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

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

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

(75) Inventor: **Wilhelmus Bernardus Blom,**
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(73) Assignee: **Chrysanthemum Breeders Association**
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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/200,324**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 23, 2011**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./298**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./298**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A *Chrysanthemum* plant named 'Zanmuflamincran' character-
ized by its medium sized blooms with red-purple ray florets
and prolific branching; natural season flower date September
6 (week 36) ; blooming for a period of 5 weeks.

3 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*
Ramat.

Cultivar denomination: 'Zanmuflamincran'.

RELATED CULTIVARS

The new plant is related to 'Zanmuflamin' (U.S. Plant Pat.
No. 20,589). The new cultivar is a mutant of 'Zanmuflamin'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Chrysanthemum* plant, botanically known as *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* Ramat., commercially known as a garden
mum, and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar denomination
'Zanmuflamincran'. The new plant is a product of a breeding
and selection program which had the objective of finding
color mutants from existing parent plants. The new plant
comprises a whole plant mutant of the parent *Chrysanthemum*
named 'Zanmuflamin'. Plants from the new cultivar
'Zanmuflamincran' differ from plants of the female parent in
the color of the ray-florets. The color is red-purple in the
mutant, while it is purple in the parent.

The new cultivar was discovered as a color mutant in Sep-
tember 2006 by Wilhelmus Bemardus Blom in a controlled
environment (greenhouse) in Rijnsenhout, The Netherlands.
The first act of asexual reproduction of 'Zanmuflamincran'
was accomplished when after planting of the mutant as a
motherplant in Rijnsenhout; vegetative cuttings from this
mutant were taken and propagated further. The new cultivar
has been found to retain its distinctive characteristics through
successive propagations.

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.

FIG. 2 shows the various stages of blooms of the new
cultivar.

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

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DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The observations and measurements were gathered from
plants grown out door in Rijnsenhout, The Netherlands, under
natural day length and temperature and planted in week 23 in
2010. The natural blooming date of this crop was September
(week 36). The average height of the plants was 35 cm. No
growth retardants were used. No tests were done on disease or
insects resistance or susceptibility. No tests were done on cold
or drought resistance. This new variety produces medium
sized blooms with red-purple ray florets blooming for a
period of 5 weeks.

From the cultivars known to inventor the most similar
existing cultivar in comparison to 'Zanmuflamincran' are its
parent 'Zanmuflamin' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 20,589), and
another colour mutant 'Zanmuflaminpine', developed from
the same parent (U.S. Plant Patent Application Pending) .
When 'Zanmuflamin' and 'Zanmuflamincran', 'Zanmu-
flaminpine' are being compared the following difference is
noticed: The ray florets of 'Zanmuflamin' are purple colored,
while those of 'Zanmuflamincran' are red-purple and those of
'Zanmuflaminpine' are salmon colored.

The following is a description of the plant and character-
istics that distinguish 'Zanmuflamincran' as a new and dis-
tinct 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

Detailed Botanical Description	
Bud	
Size	Small; cross-section 6 mm, height 4 mm
Shape	Round
Texture	Pubescent
Outside Color	Greyed-green 191A

TABLE 1-continued

Detailed Botanical Description	
Phyllaries	
Number	22, arranged in 3 rows
Shape	Elliptic
Apex	Acute
Base	Truncate
Margin	Entire
Color	Upper surface: Green N 138B Lower surface: Green N138C
Length and width	4 mm; 2 mm
Texture	Pubescent
Inflorescences	
Type	Double
Height	2 cm
Diameter	4.5-5 cm
Peduncle length	9-10 cm
Peduncle color	Yellow-green 146C
Peduncle diameter	2 mm
Peduncle texture	Pubescent
Number per branch	Approx. 7 inflorescences
Duration of flowering	5 weeks
Seeds	Produced in small quantities, ovate, Greyed-brown 199A, length 1.5 mm, diameter 0.5 mm
Fragrance	Faint chrysanthemum odor
Color	
Center of inflorescence	Immature stage: Greyed-purple 183B Mature stage: Yellow-green 150C
Color of upper surface of the ray-florets	Yellow 6B at base to Red 47A at apex
Color of the lower surface of the ray-florets	Yellow 6C at base to Greyed-Red 182B at apex
Tonality from Distance	A garden mum with red-purple blooms
Color of the ray-florets after aging of the plant	Greyed-purple 186D
Ray florets	
Texture	Upper and lower surface smooth
Number	190-210
Shape	Elliptic
Apex	Rounded to dentate
Base	Attenuate
Cross-section	Flat to convex
Longitudinal axis of majority	Straight
Length of corolla tube	4 mm
Ray-floret margin	Entire
Ray-floret length	1.5-2.3 cm
Ray-floret width	3.5-5 mm
Ratio length/width	High
Disc florets	Absent
Receptacle	
Color	Yellow-green 145D
Shape	Domed raised
Height	5 mm
Diameter	4 mm
Reproductive Organs	
Androecium	Absent
Gynoecium	Present in ray florets
Style color	Yellow-green 154C
Style Length	3 mm

