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

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

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

(75) Inventor: **Wilhelmus Bernardus Blom**, Leimuiden (NL)

(73) Assignee: **Chrysanthemum Breeders Association Research B.V.**, Valkenburg Z-H (NL)

(*) 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.: **13/200,325**

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

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

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./297**; Plt./284; Plt./286; Plt./296

(58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./284, Plt./286, 296, 297
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A *Chrysanthemum* plant named 'Zanmuflaminpine' characterized by its medium sized blooms with two-toned salmon 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: 'Zanmuflaminpine'.

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 'Zanmuflaminpine'. 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 'Zanmuflamin'. Plants from the new cultivar 'Zanmuflaminpine' differ from plants of the parent in the color of the ray-florets; the color in the mutant is two-toned salmon, while it is purple in the parent.

The new cultivar was discovered as a color mutant in April 2006 by Wilhelmus Bernardus Blom in a controlled environment (greenhouse) in Rijsenhout, The Netherlands. The first act of asexual reproduction of 'Zanmuflaminpine' was accomplished when after planting of the mutant as a mother-plant in Rijsenhout, vegetative cuttings from this mutant were taken and propagated further in. 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.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The observations and measurements were gathered from plants grown out door in Rijsenhout, The Netherlands, under natural day length and temperature and planted in week 23 in 2010. The natural blooming date of this crop was September 6 (week 36). The average height of the plants was 32 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 two-toned salmon ray florets blooming for a period of 5 weeks.

From the cultivars known to inventor the most similar existing cultivar in comparison to 'Zanmuflaminpine' is 'Zanmuflamin' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 20,589) and 'Zanmuflamincran' (U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 13/200,324), another mutant developed from the same parent. When 'Zanmuflamin', 'Zanmuflaminpine' and 'Zanmuflamincran' are being compared the following difference is noticed: The color of the ray-florets is purple in 'Zanmuflamin', red-purple in 'Zanmuflamincran' and salmon in 'Zanmuflaminpine'.

The following is a description of the plant and characteristics that distinguish 'Zanmuflaminpine' as a new and distinct variety.

The color designations are taken from the plant itself. Accordingly, any discrepancies between the color designations and the colors depicted in the photographs are due to photographic tolerances. The color chart used in this description 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

TABLE 1-continued

Detailed Botanical Description	
Texture	Pubescent
Outside Color	Greyed-green 191A
Phyllaries	
Number	20, arranged in 3 rows
Shape	Elliptic
Apex	Acute
Base	Truncate
Margin	Entire
Color	Upper surface: Green 138A Lower surface: Green 138B
Length and width	4 mm; 2 mm
Texture	Pubescent
Inflorescences	
Type	Double
Height	2 cm
Diameter	4.5-.55 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 inflorescences	Immature stage: Orange 25C Mature stage: Yellow-orange 20D
Color of upper surface of the ray-florets	Yellow-White 158B to Greyed-purple 186B at apex
Color of the lower surface of the ray-florets	Yellow-White 158B to Greyed-purple 182C at apex
Tonality from Distance	A garden mum with two-toned salmon blooms
Color of the ray-florets after aging of the plant	Yellow-white 158C to Greyed-purple 186D at edge
Ray florets	
Texture	Upper and lower surface smooth
Number	190-210
Shape	Elliptic
Apex	Dentate
Base	Attenuate
Cross-section	Flat to convex
Longitudinal axis of majority	Straight
Length of corolla tube	3-4 mm
Ray-floret margin	Entire
Ray-floret length	2-2.4 cm
Ray-floret width	4-5 mm
Ratio length/width	High
Disc florets	Absent
Receptacle	
Color	Yellow-green 144D
Shape	Domed raised
Height	35 mm
Diameter	4 mm
Reproductive Organs	
Androecium	Absent
Gynoecium	Present in ray florets
Style color	Yellow-green 154C

