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Pieters

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(54) **CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
‘GRANATA RED’

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

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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
‘Granata Red’, characterized by its uniform, upright, out-
wardly spreading and rounded plant habit; vigorous growth
habit; freely branching habit; dense and full plant habit; uni-
form, early and freely flowering habit; large decorative-type
inflorescences with dark red-colored ray florets; and excellent
garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Chrysanthemum* plant, botanically known as *Chrysante-*
mum×*morifolium*, and hereinafter referred to by the name
‘Granata Red’.

The new *Chrysanthemum* plant is a product of a planned
breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Oostnieu-
wkerke, Belgium. The objective of the breeding program is to
create new freely flowering *Chrysanthemum* plants with
unique and attractive ray floret coloration.

The new *Chrysanthemum* plant originated from a cross-
pollination made by the Inventor in Oostnieuwkerke, Bel-
gium in September, 2005 of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*
‘Carmini’, not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with
Chrysanthemum×*morifolium* ‘Iza’, not patented. The new
Chrysanthemum plant was discovered and selected by the
Inventor as a flowering plant from within the progeny of the
stated cross-pollination in a controlled greenhouse environ-
ment in Oostnieuwkerke, Belgium in September, 2006.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Chrysanthemum* plant by
vegetative cuttings was first conducted in a controlled green-
house environment in Oostnieuwkerke, Belgium in January,
2007. Asexual reproduction by cuttings has shown that the
unique features of this new *Chrysanthemum* plant 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 and cultural con-
ditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in
environment such as temperature, daylength and light inten-
sity, without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are
determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Granata Red’.
These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Granata
Red’ as a new and distinct *Chrysanthemum* plant:

1. Uniform, upright, outwardly spreading and rounded
plant habit; vigorous growth habit.
2. Freely branching habit; dense and full plant habit.

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3. Uniform, early and freely flowering habit.

4. Large decorative-type inflorescences with dark red-col-
ored ray florets.

5. Excellent garden performance.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ primarily from the
female parent, ‘Carmini’, in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are larger than plants
of ‘Carmini’.

2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have larger leaves
than plants of ‘Carmini’.

3. Inflorescences of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are
decorative in form whereas inflorescences of plants of
‘Carmini’ are semi-decorative in form.

4. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have larger inflores-
cences than plants of ‘Carmini’.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ primarily from the
male parent, ‘Iza’, in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are larger than plants
of ‘Iza’.

2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have larger leaves
than plants of ‘Iza’.

3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flower earlier than
plants of ‘Iza’.

4. Inflorescences of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are
decorative in form whereas inflorescences of plants of
‘Iza’ are semi-decorative in form.

5. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have larger inflores-
cences than plants of ‘Iza’.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can also be compared to
plants of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* ‘Helen’, disclosed in
U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,793. In side-by-side comparisons con-
ducted in Oostnieuwkerke, Belgium, plants of the new *Chry-*
santhemum differed from plants of ‘Helen’ in the following
characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were larger and more
rounded than and not as upright as plants of ‘Helen’.

2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* were flexible and not
brittle like plants of ‘Helen’.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying photograph illustrates the overall
appearance of the new *Chrysanthemum* plant showing the
colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored

reproductions of this type. Colors in the photograph may differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description which accurately describe the colors of the new *Chrysanthemum* plant. The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of ‘Granata Red’ grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in 19-cm containers in an outdoor nursery in Oostnieuwkerke, Belgium during the summer and autumn and under conditions and practices which approximate those generally used in commercial *Chrysanthemum* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 25° C. to 30° C. and night temperatures ranged from 15° C. to 20° C. Plants were 20 weeks old when the photograph and description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2005 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* ‘Granata Red’.

Parentage:

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

Male, or pollen, parent.—*Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* ‘Iza’, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About 14 days at temperatures of about 20° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About 20 days at temperatures of about 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About 30 days at temperatures of about 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About 40 days at temperatures of about 20° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; light brown in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Appearance.—Perennial decorative-type *Chrysanthemum*; stems upright and outwardly spreading giving a uniformly rounded appearance to the plant; very freely branching habit, about 20 primary lateral branches develop, each primary lateral branch with multiple secondary branches; pinching enhances lateral branch development; dense and full plant habit; vigorous growth habit; plants flexible, not brittle.

Plant height.—About 40 cm.

Plant width.—About 55 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 25 cm to 30 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm to 3 mm. Internode length: About 4 cm. Strength: Strong. Texture: Pubescent; longitudinally ridged. Color: Close to 136A.

Leaves.—Arrangement: Alternate, simple. Length: About 2.5 cm to 4 cm. Width: About 1.5 cm to 2 cm. Apex: Rounded to cuspidate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Palmately lobed and serrate, sinuses between lateral lobes divergent to parallel. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Slightly pubescent. Color: Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 137A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 137C. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 136A; venation, close to 148C. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 137A; venation, close to 147B to 147C. Petiole: Length: About 1 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture,

upper and lower surfaces: Slightly pubescent and rough. Color, upper surface: Close to 136A. Color, lower surface: Close to 137C.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Decorative inflorescence form; inflorescences borne on terminals above foliar plane; disc and ray florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum.

Fragrance.—Faintly fragrant, pungent.

Flowering response.—Under natural season conditions, plants flower in early September in Belgium; flowering response time, about five weeks.

Postproduction longevity.—Inflorescences maintain good color and substance for about 35 to 40 days in an outdoor nursery; inflorescences persistent.

Quantity of inflorescences.—About 20 inflorescences develop per lateral branch.

Inflorescence bud.—Height: About 8 mm. Diameter: About 1.2 cm. Shape: Globular. Color: Close to 137C.

Inflorescence size.—Diameter: About 5 cm. Depth (height): About 4 cm. Disc diameter: About 5 mm. Receptacle diameter: About 3 mm. Receptacle height: About 2.5 mm to 3 mm. Receptacle color: Close to 144B.

Ray florets.—Length: About 3.5 cm to 5 cm. Width: About 7 mm. Shape: Oval. Apex: Rounded. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Aspect: Mostly flat. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 125 to 150 arranged in about eight whorls. Color: When opening, upper surface: Close to 53A. When opening, lower surface: Close to 185B. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to 45A; color becoming closer to 47A with development. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 47A; color becoming closer to 185D with development.

Disc florets.—Length: About 3 mm. Diameter: About 0.5 mm to 1 mm. Shape: Tubular, elongated; apices acute. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 20 massed at the center of the inflorescence. Color, immature: Close to 145A. Color, mature: Close to 12A.

Phyllaries.—Number of phyllaries per inflorescence: About 25 arranged in two or three whorls. Length: About 4 mm to 6 mm. Width: About 2 mm to 3 mm. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Rounded. Base: Rounded to truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper surface: Close to 137A. Color, lower surface: Close to N137B.

Peduncles.—Length, terminal peduncle: About 8 cm. Length, fourth peduncle: About 9 cm. Length, seventh peduncle: About 9 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Angle: About 30° from vertical. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Slightly pubescent. Color: Close to 137A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Not observed. Gynoecium: Not observed.

Seed/fruit.—Seed and fruit production have not been observed.

Disease/pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to *Chrysanthemums* has not been observed on plants grown under commercial conditions.

Garden performance: Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have demonstrated excellent garden performance and will tolerate temperatures ranging from about 0° C. to about 45° C. It is claimed:

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