TABLE 1-continued

Detailed Botanical Description		
5	Stigma color Stigma Width Ovary Plant	Yellow 7A 1 mm Enclosed in calyx
Form		Grown as a spray type pot mum, outdoor raised and mounded
10	Growth habit Growth rate Height Width Stem Color Stem Strength Stem Brittleness Stem Anthocyanin Coloration	Spherical shape Medium to high 35 cm 55 cm Greyed-brown 199A Strong Not brittle Greyed-purple 185C
15	Internode length Length of lateral branch Lateral branch color Lateral branch, attachment Lateral branch diameter Branching (average number of lateral branches)	2-3 cm From top to bottom 20-22 cm Green 137 C Strong 2 mm Prolific with 8 breaks after pinching
20	Natural season blooming date Foliage	September 6 (week 36)
25	Leaf color Color midvein Size Quantity (number per lateral branch) Shape Texture upper side Texture under side Venation arrangement Shape of the margin Shape of Base of Sinus Between Lateral Lobes Margin of Sinus Between Lateral Lobes	Upper side: Green N138B Lower side: Green 138C Upper side: Yellow-green 147D Lower side: Yellow-green 148D Small; length 3-5cm, width 2-3 cm 18-20 Elliptic Sparsely pubescent Pubescent Palmate Serrated Rounded Diverging
30	Shape of Base Apex Petiole length Petiole diameter Petiole color	Attenuate to truncate Mucronulate 1-2 cm 2 mm Yellow-green 147D
40		
45		

TABLE 2

Differences with the comparison varieties			
	'Zanmuflamincran'	'Zanmuflaminpine'	'Zanmuflamin'
50	Color upper-surface ray florets	Yellow 6B at base to Red 47A at most part	Yellow-white 158B at base to Greyed-purple 186C at most part
55			

I claim:

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

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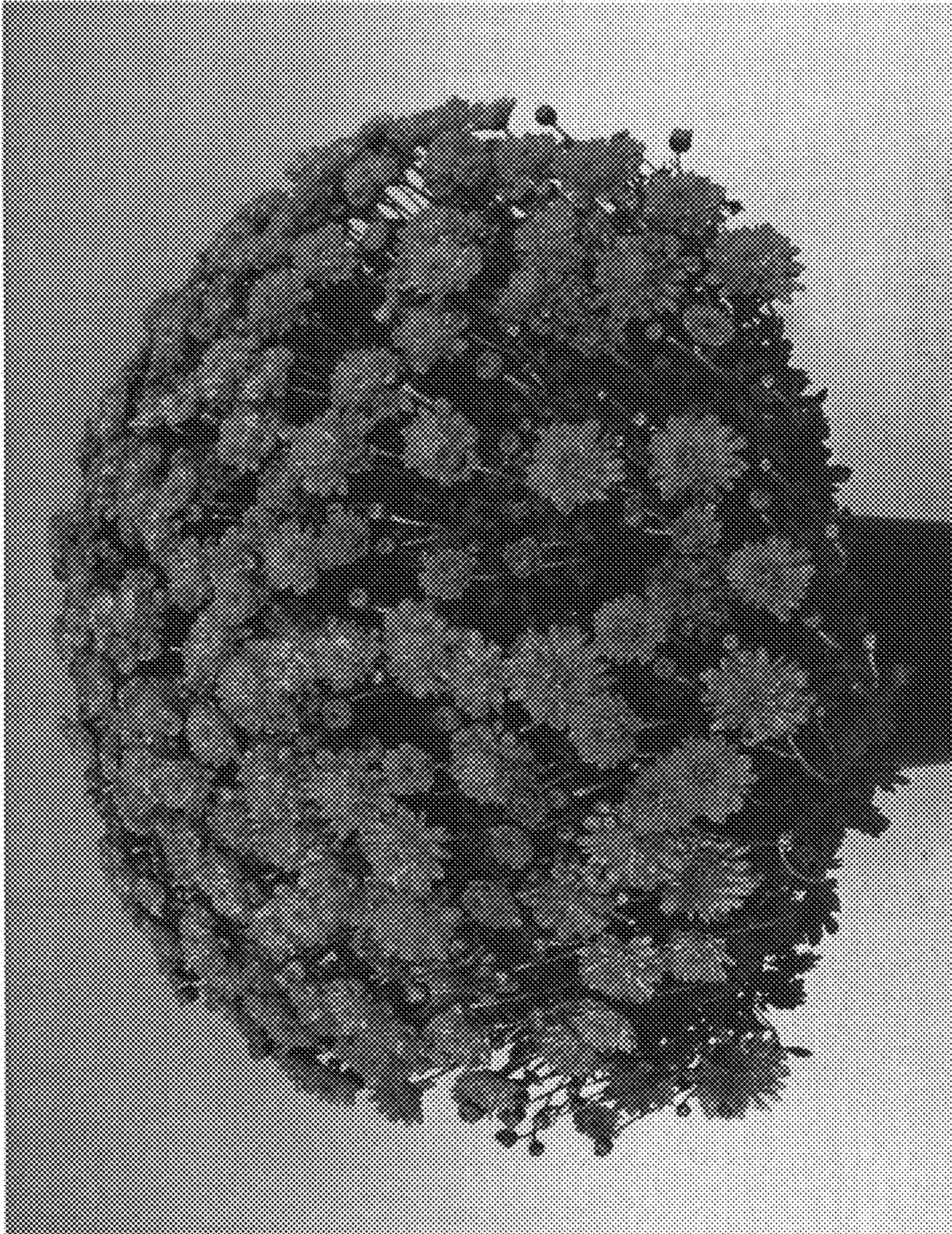


