

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

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(54) **CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
'ZANMUBRILLI'

(50) Latin Name: *Chrysanthemum×morifolium* Ramat.
Varietal Denomination: **Zanmubrilli**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(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.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A *chrysanthemum* plant named 'Zanmubrilli' characterized
by its large sized blooms with red-yellow ray florets and
prolific branching; and a response time of 7.5 weeks.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Chrysanthemum×morifolium*
Ramat.

Cultivar denomination: 'Zanmubrilli'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *chrysanthemum* plant, botanically known as *Chrysanthemum×morifolium* Ramat., and hereinafter referred to by the
cultivar denomination 'Zanmubrilli'. 'Zanmubrilli' is a prod-
uct of a breeding and selection program for pot mums which
had the objective of creating new cultivars with a bicolored
daisy-type inflorescence, a medium plant height and a
response time of 7-8 weeks. 'Zanmubrilli' is a seedling result-
ing from a cross of the female parent id 45626 with the male
parent id 53426. Plants of the new cultivar 'Zanmubrilli'
differ from plants of the female parent in the following char-
acteristics. (1) Color ray-florets. And (2) Vigor. (1) The red
color in the ray florets of the female parent is more intense
than in those of the seedling. (2) Plants of the female parent
are more vigorous than those of the seedling. Plants of the
new cultivar 'Zanmubrilli' differ from plants of the male
parent in vigor; the plants of the male parent are more vigor-
ous than those of the seedling.

The new and distinct cultivar was discovered and selected
as a flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross by
Wilhelmus Bernardus Blom in a controlled environment
(greenhouse) in Rijsenhout, The Netherlands in April 2004.
The first act of asexual production of 'Zanmubrilli' was
accomplished when vegetative cuttings were used from the
initial selection in June 2004 and propagated further in a
controlled environment in Rijsenhout, The Netherlands. The
new cultivar has been found to retain its distinctive charac-
teristics through successive propagations, although the phe-
notype may somewhat vary with variations in environment
such as light intensity and temperature.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention of a new and distinct variety of
chrysanthemum is shown in the accompanying drawings, the
color being as nearly true as possible with color photographs
of this type.

FIG. 1 shows a plant of the cultivar in full bloom.

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FIG. 2 shows the various stages of bloom of the new cul-
tivar.

FIG. 3 shows the various stages of foliage of the new
cultivar.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The observations and measurements were gathered in May
2010 from plants grown in a greenhouse in Rijsenhout, The
Netherlands, in a photo-periodic controlled crop under con-
ditions generally used in commercial practice. Three cuttings
were planted in a pot with a diameter of 12 cm. The green-
house temperatures for this crop were at day-time
18.degree.C. to 25.degree. C., and at night about 20.degree.
C. The photo—periodic response time in this crop was 7.5
weeks after an average of eight long days. After this long day
period growth retardants (Alar) were applied six times in an
average dose of 1.5 gram/liter water until flowering. The
plants were observed (directly) during the flowering of this
crop. No tests were done on disease or insect resistance or
susceptibility. No tests were done on cold or drought toler-
ance. To show the phenotype as described 'Zanmubrilli' can
be planted without assimilation lighting (high pressure
sodium lamps) between week 50 and week 40 of the next year
under greenhouse conditions in the Netherlands. With assimi-
lation lighting (minimum level 2500 lux) it can be planted all
year round under greenhouse conditions in the Netherlands.
This new variety produces large sized blooms with red-yel-
low ray florets and a response time of 7.5 weeks.

From the cultivars known to inventor the most similar
existing cultivar in comparison to 'Zanmubrilli' is 'Bajimba'
(U.S. Plant Pat. No. 14,608). When 'Bajimba' and 'Zanmu-
brilli' are being compared the following differences are
noticed: The differences of 'Bajimba' and 'Zanmubrilli' are
(1) Inflorescence size. And (2) Color pattern ray florets (1)
The inflorescences of 'Bajimba' are slightly larger than those
of 'Zanmubrilli'. (2) In 'Bajimba' the red color covers a larger
portion in the ray florets than in 'Zanmubrilli'.

The following is a description of the plant and character-
istics that distinguish 'Zanmubrilli' as a new and distinct
variety.

