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Bergman

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

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

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./294**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./294**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PP16,639 P2 * 6/2006 Bergman Plt./294

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Plant Varieties Journal No. 68 Jul. 2008 112 pgs. (all) see especially
p. 13.*

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named
‘Yojuneau’, characterized by its upright, outwardly spreading
and uniformly mounded plant habit; moderately vigorous
growth habit; freely branching habit; dark green-colored foli-
age; uniform, freely and early flowering habit; daisy-type
inflorescences with white-colored ray florets and green-col-
ored disc florets; and excellent postproduction longevity.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*.

Cultivar denomination: ‘Yojuneau’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Chrysanthemum* plant, botanically known as *Chrysanthe-*
mum×*morifolium*, commercially grown as a pot-type *Chry-*
santhemum and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Yoju-
neau’.

The new *Chrysanthemum* is a product of a breeding pro-
gram conducted by the Inventor in Fort Myers, Fla. The
objective of the breeding program is to create new pot-type
Chrysanthemum cultivars that are suitable for year-round
production with uniform plant growth habit, freely branching
habit, good vigor, desirable inflorescence form and floret
colors, fast response time and excellent postproduction lon-
gevity.

The new *Chrysanthemum* originated from a cross-pollina-
tion made by the Inventor in February, 2003, in Salinas, Calif.
of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* ‘Yodurban’, not patented, as
the female, or seed, parent with a proprietary selection of
Chrysanthemum×*morifolium* identified as code number YB-
A1635, 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 greenhouse environment in
Fort Myers, Fla. in November, 2003.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Chrysanthemum* by veg-
etative tip cuttings was first conducted in a controlled green-
house environment in Fort Myers, Fla. in February, 2004.
Asexual reproduction by cuttings has shown that the unique
features of this new *Chrysanthemum* are stable and repro-
duced true to type in successive generations.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* 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.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are
determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Yojuneau’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Yojuneau’
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. Daisy-type inflorescences with white-colored ray florets
and green-colored disc 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
female parent, ‘Yodurban’, primarily in ray floret color as
plants of ‘Yodurban’ have ivory pink-colored ray florets. In
addition, plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flower about 1.5
weeks earlier than plants of ‘Yodurban’.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ from plants of the
male parent selection primarily in pollen production as plants
of the new *Chrysanthemum* do not produce pollen whereas
plants of the male parent selection produce pollen.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to plants of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* ‘Yotahoe’, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,639. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Fort Myers, Fla., plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* primarily from plants of ‘Yotahoe’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were more compact than and not as vigorous as plants of ‘Yotahoe’.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* and ‘Yotahoe’ differed in disc floret color as plants of ‘Yotahoe’ had yellow-colored disc florets.

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 ‘Yojuneau’ grown in a container.

The photograph at the top of the sheet is a close-up view of typical inflorescences of ‘Yojuneau’.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photographs and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Leamington, 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 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-containers, exposed to long day/short night conditions, and pinched about two weeks later. One week after the pinch, the photoinductive short day/long night treatments were started. Plants used in the photographs and for the description had been growing for ten weeks and were grown as spray-types. 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. Botanical classification: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* ‘Yojuneau’.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—*Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* ‘Yodurban’, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* identified as code number YB-A1635, not patented.

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 daisy pot-type *Chrysanthemum* typically grown as a natural spray type. Com-

pect; stems upright and outwardly spreading giving a uniformly mounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching habit, about five lateral branches develop after removal of terminal apex (pinching); dense and full plant habit. Moderately vigorous growth habit.

Plant height.—About 25 cm.

Plant width.—About 23 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 21 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Internode length: About 2 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent; longitudinally ridged. Color: Close to 146B.

Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate, simple.

Length.—About 6.3 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 N137A; venation, close to 147B. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 147B; venation, close to 147B.

Petiole.—Length: About 1.6 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 137B.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Daisy-type inflorescence form with elongated oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage. Disc and ray florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum. Typically grown as a spray-type.

Fragrance.—Faint; slightly sour.

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 7.5 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 nine inflorescences develop per lateral stem.

Inflorescence bud.—Height: About 1.9 cm. Diameter: About 1.2 cm. Shape: Oblate. Color: Close to 157D.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 7.2 cm. Depth (height): About 2.3 cm. Diameter of disc: About 1.4 cm. Receptacle height: About 6 mm. Receptacle diameter: About 1.8 cm. Receptacle color: Close to 137B.

Ray florets.—Shape: Elongated oblong. Orientation: Initially upright, with development, close to 70° from vertical. Aspect: Mostly flat. Length: About 3.3 cm. Width: About 1 cm. Apex: Rounded to broadly acute. Base: Attenuate; short corolla tube. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous;

velvety. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 26 arranged in about two whorls. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: Close to N155B. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to N155C. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to N155D.

Disc florets.—Arrangement: Massed at center of receptacle. Shape: Tubular, elongated. Apex: Five-pointed. Length: About 7 mm. Diameter: About 1.5 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 220. Color, immature: Apex: Close to N144B. Mid-section: Close to 145C. Base: Close to 145D. Color, mature: Apex: Close to 151C. Mid-section: Close to 145C. Base: Close to 145D.

Phyllaries.—Number of phyllaries per inflorescence: About 26 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 surface: Close to 146A. Color, lower surface: Close to N137B.

Peduncles.—Length: About 3 cm to 3.7 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Angle: About 45° from vertical. Strength: Strong, flexible. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Close to 146A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Not observed. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets. Pistil length: About 8 mm. Stigma shape: Bi-parted. Stigma color: Close to 2A. Style length: About 6 mm. Style color: Close to 154D. Ovary color: Close to N155D.

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 38° C.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct *Chrysanthemum* plant named 'Yoju-neau' as illustrated and described.

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