



US00PP18166P2

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

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP18,166 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 30, 2007**

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

(50) Latin Name: *Chrysanthemum morifolium* L.
Varietal Denomination: **Lydia**

(75) Inventor: **Mark Roland Boeder**, The Hague
(NL)

(73) Assignee: **Chrysanthemum Breeders**
Association, N.V., Aalsmeer (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.: **11/403,930**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 14, 2006**

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

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./289**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./289**
See application file for complete search history.

Primary Examiner—Kent Bell

Assistant Examiner—S. B. McCormick-Ewoldt

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Steptoe & Johnson LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A *chrysanthemum* plant named 'Lydia' characterized by its
medium sized blooms with yellow ray florets and a yellow
center, with prolific branching; blooming for a period of 5
weeks.

3 Drawing Sheets

1

Latin name of the genus species: *Chrysanthemum mori-*
folium L.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

'Lydia' is a product of a breeding and selection program
for outdoor pot mums (garden mums) which had the objec-
tive of creating new *chrysanthemum* cultivars with a deco-
rative type flower, a natural flowering date late in autumn;
blooming for a period of 5 weeks. The new plant of the
present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar of
chrysanthemum plant; 'Lydia' is a seedling resulting from a
crossing program, set up by a previous breeder, and which
records are unknown to the inventor. The new and distinct
cultivar was discovered and selected as a flowering plant by
Mark Roland Boeder on a cultivated field in Rijsenhout, The
Netherlands in 2001. The first act of asexual production of
'Lydia' was accomplished when vegetative cuttings were
taken from the initial selection in 2001 and propagated
further in a controlled environment in Rijsenhout, The
Netherlands. 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 (grown indoor) is shown in the accompa-
nying 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 bloom of the new
cultivar.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This new variety of *chrysanthemum* is of the botanical
classification *Chrysanthemum morifolium* L. The observa-
tions and measurements were gathered from plants grown
indoor in a greenhouse in Rijsenhout, The Netherlands; a
complete analysis of the performance outdoor has not yet
been made. After rooting, one cutting was planted in a
container of 18 cm diameter in week 1 in 2006. Short-day
treatment of 11L:13D started in week 5. Temperature of the

2

greenhouse ranges from 18 to 22° C.; growth retardant alar
was supplied at a dose of 1 g/l in week 8. The average height
of the plants was 18 cm. No tests were done on disease or
insect resistance or susceptibility. No tests were done on
cold or drought tolerance. This new variety produces
medium sized blooms with yellow ray florets and a yellow
center.

From the cultivars known to inventor the most similar
existing cultivar in comparison to 'Lydia' is "Cronus" (U.S.
Plant Pat. No. 14,563). When "Cronus" and 'Lydia' are
being compared the following difference is noticed: The
difference of "Cronus" and 'Lydia' are (1) Natural season
blooming date. (2) Flower type. And (3) Color ray florets.
(1) Plants of 'Cronus' flower in early autumn, while those of
'Lydia' in late autumn. (2) Plants of 'Cronus' have double
type flowerheads, while 'Lydia' flowers are of single type.
(3) The ray florets of 'Lydia' are more pale yellow than those
of 'Cronus'.

The following is a description of the plant and character-
istics that distinguish 'Lydia' as a new and distinct 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
description is: The Royal Horticultural Society Colour
Chart, edition 2001.

TABLE 1

Botanical Description of <i>chrysanthemum</i> plant 'Lydia'	
(when grown indoor)	
<u>Bud</u>	
Size	Small; cross-section 0.5 cm, height 0.3 cm
Outside Color	Green 143A
Phyllaries	2 rows, length 7 mm, width 3 mm
Phyllaries among disc-florets	Not present
<u>Bloom</u>	
Type	Single
Height	1 cm
Size	4 cm
Phyllary number	22

