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Pieters

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(54) **CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
‘ADURO BRONZE’

(50) Latin Name: *Chrysanthemum X morifolium*
Varietal Denomination: **Aduro Bronze**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named
‘Aduro Bronze’, characterized by its upright, outwardly
spreading and uniformly rounded plant habit; moderately
vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; dense and full
plant habit; dark green-colored leaves; uniform and freely
flowering habit; long flowering period; and decorative-type
inflorescences with ray florets that are initially red purple in
color becoming greyed orange in color with subsequent
development giving the inflorescences a bi-colored appear-
ance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Chrysanthemum X morifolium*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘ADURO BRONZE’.

**CROSS-REFERENCED TO CLOSELY-RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

Title: *Chrysanthemum* Plant Named ‘G19ADU09MA’
Applicant: Elien Sofie Pieters
Filed: Jan. 13, 2018 Ser. No. 15/732,899
Title: *Chrysanthemum* Plant Named ‘GED19ADU7P’
Applicant: Elien Sofie Pieters
Filed: Jan. 13, 2018 Ser. No. 15/732,905

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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

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 uniformly mounding and freely flowering
Chrysanthemum plants with unique and attractive ray floret
coloration.

The new *Chrysanthemum* plant is a naturally-occurring
whole plant mutation of *Chrysanthemum X morifolium*
‘Aduro Violet’, not patented. The new *Chrysanthemum* plant
was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single plant
from within a population of plants of ‘Aduro Violet’ in a
controlled greenhouse environment in Oostnieuwkerke, Bel-
gium in October, 2015.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Chrysanthemum* plant
by vegetative terminal cuttings was first conducted in a
controlled greenhouse environment in Oostnieuwkerke, Bel-
gium in January, 2016. Asexual reproduction by vegetative

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terminal 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

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

1. Upright, outwardly spreading and uniformly rounded
plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit.
2. Freely branching habit; dense and full plant habit.
3. Dark green-colored leaves.
4. Uniform and freely flowering habit.
5. Long flowering period.
6. Decorative-type inflorescences with ray florets that are
initially red purple in color becoming greyed orange in
color with subsequent development giving the inflo-
rescences a bi-colored appearance.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to
plants of the mutation parent, ‘Aduro Violet’. Plants of the
new *Chrysanthemum* differ primarily from plants of ‘Aduro
Violet’ in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are more uniform
than plants of ‘Aduro Violet’.
2. Ray florets of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are
initially red purple in color becoming greyed orange in
color with subsequent development giving the inflo-
rescences a bi-colored appearance whereas ray florets
of plants of ‘Aduro Violet’ are pink and violet in color.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to
plants of the *Chrysanthemum X morifolium*
‘G19ADU09MA’, disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application
Ser. No. 15/732,899. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of

the new *Chrysanthemum* differ primarily from plants of 'G19ADU09MA' in ray floret color as ray florets of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are initially red purple in color becoming greyed orange in color with subsequent development giving the inflorescences a bi-colored appearance whereas ray florets of plants of 'G19ADU09MA' are dark red purple in color.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can be compared to plants of the *Chrysanthemum* X *morifolium* 'GED18ADU7P', disclosed in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 15/732,905. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ primarily from plants of 'GED18ADU7P' in ray floret color as ray florets of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are initially red purple in color becoming greyed orange in color with subsequent development giving the inflorescences a bi-colored appearance whereas ray florets of plants of 'GED18ADU7P' are initially red purple in color becoming light purple and lighter red in color with subsequent development giving the inflorescences a bi-colored appearance.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can also be compared to plants of the *Chrysanthemum* X *morifolium* 'Vigorelli Dark Orange', disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 28,180. In side-by-side comparisons, plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ primarily from plants of 'Vigorelli Dark Orange' in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are not as vigorous as plants of 'Vigorelli Dark Orange'.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flower two weeks earlier than plants of 'Vigorelli Dark Orange'.
3. Ray florets of plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* are initially red purple in color becoming greyed orange in color with subsequent development giving the inflorescences a bi-colored appearance whereas ray florets of plants of 'Vigorelli Dark Orange' are initially dark red in color becoming dark orange and lighter orange in color with subsequent development giving the inflorescences a bi-colored appearance.

