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**VandenBerg**

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

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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A distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named 'Yovisalia', characterized by its upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and uniformly mounded plant habit; freely branching habit; very dark green leaves; uniform and very early flowering; numerous anemone-type inflorescences that are about 5.8 cm in diameter; attractive lavender ray florets with yellowish green-tipped lavender disc florets; and good postproduction longevity with inflorescences and leaves maintaining good substance and color for about three weeks in an interior environment.

(\* ) **Notice:** Under 35 U.S.C. 154(b), the term of this patent shall be extended for 0 days.

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(58) **Field of Search** ..... **Plt./286, 297**

**3 Drawing Sheets**

**1**

**2**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant, botanically known as *Dendranthema grandiflora* and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name Yovisalia.

The new Chrysanthemum is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Salinas, Calif. The objective of the breeding program is to create new pot-type Chrysanthemum cultivars having desirable inflorescence forms and floret colors and good post-production longevity.

The new Chrysanthemum originated from a cross made by the Inventor in July, 1993, in Salinas, Calif., of a proprietary Chrysanthemum seedling selection identified as code number YB-4860 as the female, or seed, parent, with a proprietary Chrysanthemum seedling selection identified as code number YB-6075 as the male, or pollen, parent.

The new Chrysanthemum was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a flowering plant within the progeny of the stated cross in a controlled environment in Salinas, Calif., in February, 1994. The selection of this plant was based on its desirable inflorescence form and floret colors and good post-production longevity.

Asexual reproduction of the new Chrysanthemum by terminal cuttings harvested in a controlled environment in Salinas, Calif., has shown that the unique features of this new Chrysanthemum are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The cultivar Yovisalia has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature, daylength and light intensity, without, however, any variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of 'Yovisalia'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Yovisalia' as a new and distinct Chrysanthemum:

- 1. Upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and uniformly mounded plant habit.

- 2. Freely branching habit, very full and dense plants.
- 3. Very dark green leaves.
- 4. Uniform and very early flowering.
- 5. Very floriferous; numerous anemone-type inflorescences that are about 5.8 cm in diameter.
- 6. Attractive lavender ray florets with yellowish green-tipped lavender disc florets.
- 7. Good postproduction longevity with inflorescences and leaves maintaining good substance and color for about three weeks in an interior environment.

The new Chrysanthemum can be compared to the Chrysanthemum cultivar Yoclarion, disclosed in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 11,156. However in side-by-side comparisons in Salinas, Calif., and Leamington, Ontario, Canada, under commercial practice, plants of the new Chrysanthemum differ from plants of the cultivar Yoclarion in the following characteristics:

- 1. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum are more upright, more vigorous and larger than plants of the cultivar Yoclarion.
- 2. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum have larger and darker green leaves than plants of the cultivar Yoclarion.
- 3. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum have larger inflorescences with larger ray florets than plants of the cultivar Yoclarion.
- 4. Plants of the new Chrysanthemum flower about 4 to 5 days earlier than plants of the cultivar Yoclarion.
- 5. Ray florets of the new Chrysanthemum are lighter in color and flatter ray florets than plants of the cultivar Yoclarion.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS**

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new Chrysanthemum showing the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type.

The photograph on the first sheet comprises a top perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Yovisalia'.

The photograph at the top of the second sheet comprises a close-up view of typical inflorescences of 'Yovisalia'.

The photograph at the bottom of the second sheet comprises a close-up view of upper (left) and lower (right) surfaces of typical inflorescences and upper (left) and lower (right) surfaces of typical leaves of the cultivar Yovisalia.

The photograph at the top of the third sheet comprises a side perspective view of typical flowering plants of 'Yovisalia' (left) and 'Yoclarion' (right). The photograph at the bottom of the third sheet comprises a close-up view of upper surfaces of typical inflorescences and leaves of plants of 'Yovisalia' (left) and 'Yoclarion' (right). Floret and foliage colors in the photographs may appear different from the actual colors due to light reflectance.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. The following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Salinas, Calif., and Leamington, Ontario, Canada, under greenhouse conditions which approximate those generally used in commercial potted Chrysanthemum production. Four unrooted cuttings were directly stuck in a 15-cm container and pinched once. Plants used for this description were grown as spray-types. Measurements and numerical values represent averages of typical flowering plants.

