



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## CHRYSANTHEMUM

### CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum*)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'MN98-E90-15'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Mammoth Daisy Twilight Pink
<b>Application number:</b>	01-2555
<b>Application date:</b>	2001/02/28
<b>Applicant:</b>	Regents of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	Anthony Strauss, Regents of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'MN98-E90-15' are taller than those of 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'. The lowest lateral sinus on the leaves of 'MN98-E90-15' is medium depth with converging to touching margins whereas it is deep with diverging to parallel margins on the leaves of 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'. There are few rows of ray florets with few ray florets on the flower heads of 'MN98-E90-15' whereas there are a medium number of rows with medium to many ray florets for those of 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'. The inner and outer surfaces of the ray florets of 'MN98-E90-15' are lighter purple than those of 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'. The flowers of 'MN98-E90-15' have a larger disc diameter than those of 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'.*

#### **Description:**

**PLANT:** perennial garden mum, spray flowering type, bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, dense branching, green stem

**LEAF:** moderately upwards attitude of petiole, medium length/width ratio, medium to long terminal lobe relative to length of leaf, acute towards truncate base, medium green with absent to weak glossiness of upper surface

**LOWEST LATERAL SINUS:** medium depth, converging to touching margins

**INFLORESCENCE:** many flower heads per plant

**FLOWER HEAD:** semi-double, daisy type, single colour, few rows of ray florets

**RAY FLORETS:** ligulate type only, moderately ascending to horizontal attitude at basal part, upper surface keeled, two keels, very short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section at widest point, flat to weakly revolute margin throughout, straight longitudinal axis, rounded and emarginate tip, violet (RHS 75B-C) on upper surface, violet (RHS 75D) on lower surface

**DISC:** small diameter relative to head, slightly domed in cross section, yellow orange before and at anther dehiscence, small dark spot occasionally present at centre before anther dehiscence.

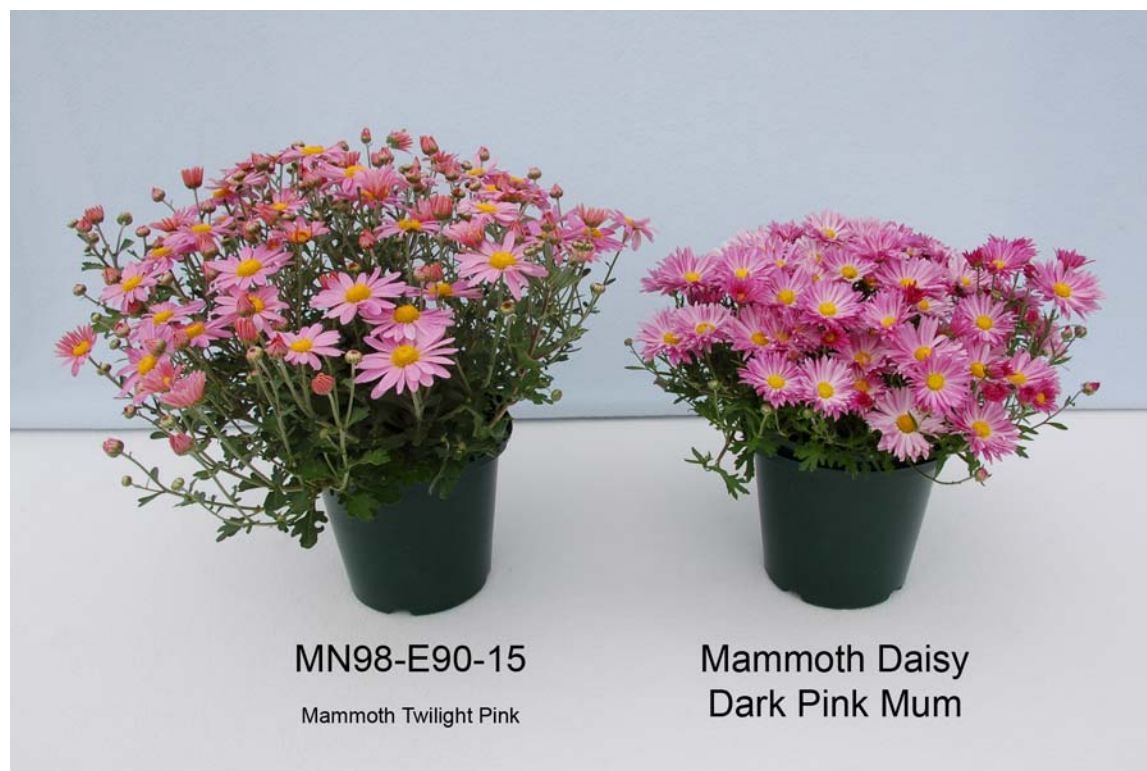
**Origin and Breeding:** 'MN98-E90-15' originated from the open pollination of '95-331-6' as the female parent with an unknown variety as the male parent which was carried out in the chrysanthemum breeding fields in September 1997 in St. Paul, Minnesota, USA. The resulting progeny were sown in the greenhouse in February 1998 with one of the flowering progeny being selected during the fall of 1998 and designated '98-E90-15'. Multiplication of the variety took place through the use of terminal or stem cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'MN98-E90-15' were conducted in an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 8x5 mum pans on June 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 14, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

