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

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(54) **ARGYRANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
'OHMADSAOM'

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

(50) Latin Name: *Argyranthemum×hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **OHMADSAOM**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./263**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./263**
See application file for complete search history.

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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 96 days.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Argyranthemum* plant named 'OHMADSAOM' characterized by its crested/anemone inflorescence form with white-colored ray florets, cream-colored disc florets, freely branching character, dark green-colored foliage, and compact and upright growth habit.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/011,337**

1 Drawing Sheet

(22) Filed: **Dec. 13, 2004**

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Latin name of the genus and species of plant claimed:
Argyranthemum×hybrida.
Variety denomination: 'OHMADSAOM'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Argyranthemum* plant botanically known as *Argyranthemum×hybrida*, and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name 'OHMADSAOM'.

The new *Argyranthemum* originated in a controlled breeding program in Winmalee, New South Wales, Australia during 2001. The objective of the breeding program was the development of *Argyranthemum* cultivars that are freely branching, have a compact upright growth habit, are freely flowering, and have unique flower coloration.

The female parent of the new cultivar was the proprietary breeding line 01-19, not patented, which exhibits single flower type and very compact growth habit. The male parent of the new cultivar was the proprietary breeding line 01-199, not patented, which exhibits single type pink-colored flowers. Seed from the above stated cross-pollination was germinated and grown to maturity. One plant from within the progeny was discovered and selected by the inventor on Sep. 24, 2002 in a controlled environment at Winmalee, New South Wales, Australia.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by terminal stem cuttings since September 2002 at Winmalee, New South Wales, Australia and West Chicago, Ill. has demonstrated that the new cultivar reproduces true to type with all the characteristics, as herein described, firmly fixed and retained through successive generations of such asexual propagation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following characteristics of the new cultivar have been repeatedly observed and can be used to distinguish 'OHMADSAOM' as a new and distinct cultivar of *Argyranthemum* plant:

- 1. Crested/anemone inflorescence form with white-colored ray florets and white and cream colored disc florets.

- 2. Dark green-colored foliage.
- 3. Freely branching character.
- 4. Compact and upright growth habit.

Plants of the new cultivar differ from plants of the female parent primarily in flower form and from the male parent primarily in flower form and color.

Plants of the new cultivar are similar to the cultivar OHAR01241, U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 10/741, 695. However, in side-by-side comparisons, carried out at West Chicago, Ill., plants of the new cultivar differ from plants 'OHAR01241' in the following characteristics:

- 1. Plants of the new cultivar have a crested/anemone flower form whereas plants of 'OHAR01241' have a single flower form.
- 2. The ray florets of the new cultivar are white-colored whereas the ray florets of 'OHAR01241' are cream-colored.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying photographs show, as nearly true as it is reasonably possible to make the same in color illustrations of this type, typical flower and foliage characteristics of the new cultivar. Colors in the photographs differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed description, which more accurately describe the colors of the new cultivar. The plants were grown in 10 cm pots for 13 weeks in a greenhouse at West Chicago, Ill.

FIG. 1 illustrates a side view of the overall growth and flowering habit of the new cultivar with one plant per plot.

FIG. 2 illustrates a close-up view of an individual flower of the new cultivar.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The new cultivar has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions to date. Accordingly, it is possible that the phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in the environment, such as temperature, light intensity, and day length without, however, any variance in genotype.

The chart used in the identification of colors described herein is The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticul-

tural Society, London, England, 2001 edition, except where color terms of ordinary significance are used. The color values were determined on Sep. 22, 2004 between 1:00 and 3:00 p.m. under natural light conditions.

The following measurements and descriptions describe plants produced from cuttings of stock plants and grown in a double polycarbonate-covered greenhouse under conditions comparable to those used in commercial practice. The plants were grown at West Chicago, Ill. in 10 cm pots for 13 weeks utilizing a soil-less growth medium. Greenhouse temperatures were maintained at approximately 65°–78° F. (18°–25° C.) during the day and approximately 50°–60° F. (10°–15° C.) during the night. Greenhouse light levels were maintained at 6,000 to 9,000 footcandles during the day.

Botanical classification: *Argyranthemum*×*hybrida* cultivar OHMADSAOM.

Parentage:

Male parent.—Proprietary *Argyranthemum* breeding line 01-199, not patented.

Female parent.—Proprietary *Argyranthemum* breeding line 01-19, not patented.

Propagation:

Type cutting.—Terminal stem.

Time to initiate roots.—Approximately 6 to 8 days.

Time to produce a rooted cutting.—Approximately 21 to 28 days.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Crop time.—Approximately 6 to 9 weeks in a 10 cm pot.

Habit of growth.—Compact, freely branching. One or two pinches improves basal branching.

Form.—Upright, mounded.

Size.—Height: Approximately 20.5 cm from soil level to top of plant plane. Width (area of spread): Approximately 24.8 cm.