FIG. 1

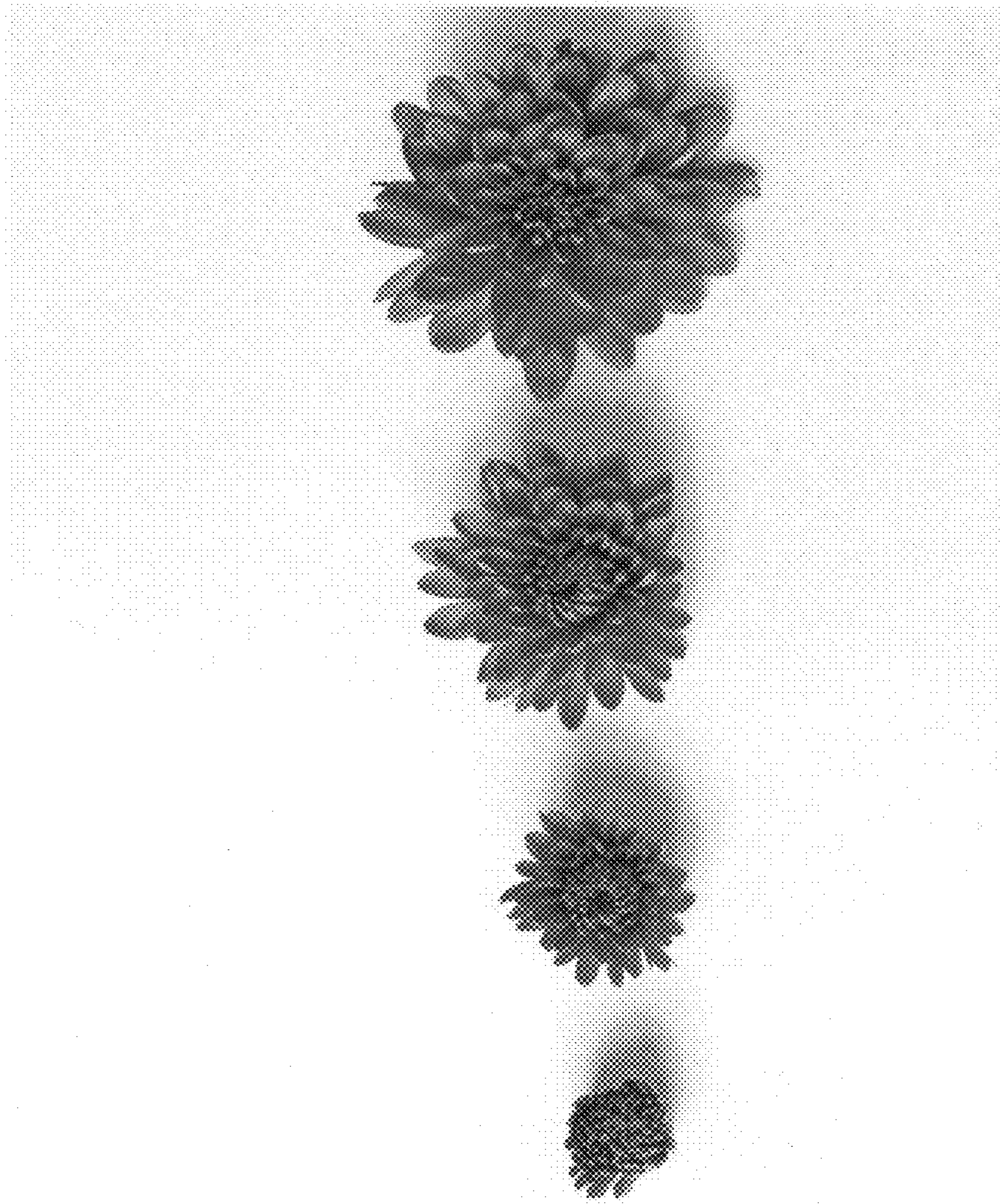


