



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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP18,277 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 4, 2007**

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

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

(75) Inventor: **Cornelis W. Dekker**, Hensbroek (NL)

(73) Assignee: **Dekker Breeding B.V.**, Hensbroek
(NL)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/489,221**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 19, 2006**

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

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./286**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./286**
See application file for complete search history.

Primary Examiner—Kent Bell
Assistant Examiner—Annette H Para
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—C. A. Whealy

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named
‘Deksinclair’, characterized by its single-type inflorescences
with elongated oblong-shaped, white-colored ray florets
with red purple-colored longitudinal stripes; strong and
upright flowering stems; freely flowering habit; early and
uniform flowering response; and good postproduction lon-
gevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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

The new *Chrysanthemum* is a product of a planned
breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Hensbroek,
The Netherlands. The objective of the breeding program is
to create new single-type *Chrysanthemum* cultivars with
unique ray floret coloration and excellent postproduction
longevity.

The new *Chrysanthemum* originated from a cross-
pollination made by the Inventor in Hensbroek, The Neth-
erlands on Nov. 13, 2003 of a proprietary selection of
Chrysanthemum×morifolium identified as code number
40693, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with a
proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum×morifolium* iden-
tified as code number 02.6868.02, not patented. The cultivar
Deksinclair was discovered and selected by the Inventor as
a flowering plant from within the progeny of the stated
cross-pollination in a controlled environment in Hensbroek,
The Netherlands on April 11, 2004.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Chrysanthemum* by
terminal cuttings in a controlled environment in Hensbroek,
The Netherlands since May, 2004, has shown that the unique
features of this new *Chrysanthemum* are stable and repro-
duced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the cultivar Deksinclair 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.

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The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Deksin-
clair’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Deksinclair’ as a new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum*:

1. Single-type inflorescences with elongated oblong-
shaped, white-colored ray florets with red purple-
colored longitudinal stripes.
2. Strong and upright flowering stems.
3. Freely flowering habit.
4. Early and uniform flowering response; plants flower
about seven weeks after the start of photoinductive
treatments.
5. Good postproduction longevity; plants maintain good
substance for about three weeks in an interior environ-
ment.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ from plants of
the female parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have smaller leaves
than plants of the female parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are more freely
flowering than plants of the female parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flower about one
week earlier than plants of the female parent selection.
4. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and the female
parent selection differ in ray floret color as plants of the
female parent selection have pink-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ from plants of
the male parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are more vigorous
than plants of the male parent selection.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have smaller leaves
than plants of the male parent selection.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are more freely
flowering than plants of the male parent selection.
4. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flower about one
week earlier than plants of the male parent selection.

5. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and the male parent selection differ in ray floret color as plants of the male parent selection have pink-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to plants of the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar Artist, not patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Hensbroek, The Netherlands, plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differed from plants of the cultivar Artist in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more freely flowering than plants of the cultivar Artist.
2. Inflorescences of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had fewer and narrower ray florets than inflorescences of plants of the cultivar Artist.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and the cultivar Artist differed in ray floret coloration as plants of the cultivar Artist had more and broader stripes than plants of the new *Chrysanthemum*.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored 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 at the top of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering stem of 'Deksinclair' grown as a spray type.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet are close-up views of the upper (left) and lower (right) surfaces of typical inflorescences and leaves of 'Deksinclair'.

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 spring 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 Deksinclair.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number 40693, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number 02.6868.02, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About six to seven days at 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant.—About 14 to 16 days at 20° C.

Root description/habit.—Fine; light brown in color; freely branching.

Plant description:

Appearance/growth habit.—Herbaceous single-type cut flower that is typically grown as a spray-type. Vigorous growth habit.

Flowering stem description.—Aspect: Erect. Length: About 70 cm to 80 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm to 6 mm. Texture: Pubescent; longitudinally ridged. Color: Close to 146A to 146B.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Alternate; simple. Length: About 6 cm to 9 cm. Width: About 3.5 cm to 7 cm. Apex: Apiculate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Palmately lobed; dentate. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent, rough, leathery; veins prominent on lower surface. Color: Developing foliage, upper surface: Close to 137A. Developing foliage, lower surface: Close to 137C to 137D. Fully expanded foliage, upper surface: Darker than 137A; venation, close to 146A. Fully expanded foliage, lower surface: Close to 137A to 137B; venation, 146B. Petiole: Length: About 5 mm to 2 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 146A.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Single-type inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals, arising from leaf axils. Ray and disc florets develop acropetally on a capitulum. Inflorescences not fragrant.

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). Early and uniform flowering response; plants exposed to two weeks of long day/short night conditions after planting followed by photoinductive short day/long night conditions flower about seven weeks later when grown as a spray-type.

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

Quantity of inflorescences.—When grown as a spray type, freely flowering habit, about 40 inflorescences per flowering stem develop.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 6 cm to 8 cm. Depth (height): About 3 cm to 3.5 cm. Disc diameter: About 7 mm.

Inflorescence buds.—Shape: Oblate. Height: About 5 mm. Diameter: About 8 mm. Color: Close to 137D.

Ray florets.—Length: About 3 cm to 4 cm. Width: About 1 cm to 1.3 cm. Shape: Elongated oblong. Aspect: Mostly flat. Apex: Rounded to tridentate. Base: Attenuate. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 20 to 22 arranged in a single whorl. Color: When opening, upper surface: Close to 155D; longitudinal stripes, 70A. When opening, lower surface: 69D; longitudinal stripes, 70B. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to 155D; longitudinal stripes, 70B. Fully opened, lower surface: 69D; longitudinal stripes, close to N74D.

Disc florets.—Shape: Tubular, elongated. Length: About 4 mm to 7 mm. Diameter: About 1 mm.

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Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 240.
Color: Immature: Apex: 145A. Mid-section: 151A to 151B. Base: 145D. Mature: Apex: 151B. Mid-section and base: 145C.

Peduncles.—Length, first peduncle: About 4.5 cm.
Length, fourth peduncle: About 7 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Angle: About 30° to 45° from vertical.
Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent; longitudinally ridged. Color: Close to 138A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Not observed.
Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets.
Stigma length: About 5 mm. Stigma width: About

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0.3 mm. Stigma shape: Bi-parted. Stigma color: Close to 145C to 145D; towards the apex, yellow orange in color.

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.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Chrysanthemum* plant named 'Deksinclair' as illustrated and described.

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