TABLE 1-continued

Botanical Description of <i>chrysanthemum</i> plant 'Lydia' (when grown indoor)	
Phyllary color	Green 138A
Phyllary length and width	0.3 cm and 0.1 cm
Peduncle length	2.5-3 cm
Peduncle color	Green N138C
Number of blooms per branch	Approx. 10 blooms per branch
Performance on the plant	5 weeks
Seeds	Produced in small quantities, ovate grey-brown 199A, 1½ mm in length.
Fragrance	Typical <i>chrysanthemum</i> , slightly
Color	
Center of the flower (disc florets)	Immature Green-yellow 1B with a Yellow-green N144C dot Mature Yellow 13A
Color of upper surface of the ray-florets	Yellow 10A
Color of the lower surface of the ray-florets	Yellow 10C
Tonality from Distance	A garden mum with yellow flowers
Color of the ray-florets after aging of the plant	Yellow 10B
Ray florets	
Texture	Upper and under side smooth
Number	36-38
Cross-section	Flat
Longitudinal axis of majority	Straight
Length of corolla tube	0.4 cm
Ray-floret margin	Entire
Ray-floret length	3 cm
Ray-floret width	0.5 cm
Ratio length/width	High
Shape of tip	Rounded
Disc florets	
Disc diameter	1.5 cm
Distribution of disc florets	Numerous, clearly visible in all stages
Shape	Tubular
Color	Yellow 11D at base
Receptacle shape	Conical raised
Reproductive Organs	
Stamen	Present in disc florets only
Stamen color	Yellow-green 114A
Pollen	Present
Pollen color	Yellow 7A
Styles	Thin
Style color	Yellow 13A
Style Length	0.3 cm
Stigma color	Yellow-green 144A
Stigma Width	1 mm
Ovaries	Enclosed in calyx
Plant	
Form	Grown as a spray type potmum, mounded and round

TABLE 1-continued

Botanical Description of <i>chrysanthemum</i> plant 'Lydia' (when grown indoor)	
Growth habit	Spherical shape
Growth rate	Vigorous
Height	18 cm
Width	30 cm
Stem Color	Green 138 A-B
Stem Strength	Medium
Stem Brittleness	Not brittle
Stem Anthocyanin Coloration	Absent
Internode length	0.5-1.5 cm
Length of lateral branch	From top to bottom 12 cm
Lateral branch color	Green 138B
Lateral branch, attachment	Medium strength
Branching (average number of lateral branches)	Prolific with 10 breaks after pinching
Flowering response	7 weeks
Foliage	
Leaf color	Upper side Yellow-green 147A Lower side Green N138
Color midvein	Upper side Yellow-green 147D Lower side Yellow-green 148D
Size	Small; length 6 cm, width 3.5-4 cm
Quantity (number per lateral branch)	15
Shape	Ovate
Texture upper side	Glabrous
Texture under side	Pubescent
Venation arrangement	Palmate
Shape of the margin	Serrated
Shape of Base of Sinus	Rounded
Between Lateral Lobes	
Margin of Sinus Between	Diverging
Lateral Lobes	
Shape of Base	Truncate
Apex	Mucronate
Petiole length	1.5-2 cm
Petiole color	Yellow-green 147D

TABLE 2

<u>Differences with the comparison variety</u>		
Plant characteristic	'Lydia'	'Cronus'
Natural season blooming date	Late autumn	Early autumn
Flowerhead type	Single	Double
Color ray-florets (grown indoor)	Yellow 10A	Yellow 12A

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of *chrysanthemum* plant as described and illustrated.