TABLE 1-continued

Detailed Botanical Description	
Style Length	3 mm
Stigma color	Yellow 7A
Stigma Width	1 mm
Ovary	Enclosed in calyx
Plant	
Form	Grown as a spray type pot mum, outdoor raised and mounded
Growth habit	Spherical shape
Growth rate	Medium to high
Height	35 cm
Width	57 cm
Stem Color	Greyed-brown 199A
Stem Strength	Strong
Stem Brittleness	Not brittle
Stem Anthocyanin Coloration	Greyed-purple 185C
Internode length	2-3 cm
Length of lateral branch	From top to bottom 20 cm
Lateral branch color	Green 137C
Lateral branch, attachment	Strong
Lateral branch diameter	2 mm
Branching (average number of lateral branches)	Prolific with 8-10 breaks after pinching
Natural season blooming date	September 6 (week 36)
Foliage	
Leaf color	Upper side: Green N138B Lower side: Green 138C
Color midvein	Upper side: Yellow-green 147D Lower side: Yellow-green 148D
Size	Small; length 3-5 cm, width 2.5-4 cm
Quantity (number per lateral branch)	18-20
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 Lateral Lobes	Diverging
Shape of Base	Attenuate to truncate
Apex	Mucronulate
Petiole length	8-10 mm
Petiole diameter	2 mm
Petiole color	Yellow-green 147D

TABLE 2

Differences with the comparison varieties			
	'Zanmuflaminpine'	'Zanmuflamincran'	'Zanmuflamin'
Color upper-surface ray florets	Yellow-white 158B at base to Greyed-purple 186C at most part	Yellow 6B at base to Red 47A at most part	Red-Purple 58A

I claim:

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

* * * * *

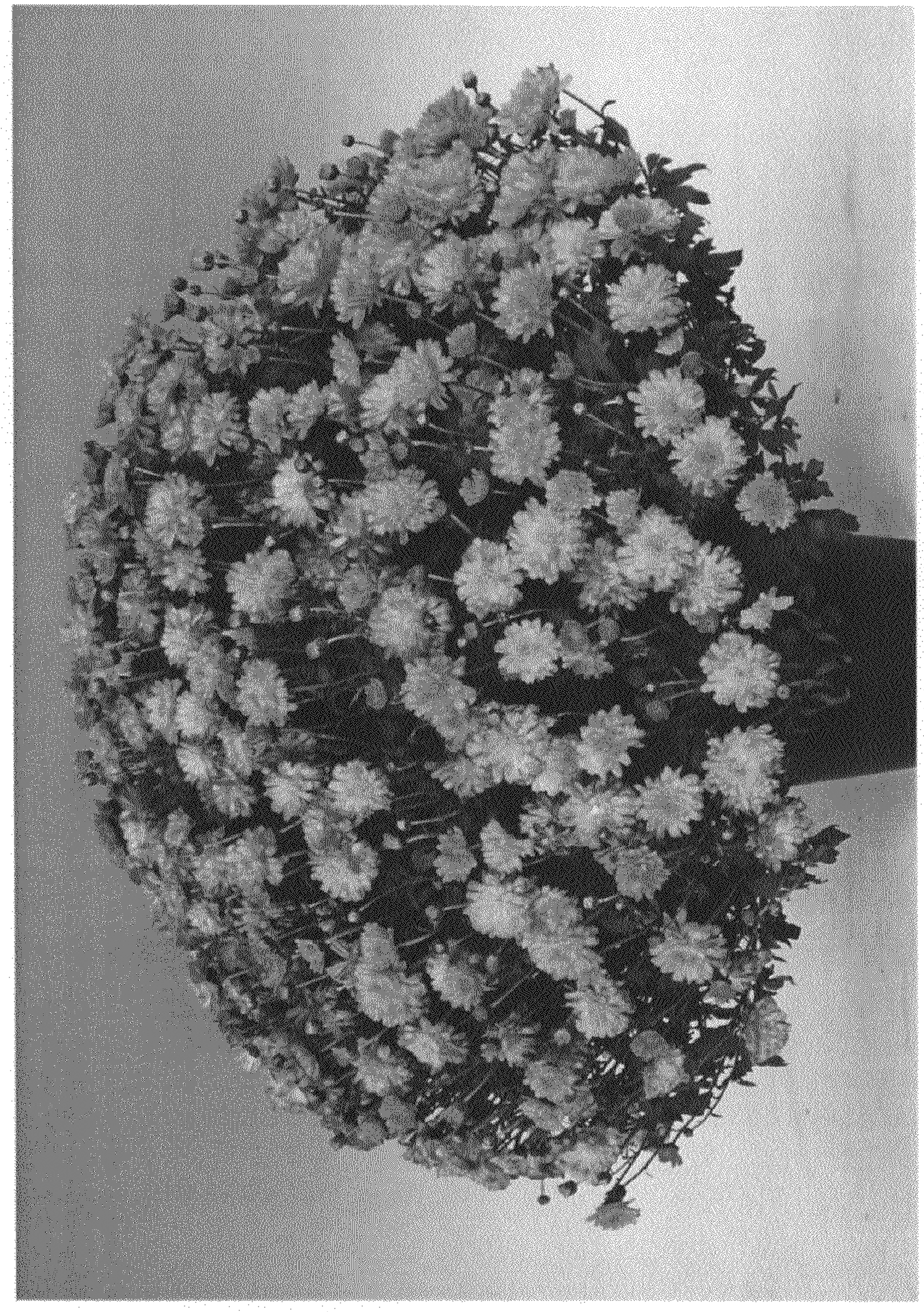