FIG. 2

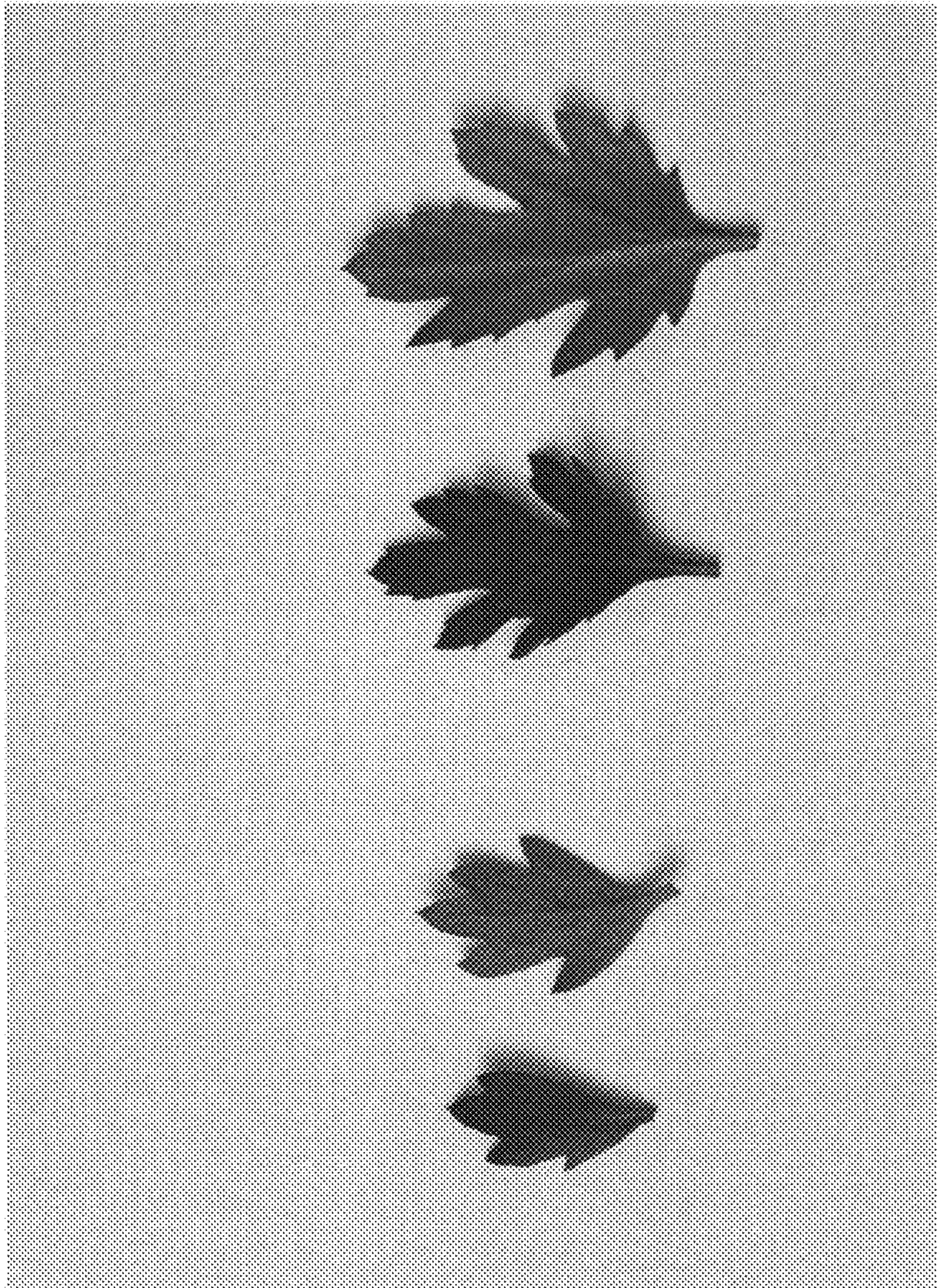


FIG. 3