Branch.—Quantity per plant: Approximately 8. Strength: Strong. Length from soil level to base of peduncle: Approximately 10.8 cm. Diameter: Approximately 2.9 mm. Color: 143C. Texture: Glabrous. Internode length at middle of branch: Approximately 4.2 mm.

Foliage.—Quantity of leaves per branch: Approximately 20. Fragrance: Slight. Type: Simple. Fragrance: Slight. Arrangement: Alternate. Aspect: At an acute angle to the stem. Shape: Obovate. Apex: Narrow acute. Base: Attenuate, decurrent. Margin: Parted. Venation pattern: Pinnate. Length: Approximately 3.8 cm. Width: Approximately 3.2 cm. Appearance: Glaucous. Color of mature foliage: Upper surface: 137A with venation of N144C. Lower surface: 137B with venation of N144C. Texture: Upper and lower surfaces are glabrous.

Flowering description:

Time to first flower.—Approximately 8 weeks after planting of rooted cutting.

Flowering habit.—Freely flowering under outdoor growing conditions with substantially continuous blooming from spring through autumn and year round in greenhouse environment.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance/type.—Solitary, composite. Persistent. Shape: Round. Aspect: Facing upward or outward.

Disc and ray florets develop acropetally on a capitulum. Fragrance: None.

Lastingness of inflorescence.—Approximately 7–10 days.

Quantity of flowers per lateral branch.—Approximately 3.

Size.—Diameter: Approximately 3.7 cm. Depth: Approximately 9 mm.

Bud.—Rate of opening: Generally it takes 3–6 days for buds to progress from first color to fully open flowers. Shape: Spherical. Diameter: Approximately 7 mm. Depth: Approximately 5.7 mm. Color: 155A.

Ray florets.—Quantity per inflorescence: Approximately 20, arranged in a single whorl. Aspect: Ribbed. Arrangement: Imbricate. Shape: Oblong. Apex: Emarginate with three tips. Base: Attenuate and fused to form tube. Margin: Entire. Length: Approximately 1.5 cm. Width: Approximately 4.8 mm. Color of young and mature ray florets: Upper and lower surfaces: 155C. Texture: Glabrous. Tube texture: Glandular pubescent. Tube color: N144A.

Disc.—Diameter: Approximately 1.7 cm. Depth: Approximately 6 mm.

Receptical.—Diameter at base: 4 mm. Depth: 6 mm. Color: 144C.

Disc florets.—Quantity per inflorescence: Approximately 184. Shape: Tubular with five lobes each having an acute apex. Margin: Entire. Length: Approximately 7.1 mm. Diameter at apex: Approximately 2.3 mm. Diameter at base: Approximately 0.6 mm. Color of immature floret: 14A. Color of mature floret: 4D. Texture: Glabrous. Calyx: Shape: Tubular. Length: Approximately 2.2 mm. Diameter: Approximately 0.1 mm. Color: Colorless, translucent. Texture: Glabrous, papery.

Phyllaries.—Quantity per inflorescence: Approximately 14. Arrangement: Imbricate, arranged in several rows. Shape: Lanceolate. Apex: Acute. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Length: Approximately 2.8 mm. Width: Approximately 1.9 mm. Color of upper surface: Closest to 143A. Color of lower surface: Closest to 143B. Texture: Glabrous, papery along edges.

Peduncle.—Strength: Strong, pliable. Aspect: Erect. Length: Approximately 5.3 cm. Diameter: Approximately 0.9 mm. Appearance: Glaucous. Color: 144A. Texture: Glabrous.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Present on disc florets only. Stamens: 5 fused around style. Anther shape: Ovoid. Anther length: 0.3 mm. Anther color: 17B. Amount of pollen: Abundant. Pollen color: 17A. Gynoecium: Present on ray and disc florets. There is one pistil per floret. Pistil length: 4 mm. Stigma shape: Two parted. Stigma length: 1 mm. Stigma color: 12B. Style length: 2.5 mm. Style color: 144C. Ovary diameter: 0.5 mm. Ovary color: 144C.

Seed and fruit production: Neither seed nor fruit production has been observed.

Disease and pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to *Argyranthemum* has not been observed. What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of *Argyranthemum* plant named 'OHMADSAOM', substantially as herein shown and described.