FIG. 1

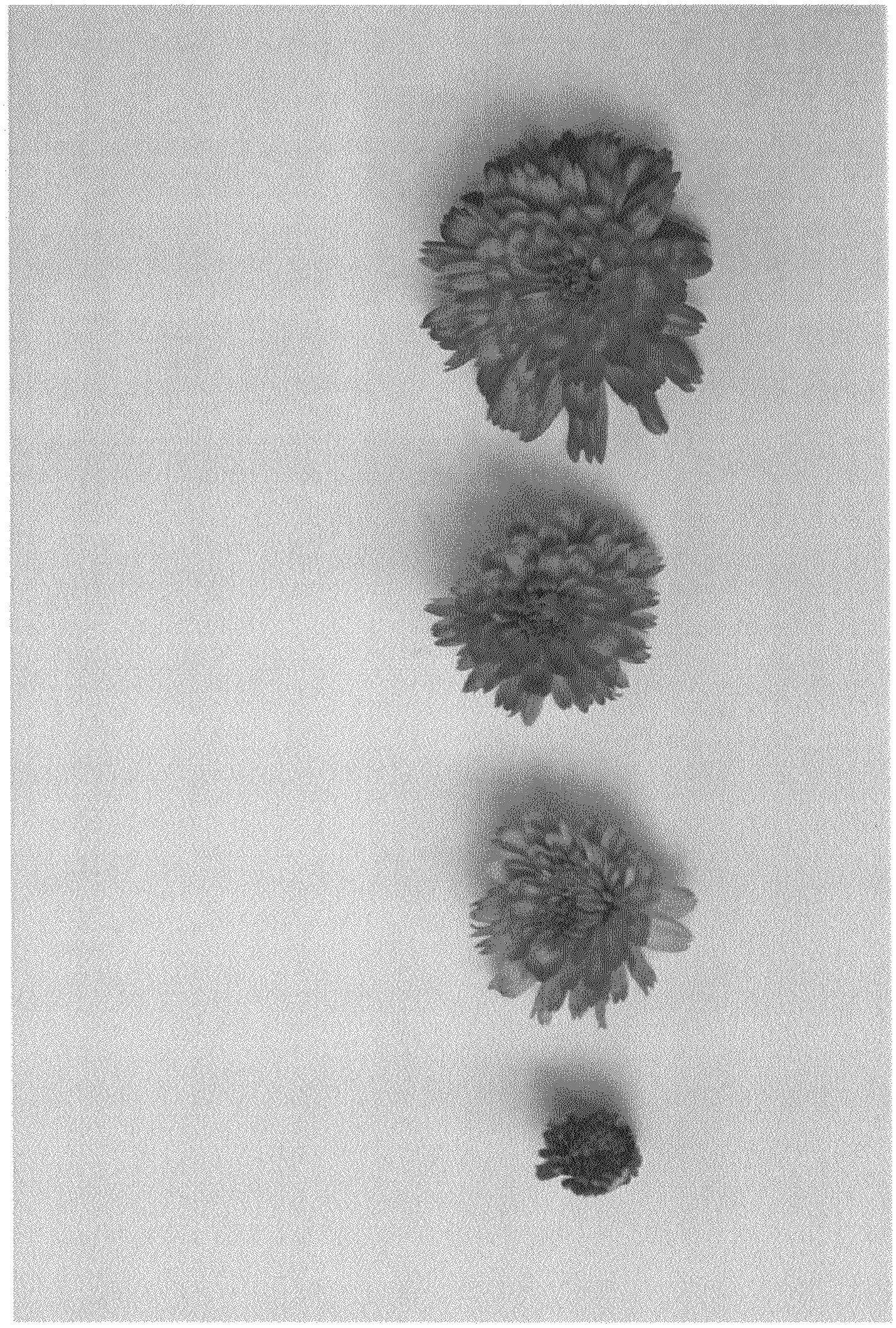

FIG. 2

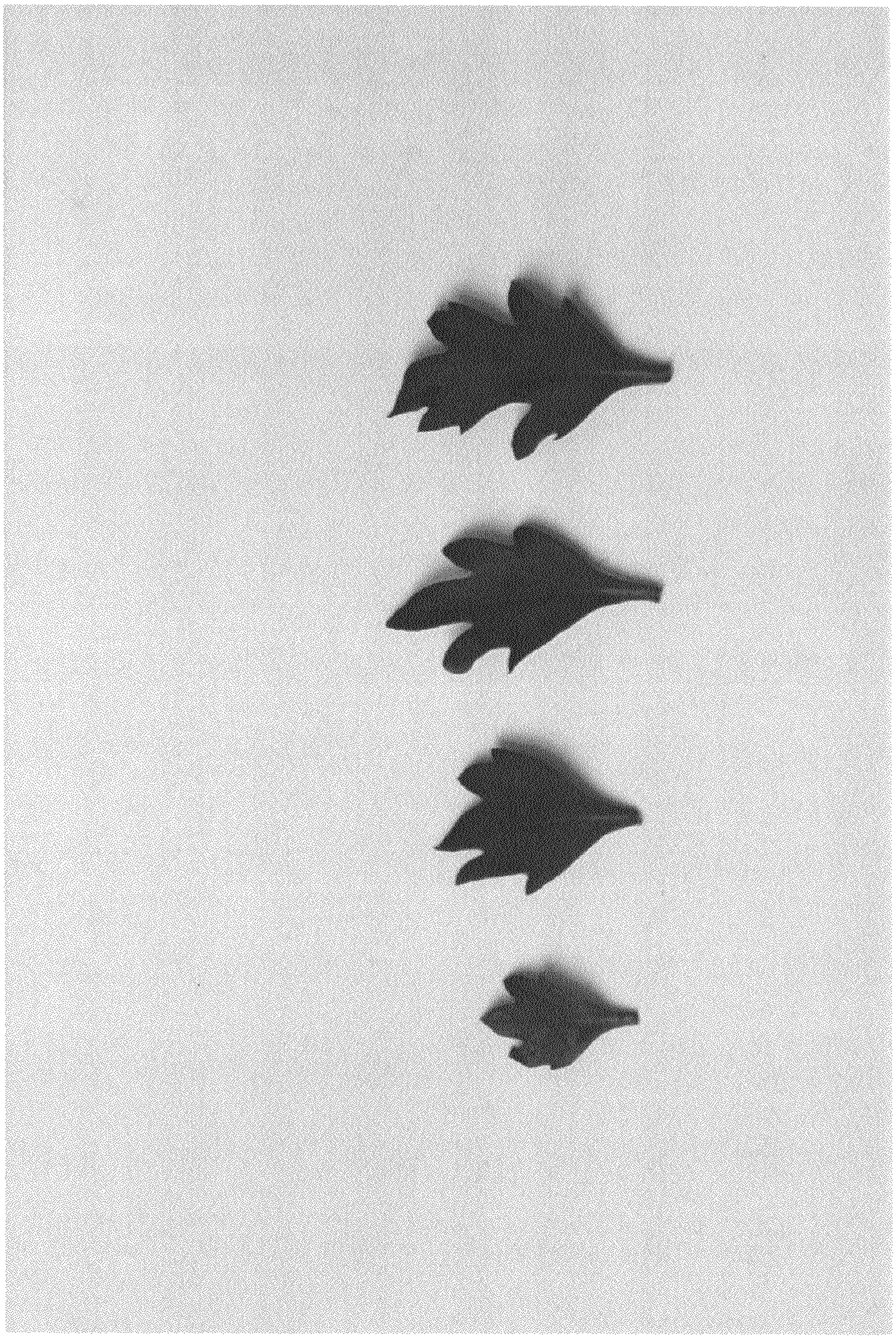

FIG. 3