinus Between Lateral Lobes	Round
Margin of Sinus Between Lateral Lobes	Diverging to parallel
Shape of Base	Truncate
Apex	Mucronulate
Petiole Length	3.5 cm
Petiole Color	Yellow-green 147D

TABLE 2

Differences with comparison variety

	'*Ceregina White*'	'*Resomee White*'
Center mature bloom	Yellow-green 154D	Yellow-white 158D
Cross section ray florets	Convex	Flat to concave
Longitudinal axis of majority of ray florets	Incurving	Straight

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of *chrysanthemum* plant as described and illustrated.

* * * * *

FIG. 1

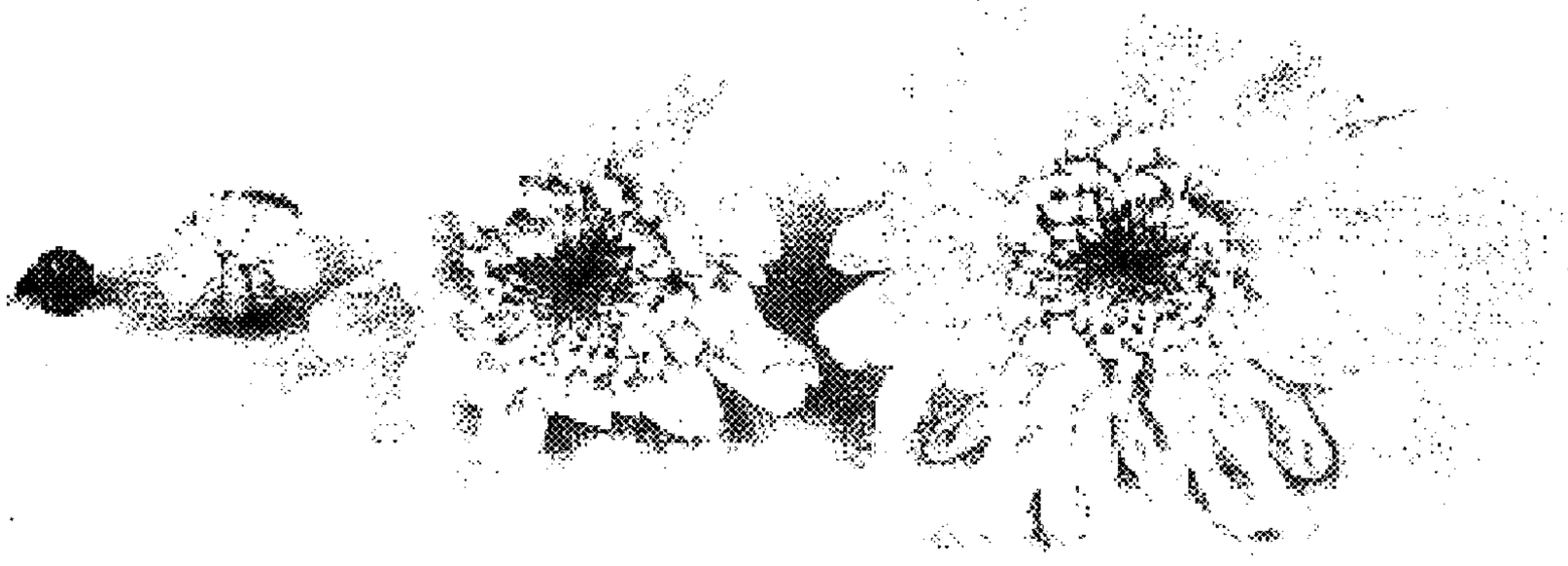

FIG. 2

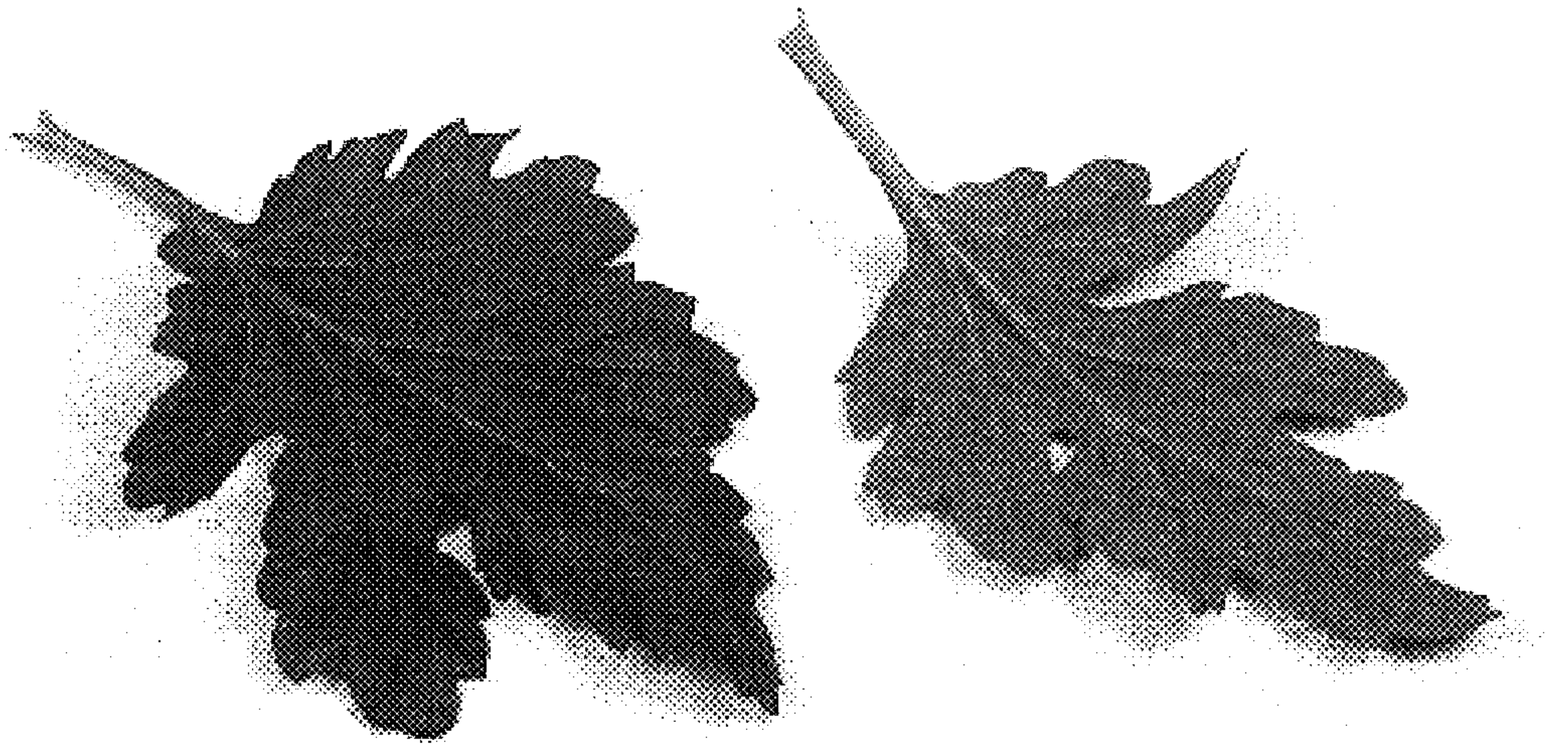

FIG. 3