The color designations are taken from the plant itself.
Accordingly, any discrepancies between the color designa-
tions and the colors depicted in the photographs are due to
photographic tolerances. The color chart used in this descrip-
tion is: The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, edition
2001.

TABLE 1

Botanical Description of <i>Chrysanthemum xmorifolium</i> Ramat. ‘Zanmubrilli’	
Bud	
Size	Medium;cross-section 0.8 cm, height 0.5 cm
Shape	Round
Texture	Smooth
Outside Color	Greyed-green 191A
Phyllaries	
Number	21, arranged in 3 rows
Shape	Elliptic
Apex	Acute
Base	Truncate
Margin	Entire
Color	Upper surface: Greyed-green 191A Lower surface: Greyed-green 191B
Length and width	0.8 cm; 2 mm
Texture	Smooth
Inflorescence	
Type	Daisy
Height	2 cm
Diameter	7.5 cm
Peduncle length	1.5-2 cm
Peduncle color	Green 138B
Peduncle diameter	2 mm
Peduncle texture	Pubescent
Number per branch	Approx. 5 inflorescences
Shelf life	4 weeks
Seeds	Produced in small quantities, ovate, Greyed-brown 199A, length 1.5 mm, diameter 0.8 mm
Fragrance	Faint chrysanthemum odor
Color	
Center of inflorescence (disc florets)	Immature stage: Yellow-green 144A Mature stage: Yellow 7A
Color of upper surface of the ray-florets	Greyed-red 179A at top edge to Yellow 12 A at lower part
Color of the lower surface of the ray-florets	Greyed-red 179A at top to Yellow 12B at lower part
Tonality from Distance	A pot mum with red-yellow bicolored flowers with a green center
Color of the upper surface of ray-florets after aging of the plant	Greyed-red 179D at top edge to Yellow 12A at lower part
Ray florets	
Texture	Upper and lower side smooth
Number	36-38
Shape	Elliptic
Apex	Dentate
Base	Attenuate
Cross-section	Concave
Longitudinal axis of majority	Straight
Length of corolla tube	4 mm
Ray-floret margin	Entire
Ray-floret length	3-3.5 cm
Ray-floret width	1 cm
Ratio length/width	Medium
Disc florets	
Disc diameter	1-1.2 cm
Distribution of disc florets	Abundant
Shape	Tubular
Color	Yellow 11D at apex, Yellow-green 150D at base
Length	0.4 cm
Diameter	0.1 cm
Receptacle	
Color	Yellow-green 145D
Shape	Conical raised

TABLE 1-continued

Botanical Description of <i>Chrysanthemum xmorifolium</i> Ramat. ‘Zanmubrilli’	
Height	5 mm
Diameter	5 mm
Reproductive Organs	
Androecium	Present on disc florets only
Stamen length	3 mm
Stamen color	Yellow-green 144A
Anther color	Yellow 3A
Pollen	Present
Pollen	Yellow 12A
Gynoecium	Present on both ray and disc florets
Style color	Yellow-green 154C
Style Length	3 mm
Stigma color	Yellow 7A
Stigma Width	1 mm
Ovary	Enclosed in calyx
Plant	
Form	Upright and branching
Growth rate	Moderate
Height	13 cm
Width	25 cm
Stem Color	Greyed-brown 199A
Stem Strength	Strong
Stem Brittleness	Not brittle
Stem Anthocyanin Coloration	Not observed
Internode length	1-1.2 cm
Length of lateral branch	From top to bottom 12 cm
Lateral branch color	Green 137 C
Lateral branch diameter	0.2 cm
Lateral branch, attachment	Strong
Branching (average number of lateral branches)	Prolific with 4 breaks after pinching
Response time	7.5 weeks
Foliage	
Leaf color	Upper surface: Green 137A Lower surface: Green 138A to 138B
Color midvein	Upper surface: Yellow-green 147D Lower surface: Yellow-green 148D
Size	Medium; length 6-8 cm, width 3-4 cm
Quantity (number per lateral branch)	6
Shape	Elliptic
Texture upper side	Sparsely pubescent
Texture under side	Pubescent
Venation arrangement	Palmate
Shape of the margin	Serrated
Shape of Base of Sinus Between Lateral Lobes	Rounded
Margin of Sinus Between	Diverging
Lateral Lobes	
Shape of Base	Acute
Apex	Mucronulate
Petiole length	1-1.5 cm
Petiole diameter	2 mm
Petiole color	Yellow-green 147D

