

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

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

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

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named
‘Yovail’, characterized by its upright and uniformly
mounded plant habit; freely branching and vigorous growth
habit; dark green-colored foliage; uniform flowering
response; early flowering habit; decorative-type inflores-
cences with white-colored ray florets; and excellent post-
production longevity.

2 Drawing Sheets

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

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 pot-
ted *Chrysanthemum* and hereinafter referred to by the name
‘Yovail’.

The objective of the breeding program is to create new
potted *Chrysanthemum* cultivars that are suitable for year-
round production with uniform plant growth habit, good
vigor, desirable inflorescence form and floret colors, fast
response time and excellent postproduction longevity.

The new *Chrysanthemum* originated from a cross-
pollination made by the Inventor in November, 1999, in
Salinas, Calif. of the *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar
Yohamilton, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,775, as the
female, or seed, parent with a proprietary *Chrysanthemum*×
morifolium seedling selection identified as code number
YB-6675, not patented not patented, 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 in a controlled
environment in Fort Myers, Fla. in November, 2000. The
selection of this plant was based on its uniform plant growth
habit, vigor, desirable inflorescence form and floret colors,
fast response time and excellent postproduction longevity.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Chrysanthemum* by
vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers,
Fla. in March, 2001. Asexual reproduction by cuttings has
shown that the unique features of this new *Chrysanthemum*
are stable and reproduced true to type in successive genera-
tions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the cultivar ‘Yovail’ have not been observed
under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype

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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 ‘Yovail’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Yovail’ as
a new and distinct potted *Chrysanthemum* cultivar:

1. Upright and uniformly mounded plant habit.
2. Freely branching and vigorous growth habit.
3. Dark green-colored foliage.
4. Uniform flowering response.
5. Can be grown disbudded, center-budded or as natural
spray type.
6. Early flowering habit, eight-week response time.
7. Decorative-type inflorescences with white-colored ray
florets.
8. Excellent postproduction longevity with plants main-
taining good substance and color for about four weeks
in an interior environment.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ from plants of
the female parent, the cultivar Yohamilton, in the following
characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are shorter than
plants of the cultivar Yohamilton.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and the cultivar
Yohamilton differ in ray floret color as plants of the
cultivar Yohamilton have dark yellow-colored ray flo-
rets.

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

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are taller than plants
of the male parent selection.
2. Inflorescences of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* do
not produce disc florets whereas inflorescences of
plants of the male parent selection produce numerous
disc florets.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to plants of the *Chrysanthemum* cultivar Surf, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 4,585. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Fort Myers, Fla., plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differed from plants of the cultivar Surf in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were taller than plants of the cultivar Surf.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had larger inflorescences than plants of the cultivar Surf.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Chrysanthemum*. These photographs shown 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 typical flowering plants of 'Yovail'.

The photograph on the second sheet is a close-up view of typical inflorescences of 'Yovail'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations and measurements describe plants grown during the spring in Leamington, Ontario, Canada during the spring in a polycarbonate-covered greenhouse and under conditions and practices which approximate those generally used in commercial potted *Chrysanthemum* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 22.5° C., night temperatures averaged 18° C. and light levels ranged from 4,000 to 6,000 foot candles. Four unrooted cuttings were directly stuck in 15-containers, exposed to long day/short night conditions, and pinched about two weeks later. At that time, the photoinductive short day/long night treatments were started. Plants used in the photographs and for the description were disbudded and were about two months old. 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.

Botanical classification: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar 'Yovail'.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—*Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar Yohamilton, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,775, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number YB-6675, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

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

Time to produce a rooted young plant.—About ten days at temperatures of about 21° C.

Root description.—Fine to thick, fibrous; white in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; moderately dense.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous decorative-type potted *Chrysanthemum* typically grown as a disbudded,

center-budded or as a natural spray type. Stems upright and outwardly spreading giving a uniformly mounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching habit, about four lateral branches develop after removal of terminal apex (pinching); dense and full plant habit. Strong and vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 31 cm.

Plant width.—About 43 cm.

Lateral branches (peduncles).—Length: About 25 cm.

Diameter: About 4.5 mm. Internode length: About 2 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Darker than 144A to 146A.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate, simple.

Length.—About 9.2 cm.

Width.—About 5.75 cm.

Apex.—Cuspidate to mucronate.

Base.—Attenuate.

Margin.—Palmately lobed, sinuses between lateral lobes parallel to divergent.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Fine pubescence; veins prominent on lower surface.

Color.—Developing and fully expanded foliage, upper surface: Darker and more green than 147A; venation, close to 147A. Developing and fully expanded foliage, lower surface: Darker than 147B; venation, close to 147B.

Petiole length.—About 1.7 cm.

Petiole diameter.—About 4 mm.

Petiole color.—146B to 146C.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Decorative-type inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage. Ray florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum. Inflorescence not fragrant. Typically grown as a center-budded or as a natural spray type.

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). Early flowering habit; plants exposed to two weeks of long day/short night conditions followed by photoinductive short day/long night conditions flower about eight weeks later.

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

Quantity of inflorescences.—Grown as a disbud, only one inflorescence develops per lateral stem or four inflorescences per plant.

Inflorescence bud.—Height: About 7 mm. Diameter: About 9 mm. Shape: Oblate. Color: Close to 146A.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 11.25 cm. Depth (height): About 3.2 cm. Receptacle diameter: About 1.2 cm.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated-oblong. Orientation: Initially upright, then about 90° from vertical or perpendicular to peduncle. Aspect: Initially incurved, then mostly flat. Length: About 5.7 cm. Width: About 1.3 cm. Corolla tube length: About 9 mm. Apex: Acute, emarginate or cuspidate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous, satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 466 arranged in

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numerous rows. Color: When opening and fully opened, upper surface: Close to 155D. When opening and fully opened, lower surface: Close to 155D.

Disc florets.—No disc florets observed.

Phyllaries.—Number of phyllaries per inflorescence: About 30. Length: About 1.2 cm. Width: About 3.5 mm. Shape: Linear. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, waxy. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: None observed. Gynoecium: Pistil length: About 1 cm. Stigma shape: Bi-parted. Stigma color: Close to 9A. Style length: About 8 mm. Style color: Close to 145D. Ovary color: Close to 157A.

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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.

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have demonstrated good tolerance to low temperatures of about 1° C. and high temperatures of about 38° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Chrysanthemum* plant named ‘Yovail’ as illustrated and described.

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