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(54) CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED 'ORANGE YOCHATHAM'

- (50) Latin Name: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*Varietal Denomination: **Orange Yochatham**
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- (US)
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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

- (52) U.S. Cl. Plt./290
- (58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./290 See application file for complete search history.

(56) References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PP12,248 P	2 *	12/2001	Bergman	Plt./290
PP16,172 P	2 *	12/2005	Hoek	Plt./290
PP17,927 P	2 *	8/2007	Bergman	Plt./287

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Plant Varieties Journal No. 68 Jul. 2008 Plant breeder's Right Office Canadian Food Inspecton Agency. All (112 pages) see especially p. 12.*

* cited by examiner

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(57) ABSTRACT

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named 'Orange Yochatham', characterized by its compact, upright, outwardly spreading and uniformly mounded plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; dark green-colored foliage; uniform, freely and early flowering habit; decorative-type inflorescences with orange bronze-colored ray florets; and excellent postproduction longevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*. Cultivar denomination: 'Orange Yochatham'.

CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED APPLICATIONS

Title: *Chrysanthemum* Plant Named 'Dark Yochatham' U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 12/283,268. Applicant: Wendy R. Bergman.

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-type *Chrysanthemum* and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Orange Yochatham'.

The new *Chrysanthemum* is a naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of the *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* cultivar 'Yochatham', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,927. The new *Chrysanthemum* was discovered and selected by the Inventor in a controlled greenhouse environment as a single flowering plant within a population of plants of 'Yochatham' in March, 2005, in Fort Myers, Fla.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Chrysanthemum* by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in a controlled greenhouse environment in Fort Myers, Fla. in June, 2005. 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

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* 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 'Orange Yochatham'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Orange Yochatham' as a new and distinct pot-type *Chrysanthemum* cultivar:

- 1. Compact, upright, outwardly spreading and uniformly mounded plant habit.
- 2. Moderately vigorous growth habit.
- 3. Freely branching habit.
- 4. Dark green-colored foliage.
- 5. Uniform, freely and early flowering habit.
- 6. Decorative-type inflorescences with orange bronze-colored ray florets.
- 7. Excellent postproduction longevity with inflorescences maintaining good substance and color for about five weeks in an interior environment.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ from plants of the parent, 'Yochatham', in the following characteristics:

- 1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flower more uniformly than plants of 'Yochatham'.
- 2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and 'Yochatham' differ in ray floret color as plants of 'Yochatham' have light purple-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to plants of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* 'Dark Yochatham', disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 12/283, 268. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ primarily from plants of 'Dark Yochatham' in ray floret color as plants of 'Dark Yochatham' have light violet-colored ray florets.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can also be compared to plants of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* 'Amber Pomona', dis-

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closed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,248. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Fort Myers, Fla., plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* primarily from plants of 'Amber Pomona' in the following characteristics:

- 1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more compact 5 than plants of 'Amber Pomona'.
- 2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered about one week earlier than plants of 'Amber Pomona'.
- 3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had smaller inflorescences than plants of 'Amber Pomona'.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying 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 bottom of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of typical flowering plants of 'Orange Yochatham' grown in a container.

The photograph at the top of the sheet is a close-up view of typical inflorescences of 'Orange Yochatham'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Leaming- ³⁰ ton, Ontario, Canada during the late spring in a glass-covered greenhouse and under conditions and practices which approximate those generally used in commercial pot-type Chrysanthemum production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 20° C. to 24° C., night 35 temperatures ranged from 15° C. to 17° C. and light levels ranged from 4,000 to 6,000 foot candles. Four unrooted cuttings were directly stuck in 15-cm containers, exposed to long day/short night conditions, and pinched about two weeks later. One week after the pinch, the photoinductive short ⁴⁰ day/long night treatments were started. Plants used in the photographs and the description were grown as spray-types and were eleven weeks from planting. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001 Edition, except where gen- 45 eral terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* 'Orange Yochatham'.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of *Chrysanthemum×morifolium* 'Yochatham', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,927.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

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

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

Root description.—Fine to thick, fibrous; white in color. Rooting habit.—Freely branching; moderately dense. Plant description:

Appearance.—Herbaceous decorative pot-type *Chry-santhemum* typically grown as a spray-type. Compact; stems upright and outwardly spreading giving a uniformly mounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching habit, about six to seven lateral branches

develop after removal of terminal apex (pinching); dense and full plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 24 cm.

Plant width.—About 21.5 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 20 cm. Diameter: About 3.5 mm. Internode length: About 2.5 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent; longitudinally ridged. Color: Close to 146B.

10 Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate, simple.

Length.—About 5.6 cm.

Width.—About 4.2 cm.

Shape.—Palmately lobed.

Apex.—Cuspidate.

Base.—Attenuate.

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

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

Color.—Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to N137A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 137B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 137B; venation, close to 137B. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137C; venation, close to 137C.

Petiole.—Length: About 1.8 cm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 137B.

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. Typically grown as a spray-type.

Fragrance.—Faint; spicy.

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 five weeks in an interior environment; inflorescences persistent.

Quantity of inflorescences.—Freely flowering, about seven to eight inflorescences develop per lateral stem.

Inflorescence bud.—Height: About 1.7 cm. Diameter: About 1.2 cm. Shape: Oblate. Color: Close to 164B.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 5.5 cm. Depth (height): About 2.4 cm. Diameter of disc: About 2.5 mm. Receptacle height: About 7 mm. Receptacle diameter: About 1.8 cm. Receptacle color: Close to 137B.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Orientation: Initially upright, then with development, close to perpendicular to peduncle. Aspect: Initially incurved, then mostly flat. Length: About 2.6 cm. Width: About 8 mm. Apex: Rounded or emarginate. Base: Attenuate; short corolla tube. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 167

arranged in about 16 whorls. Color: When opening, upper surface: Close to 164A. When opening, lower surface: Close to 164B. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to 164B; color does not fade with development. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 164C; color 5 does not fade with development.

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Disc florets.—Arrangement: Massed at center of receptacle. Shape: Tubular, elongated. Apex: Five-pointed. Length: About 4 mm. Width: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About nine. Color, 10 immature: Apex: Close to 151A. Mid-section: Close to 3A. Base: Close to 145D. Color, mature: Apex: Close to 7A. Mid-section: Close to 7C. Base: Close to 155D.

Phyllaries.—Number of phyllaries per inflorescence: 15
About 32 arranged in about two whorls. Length:
About 8 mm. Width: About 2.5 mm. Shape: Narrowly elliptical. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous; waxy. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color, upper 20 surface: Close to N137A. Color, lower surface: Close to 147B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 3.8 cm to 4.7 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Angle: About 30° to 40° from vertical. Strength: Strong, flexible. Texture: Pubescent. Color: 25 Close to 147B.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Filament length: About 1 mm. Filament color: Close to 1C. Anther shape: Narrowly oblong. Anther length: About 1 mm. Anther color: Close to 13A. Pollen amount: None observed. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Pistil length: About 8 mm. Stigma shape: Bi-parted. Stigma color: Close to 5A. Style length: About 5 mm. Style color: Close to 150B. Ovary color: Close to 157D.

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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* tolerate temperatures ranging from about 5° C. to about 40° C.

It is claimed:

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

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