Botanical classification: *Dendranthema grandiflora* cultivar Yovisalia.

Commercial classification: Anemone spray-type pot Chrysanthemum.

Parentage:

*Female or seed parent.*—Proprietary *Dendranthema grandiflora* seedling selection identified as code number YB-4860.

*Male or pollen parent.*—Proprietary *Dendranthema grandiflora* seedling selection identified as code number YB-6075.

Propagation:

*Type.*—Terminal tip cuttings.

*Time to rooting.*—Seven to ten days with soil temperatures of 21° C.

*Rooting habit.*—Fine, fibrous and well-branched.

Plant description:

*Appearance.*—Herbaceous anemone pot Chrysanthemum typically grown as a spray-type. Inverted triangle; stems mostly upright and somewhat outwardly spreading giving a uniformly mounded appearance to the plant. Freely branching; about four or five lateral branches develop after removal of terminal apex (pinching); dense and full plants.

*Plant height.*—About 34 cm.

*Plant width.*—About 38 cm.

*Stem color.*—Greener than 144A.

*Stem texture.*—Pubescent.

*Foliage description.*—Arrangement: Alternate. Length: About 6.75 cm. Width: About 5.4 cm. Apex: Mucronate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Palmately lobed, sinuses between lateral lobes parallel. Texture: Upper and lower surfaces with very fine pubescence; veins prominent on lower surface. Petiole length: About 2.1 cm Color: Young foliage upper surface:

Darker than 147A. Young foliage lower surface: 147A. Mature foliage upper surface: 147A or slightly darker. Mature foliage lower surface: Darker than 147B. Venation upper surface: 147A. Venation lower surface: 147B.

Inflorescence description:

*Appearance.*—Anemone inflorescence form with oblong-shaped ray florets. Inflorescences borne on terminals above foliage, arising from leaf axils. Disk and ray florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum.

*Flowering response.*—Under natural conditions, plant flowers in the autumn/winter in the Northern Hemisphere. At other times of the year, inflorescence initiation and development can be induced under short day/long night conditions (at least 13.5 hours of darkness). Plants exposed to two weeks of long day/short night conditions after planting followed by photoinductive short day/long night conditions flower about seven weeks later.

*Postproduction longevity.*—Inflorescences and leaves will maintain good color and substance for about three weeks in an interior environment.

*Quantity of Inflorescences.*—Very floriferous; about 20 inflorescences per lateral branch or about 190 inflorescences per plant.

*Inflorescence bud.*—Height: About 7 mm. Diameter: About 8 mm. Color: Close to 141A.

*Inflorescence size.*—Diameter: About 5.8 cm. Depth (height): About 1.3 cm. Diameter of disc: About 2.2 cm.

*Ray florets.*—Shape: Oblong with short corolla tube. Orientation: Mostly perpendicular to peduncle. Aspect: Straight; mostly flat; longitudinally ridged. Length: About 2.8 cm. Width: About 9 mm. Apex: Rounded to slightly emarginate. Margin: Entire. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 16. Color: When opening: Lavender pink, 75A or slightly darker. Fully opened, upper surface: Lavender pink, 75A. Fully opened, lower surface: Light lavender pink, 75B–75D to 76C.

*Disc florets.*—Shape: Tubular, enlarged. Apex: Serrated. Length: About 1.2 cm. Width: Apex: About 2.5 mm. Base: About 1 mm. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: Usually more than 100. Color: Immature: Apex: Close to 154A. Base: White. Mature: Apex: Close to 154A. Mid-section: 75A with streaks of 77A. Base: Yellowish green to white. Throat: 77A.

*Peduncles.*—Aspect: Angled about 45° to stem. Strength: Strong, but flexible. Length: First peduncle: About 3.1 cm. Fourth peduncle: About 5.9 cm. Texture: Pubescent. Color: Greener than 144A.

*Reproductive organs.*—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Anther color: 13A. Pollen: Amount: Scarce. Color: 14A. Gynoecium: Present on both ray and disc florets.

Disease resistance: Resistance to pathogens common to Chrysanthemums has not been observed on plants grown under commercial greenhouse conditions.

Seed production: Seed production has not been observed.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Chrysanthemum plant named 'Yovisalia', as illustrated and described.

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