



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

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(54) **CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
‘DEKLINDI WHITE’

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

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./294,**
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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
‘Deklindi White’, characterized by its daisy-type inflores-
cences with obovate-shaped, white-colored ray florets and
yellowish green-colored disc florets; strong, upright and
freely branching flowering stems; early and uniform flow-
ering response; and good postproduction longevity.

2 Drawing Sheets

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

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
‘Deklindi White’.

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 Nov. 26, 2003, in
Hensbroek, The Netherlands, of a proprietary selection of
Chrysanthemum identified as code number 01.5569,03, not
patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary
Chrysanthemum selection identified as code number
01.5636,01, 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 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands since
December, 2003, 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 Deklindi White 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 ‘Deklindi

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White’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Deklindi White’ as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Daisy-type inflorescences with obovate-shaped, white-
colored ray florets and yellowish green-colored disc
florets.
2. Strong, upright and freely branching flowering stems.
3. Early and uniform flowering response.
4. 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* were more freely
branching than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more freely
flowering than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Flowering stems of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum*
were longer lasting than flowering stems of plants of
the female parent selection.

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 less vigorous
than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered about three
to four days earlier than plants of the male parent
selection.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and the male parent
selection differed in ray floret color as plants of the
male parent selection had pink-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to
plants of the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar Dekyen Grande, not
patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in
Hensbroek, The Netherlands, plants of the new *Chrysanthemum*

mum differed primarily from plants of the cultivar Dekyen Grande in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more freely branching than plants of the cultivar Dekyen Grande.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had narrower leaves than plants of the cultivar Dekyen Grande.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more freely flowering than plants of the cultivar Dekyen Grande.
4. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had smaller inflorescences than plants of the cultivar Dekyen Grande.
5. Flowering stems of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were longer lasting than flowering stems of plants of the cultivar Dekyen Grande.

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 on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering stem of 'Deklindi White'.

The photograph at the top of the second sheet is a close-up view of the typical inflorescences of 'Deklindi White'.

The photograph at the bottom of the second sheet is a close-up view of upper and lower surfaces of typical inflorescences and leaves of 'Deklindi White'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001 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 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° C. to 30° C., night temperatures ranged from 18.5° C. to 24° C. and light levels were about five kilolux. Plants were pinched once and were about nine weeks from planting when the photographs and the description were taken.

Botanical classification: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Deklindi White.

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 01.5569,03, not patented.

Male or pollen parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number 01.5636,01, 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; light brown in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous daisy-type cut *Chrysanthemum*; typically grown as a spray-type; erect and strong flowering stems. Moderately vigorous growth habit. Freely flowering growth habit.

Flowering stem description.—Length: About 60 cm. Diameter: About 6 mm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Aspect: Erect. Color: 146B.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate, simple. Length: About 2.5 cm to 5.5 cm. Width: About 1.5 cm to 3 cm. Apex: Cuspidate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Pinnately lobed. Texture, upper and lower surface: Pubescent. Petiole length: About 5 mm to 1.5 cm. Color: Developing foliage, upper surface: Close to 147A. Developing foliage, lower surface: 137B. Fully expanded foliage, upper surface: Darker than 137A; venation, 147B. Fully expanded foliage, lower surface: Close to 147B; venation, 147B. Petiole, upper and lower surfaces: 146B.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Daisy-type inflorescence form with obovate-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 6.5 weeks later. Early and uniform flowering response.

Postproduction longevity.—Cut inflorescences will maintain good substance and form for about one month.

Quantity of inflorescences per flowering stem.—Freely flowering; grown as a spray-type, about 50 inflorescences develop per flowering stem.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 2 cm to 2.5 cm. Depth (height): About 1 cm. Diameter of disc: About 7.5 cm.

Inflorescence buds.—Height: About 3 mm to 4 mm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Shape: Oblate. Color: 137D.

Ray florets.—Length: About 8 mm to 12 mm. Width: About 4 mm to 6 mm. Shape: Obovate. Apex: Emarginate. Base: Attenuate; fused. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 20 to 25. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 155D. Fully opened, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 155D.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular; elongated. Length: About 2 mm to 3 mm. Width: About 0.5 mm to 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 100. Color: Immature: 145C. Mature: Apex: Close to 9A. Mid-section and base: 145D.

Phyllaries.—Shape: Deltoid. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface:

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Smooth, glabrous. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 146A. Color, lower surface: Close to 147A to 147B.

Peduncles.—Length, terminal peduncle: About 2 cm to 3 cm. Length, fourth peduncle: About 3 cm to 5 cm. Diameter: About 1 m to 1.5 mm. Angle: About 30° from vertical. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 137C.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: No anthers observed on disc florets. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Stigma length: About 4

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mm. Stigma diameter: About 0.2 mm. Stigma color: Towards the apex, 151C; towards the base, 150C.

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 'Deklindi White', as illustrated and described.

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