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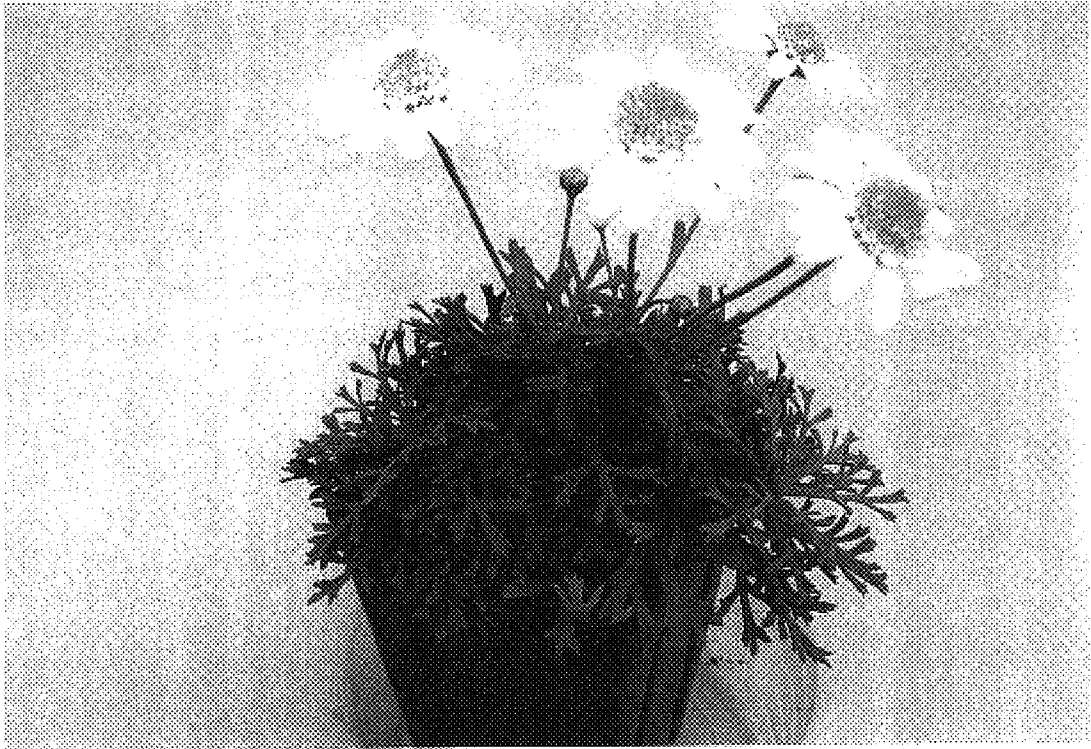


FIG. 1

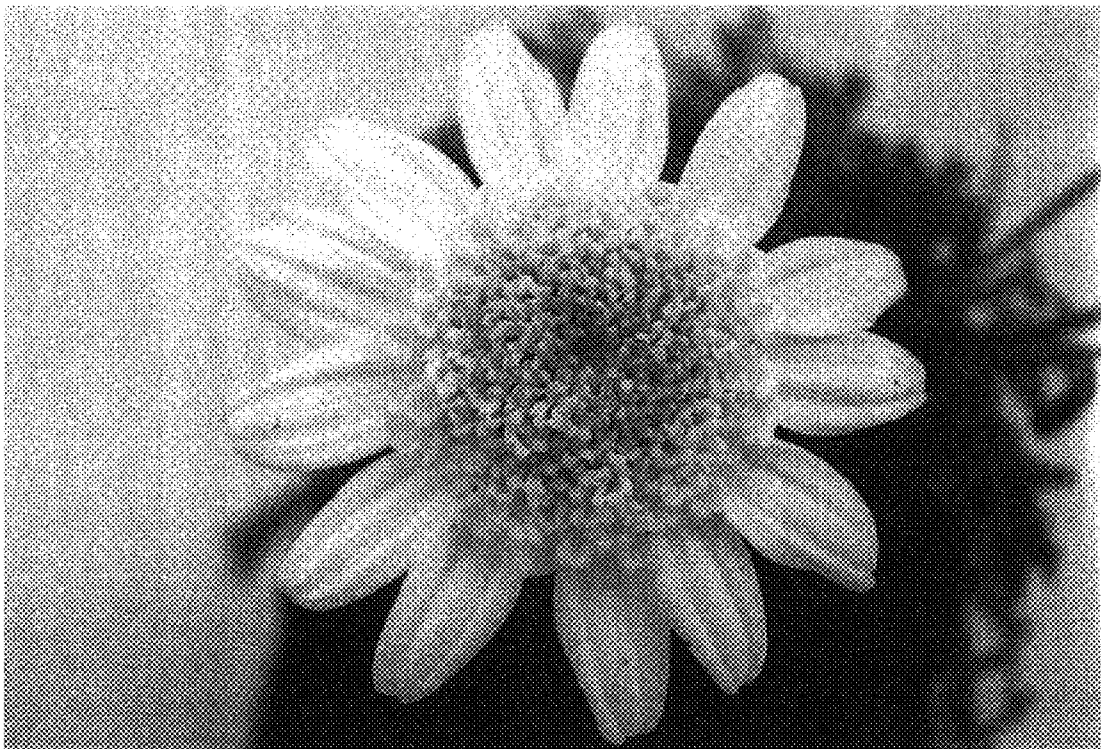


FIG. 2