* * * * *



Figure 1

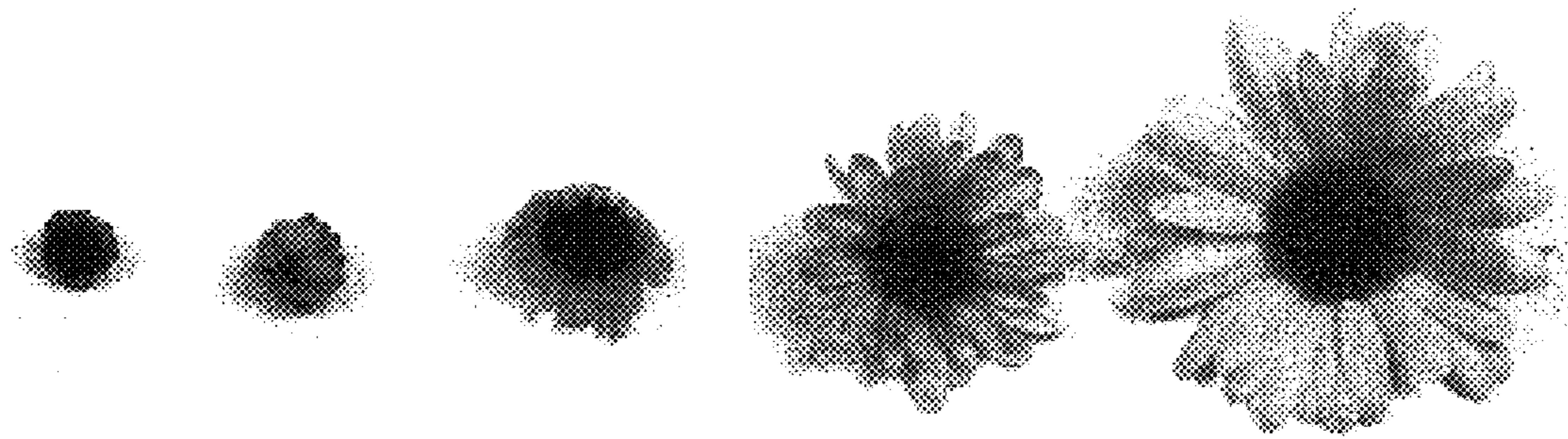


Figure 2

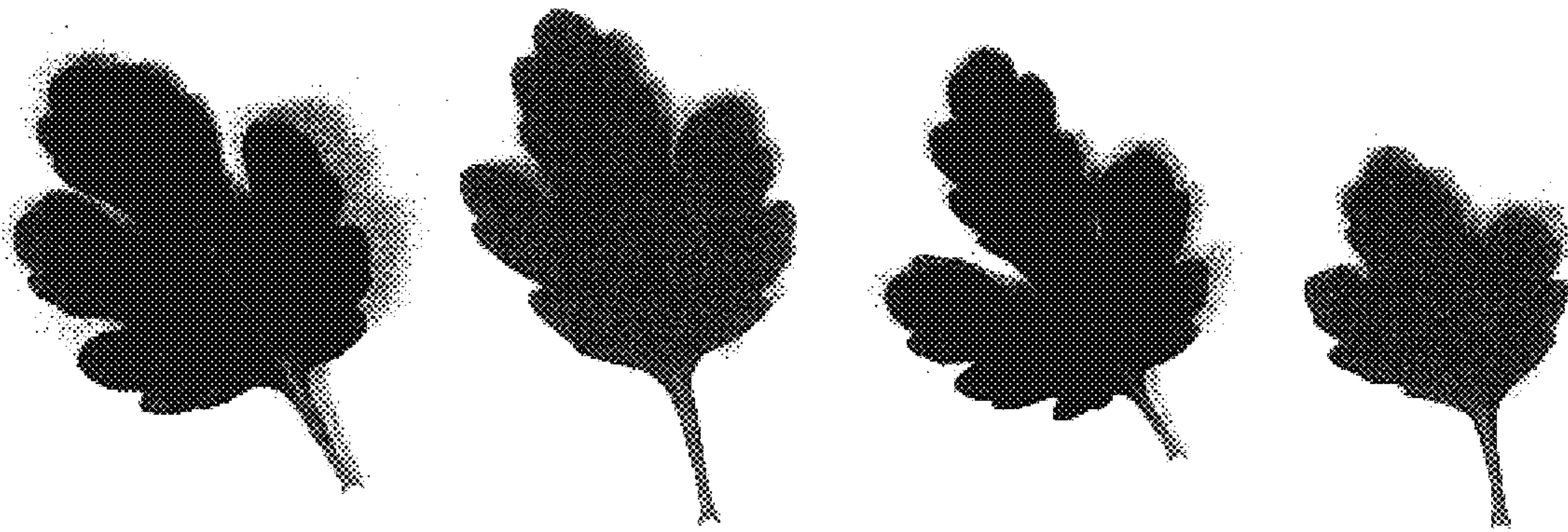


Figure 3