



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

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

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

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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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
‘Yosonoma’, characterized by its upright, outwardly spread-
ing and mounded plant habit; vigorous, strong and freely
branching growth habit; dark green-colored foliage; uniform
flowering response and habit; freely flowering habit; large
daisy-type inflorescences with elongated oblong-shaped and
purple-colored ray florets; and good postproduction longev-
ity with plants maintaining good substance and color for
about three weeks in an interior environment.

2 Drawing Sheets

1

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

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct culti-
var of *Chrysanthemum* plant, botanically known as
Chrysanthemum×*morifolium* and hereinafter referred to by
the name ‘Yosonoma’.

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 program is to
create or discover new potted *Chrysanthemum* cultivars that
are suitable for year-round production with uniform plant
growth habit, good vigor and strong branching habit, numer-
ous inflorescences, desirable inflorescence form and floret
colors, fast and uniform flowering response and good post-
production longevity.

The new *Chrysanthemum* originated from a cross-
pollination made in February, 2001 in Salinas, Calif., of two
unnamed proprietary selections of *Chrysanthemum*×
morifolium, not patented. 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 March,
2002. The selection of this plant was based on its uniform
plant growth habit, good vigor and strong branching habit,
desirable inflorescence form and floret colors, fast and
uniform flowering response, and good postproduction lon-
gevity.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Chrysanthemum* by
vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Alva, Fla. in
June, 2002. Asexual reproduction by cuttings 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 Yosonoma has not been observed under all
possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary

2

somewhat with variations in environment such as
temperature, daylength, and/or light level, without, however,
any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of
‘Yosonoma’. These characteristics in combination distin-
guish ‘Yosonoma’ as a new and distinct *Chrysanthemum*:

1. Upright, outwardly spreading and mounded plant habit.
2. Vigorous, strong and freely branching growth habit.
3. Dark green-colored foliage.
4. Uniform flowering response and habit.
5. Can be grown as a spray-type or without bud removal.
6. Freely flowering habit.
7. Large daisy-type inflorescences with elongated oblong-
shaped ray florets.
8. Purple-colored ray florets.
9. Good postproduction longevity with plants maintaining
good substance and color for about three weeks in an
interior environment.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to
plants of the parent selections. Plants of the new *Chrysan-
themum* differ from plants of the parent selection in growth
habit, inflorescence size and ray floret coloration.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to
plants of the cultivar Yorockport, disclosed in U.S. Plant
patent application Ser. No. 11/157,451. In side-by-side com-
parisons conducted in Alva, Fla., plants of the new *Chry-
santhemum* differed from plants of the cultivar Yorockport in
the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more vigorous
than plants of the cultivar Yorockport.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more out-
wardly spreading than plants of the cultivar Yorockport.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered about one
week later than plants of the cultivar Yorockport.

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 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 typical flowering plants of 'Yosonoma' grown as spray-types.

The photograph on the second sheet comprises a close-up view of typical inflorescences of 'Yosonoma' grown as spray-types.

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, following observations and measurements describe plants grown and flowered during the summer in Salinas, Calif., in a fiberglass-covered greenhouse and under conditions which approximate those generally used in commercial potted *Chrysanthemum* production. During the production of these plants, the following conditions were measured: day temperatures, 21° C. to 27° C.; night temperatures, 17° C. to 19° C.; and light levels, 5,000 to 6,000 foot-candles. Four unrooted cuttings were directly stuck in 15-cm containers, exposed to long day/short night conditions, and pinched once about two weeks later. At the time of the pinch, the photoinductive short day/long night treatments were initiated. Plants used for the description were grown as spray-types. Measurements and numerical values represent averages of typical flowering plants.

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

Commercial classification: Daisy-type potted *Chrysanthemum*.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal tip cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About four days at 21° C.

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—About ten days at 21° C.

Root description.—Fibrous; white, close to 155D, in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; moderately dense.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous daisy-type potted *Chrysanthemum* that can be grown as a spray-type or without bud removal. Upright with lateral branches outwardly spreading; uniformly mounded crown. Strong and freely branching growth habit; about five lateral branches develop after removal of terminal apex (pinching); dense and full plants. Vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 29.5 cm.

Plant width.—About 42 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 25.5 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Internode length: About 1.5 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate; simple. Length: About 8.5 cm. Width: About 5.25 cm. Apex: Cuspidate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses between lateral lobes mostly divergent. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color: Developing and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: Darker green than 147A. Developing and fully expanded foliage, lower surface: Darker green than 147B. Venation, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 147B. Petiole length: About 1.9 cm. Petiole diameter: About 3 mm. Petiole texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Petiole color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 146A.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Daisy-type inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage. Disk and ray florets develop acropetally on a capitulum. Inflorescences not fragrant.

Flowering response.—Under natural conditions, plants 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). Uniform and early flowering habit; plants exposed to three weeks of long day/short night conditions followed by photoinductive short day/long night conditions flower about nine weeks later.

Postproduction longevity.—Inflorescences maintain good color and substance for about three weeks in an interior environment.

Quantity of inflorescences.—About nine inflorescences per lateral branch.

Inflorescence bud.—Height: About 6 mm. Diameter: About 7.5 mm. Shape: Oblate. Color: Close to 146A to more green than 147A.

Inflorescence diameter.—Large, about 7.25 cm.

Inflorescence height.—About 2.5 cm.

Diameter of disc.—About 1.3 cm.

Receptacle diameter.—About 7.5 mm.

Receptacle height.—About 7 mm.

Ray florets.—Length: About 3.6 cm. Width: About 9 mm. Corolla tube length: About 6 mm. Corolla tube diameter: About 2 mm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Apex: Acute, emarginate or mamillate. Base: Attenuate and fused into a corolla tube. Margin: Entire. Orientation: Initially upright to eventually about 60° from vertical. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 34 in about two whorls. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 155D heavily overlain with close to 77A; color is less heavily overlain with close to 77A with development. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 155D underlain with close to 79A; color is more faintly underlain with close to 79A with development.

Disc florets.—Arrangement: Massed at center of receptacle. Length: About 7 mm. Diameter, apex: About 2 mm. Diameter, base: About 1 mm. Shape: Tubular; elongated. Apex: Five-pointed. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 143. Color: Immature: Close to 144A to 145A. Mature, apex: Close to 9A. Mature, mid-section: Close to 154D. Mature, base: Close to 155D.

5

Phyllaries.—Quantity per inflorescence: About 24 arranged in two to three whorls. Length: About 7.5 mm. Width: About 3 mm. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Waxy, smooth. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 146A. Color, lower surface: Close to 146A to more green than 147A.

Peduncles.—Length, terminal peduncle: About 5.75 cm. Length, fourth peduncle: About 7.7 cm. Diameter: About 3.5 mm. Angle: About 45° from vertical. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther length: About 2 mm. Anther

6

color: Close to 9A. Pollen amount: None observed. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Style length: About 4 mm. Style color: Close to 154D. 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 greenhouse conditions. It is claimed:

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

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