TABLE 2

Differences with the comparison variety when grown side-to-side			
	‘Zanmubrilli’	‘Bajimba’	
Inflorescence diameter	7.5 cm	8 cm	
Red color in bicolored ray florets during immature stage	Only at edge of upper part	About 2⁄3 of upper part	

I claim:
1. A new and distinct *chrysanthemum* plant named ‘Zanmubrilli’ as described and illustrated.

* * * * *



FIG. 1

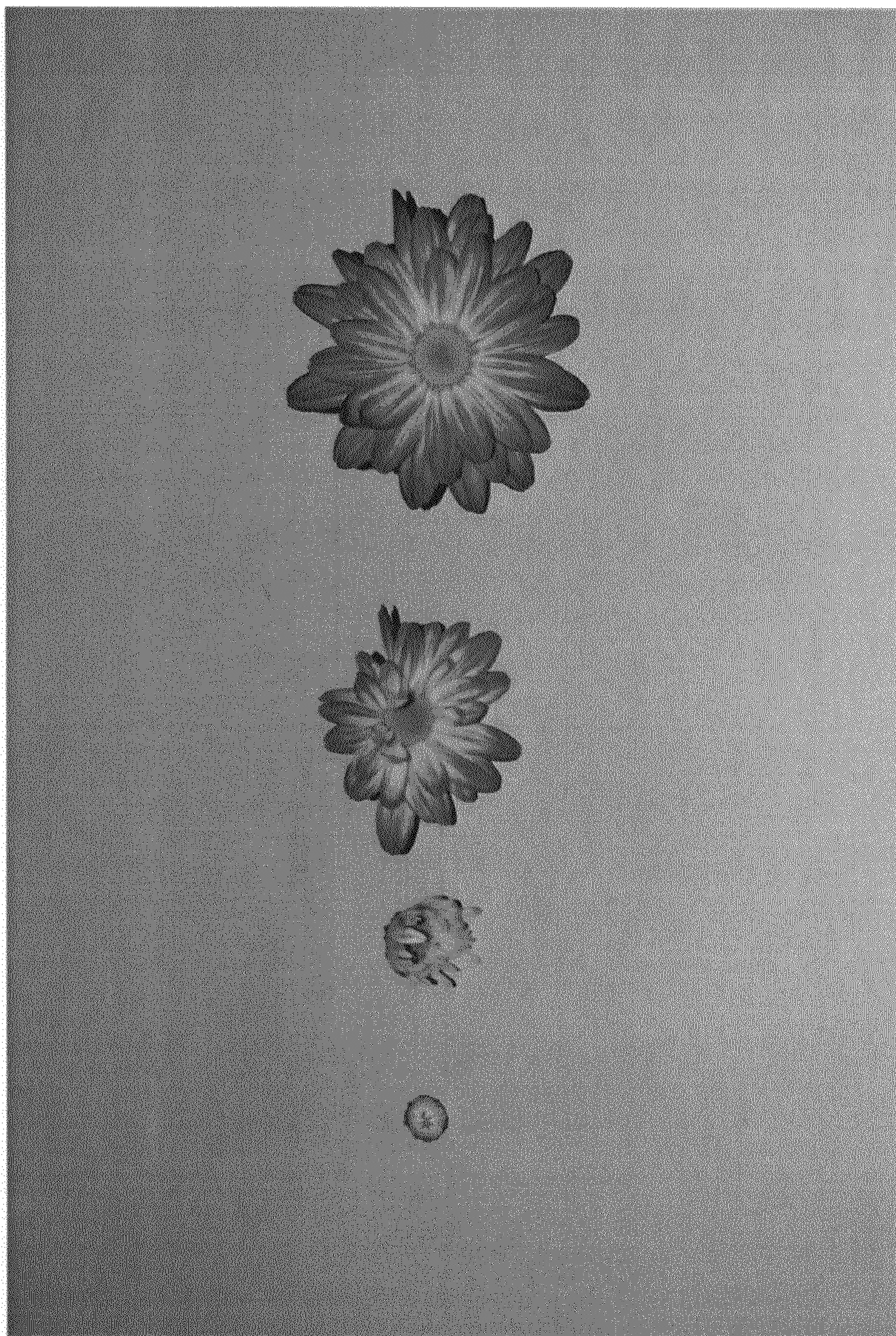


FIG. 2

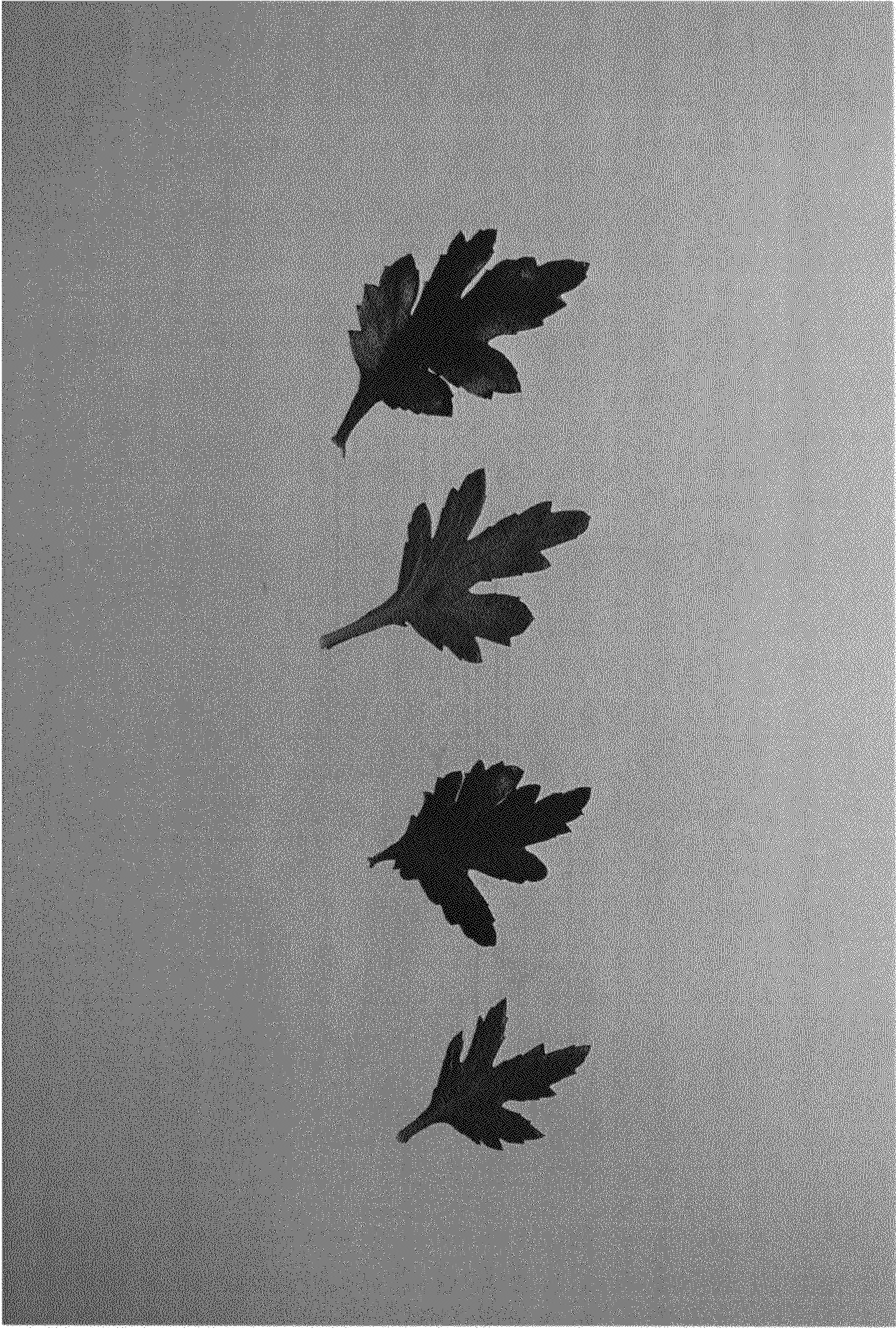


FIG. 3