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. The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Aduro Bronze' 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 cultural practices generally used in commercial *Chrysanthemum* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 20° C. to 25° C. and night temperatures ranged from 12° C. to 18° C. Plants were 20 weeks old when the photograph and detailed 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* X *morifolium* 'Aduro Bronze'.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of *Chrysanthemum* X *morifolium* 'Aduro Violet', not patented.

Propagation:

Type cutting.—By vegetative tip cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About two weeks at temperatures about 20° C.

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

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

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

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; typically light brown in color, actual color of the roots is dependent on substrate composition, water quality, fertilizer type and formulation, substrate temperature and physiological age of roots.

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; plants roughly spherical; 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; moderately vigorous growth habit; plants flexible, not brittle.

Plant height.—About 50 cm.

Plant width.—About 55 cm to 65 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 20 cm to 22 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm to 3 mm. Internode length: About 2.5 cm to 3 cm. Strength: Moderately strong, flexible. Texture: Pubescent, fine; longitudinally ridged. Color: Close to 145A.

Leaves.—Arrangement: Alternate, simple. Length: About 4 cm to 5 cm. Width: About 3 cm to 3.5 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. Venation: Palmately reticulate. Color: Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 145A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 145B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to 139C; venation, close to 148C. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 145B; venation, close to 147B to 147C. Petioles: Length: About 1 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Slightly pubescent; slightly rough. Color, upper surface: Close to 139C. Color, lower surface: Close to 145B. Stipules: Length: About 1 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Slightly pubescent; rough. Color, upper and lower surfaces: Close to 137A.

Inflorescence description:

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

Fragrance.—Slightly fragrant, pungent.

Flowering response.—Under natural season conditions, plants flower in early October in Belgium; flowering response time, about 42 days.

Postproduction longevity.—Inflorescences maintain good color and substance for about 49 days in an outdoor nursery; inflorescences persistent.

Quantity of inflorescences.—About 20 inflorescences develop per lateral branch. 5

Inflorescence buds.—Height: About 5 mm. Diameter: About 8 mm. Shape: Globular. Color: Close to 187A.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 5 cm.

Inflorescence depth (height).—About 3 cm.

Disc diameter.—About 5 mm; inconspicuous. 10

Receptacle diameter.—About 3 mm.

Receptacle height.—About 2.5 mm to 3 mm.

Receptacle color.—Close to 144B.

Ray florets.—Length: About 2.5 cm to 3 cm. Width: About 4 mm. Shape: Oval. Apex: Rounded. Base: 15

Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Aspect: Mostly flat. Texture and luster, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth,

glabrous; matte. Number of ray florets per inflores-

cence: About 125 to 150 arranged in about eight

whorls. Color: When opening, upper surface: Close 20

to 59A becoming closer to 173C with development.

When opening, lower surface: Close to 173D. Fully

opened, upper surface: Close to 59A; color becoming

closer to 173C and 173D with development.

Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 173D; color 25

does not change with development.

Disc florets.—Length: About 3 mm. Diameter: About

0.5 mm to 1 mm. Shape: Tubular; apices acute.

Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 50

massed at the center of the inflorescence. Texture and 30

luster: Smooth, glabrous; glossy. 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 3 cm.

Length, fourth peduncle: About 4 cm. Length, sev-

enth peduncle: About 5 cm. Diameter: About 4 mm.

Angle: About 30° from vertical. Strength: Moder-

ately strong. Texture: Slightly pubescent. Color:

Close to 145A.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Not observed.

Gynoecium: Not observed.

Seeds and fruits.—To date seed and fruit production

have not been observed on plants of the new *Chry-*

santhemum.

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 'Aduro Bronze' as illustrated and described.

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