## Comparison table for 'MN98-E90-15'

	'MN98-E90-15'	'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	25.1	18.9
std. deviation	2.14	1.15
<i>Number of rows of ray florets</i>		
mean	1.2	3.4
<i>Number of ray florets</i>		
mean	22.0	64.8
<i>Main colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner surface	75B-C	70B with white underlay
outer surface	75D	N74D, white towards base
<i>Disc diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.2	1.8
std. deviation	0.12	0.05

\*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'MN98-E90-15' (left) with reference variety 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'MN98-E90-15' (left) with reference variety 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum' (right)

## CHRYSANTHEMUM

(*Chrysanthemum* ×*morifolium*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Dekbretagne Splendid'  
**Application number:** 10-7002  
**Application date:** 2010/06/21  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

### Description:

**PLANT:** 8 week response group, non-bushy, tall to very tall, green stem

**LEAF:** small stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with horizontal blade attitude, medium length petiole relative to leaf length, medium length leaf including petiole, medium width, medium length/width ratio, long terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, medium green with absent or very weak glossiness of upper surface, medium number of shallow to medium depth indentations

**LOWEST LATERAL SINUS:** deep, diverging margins

**INFLORESCENCE:** cylindrical form, narrow to medium width, medium angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, upright to semi-upright attitude of lateral flower heads, many flower heads per stem

**FLOWER BUD:** violet (closest to RHS N79D) on outer surface just before opening

**FLOWER HEAD:** double, medium diameter and height, medium length peduncle, sparse to medium density of ray florets

**RAY FLORETS:** two types, spatulate type predominant, ligulate type secondary, upper surface ribbed, short to medium length corolla tube, weakly concave profile in cross section at widest point, weakly revolute rolling of margin at distal half, circular profile of tube, long, medium to broad width, medium length/width ratio, truncate tip, purple (RHS 72B, but slightly paler toward the margins) on upper surface, markedly different colour on outer surface compared to inner surface, violet (RHS 75A but very slightly more blue and not solid) on lower surface

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: incurving at distal quarter, weak curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Dekbretagne Splendid’ was discovered in July, 2006 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety, ‘Dekbretagne’. Asexual reproduction by cuttings was first conducted in August, 2006 in Hensbroek and was designated for commercialization in July, 2007. Selection characteristics included its unique flower colour and quality.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Dekbretagne Splendid’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/1861, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.



Chrysanthemum: ‘Dekbretagne Splendid’

**Proposed denomination:** 'Dekgaliaro Green'  
**Application number:** 10-7024  
**Application date:** 2010/07/06  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

**Description:**

PLANT: 7.5 week response group, non-bushy, medium to tall, green stem

LEAF: small stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with moderately upwards blade attitude, medium to long petiole relative to leaf length, long leaf including petiole, medium to broad width, medium length/width ratio, medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, medium green with weak glossiness of upper surface, medium to many shallow to medium depth indentations

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: deep, touching margins

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow to medium width, small angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, upright attitude of lateral flower heads, few flower heads per stem

FLOWER BUD: light green (nearest to RHS145A but more yellow) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: double, medium to large diameter, medium to high, medium length peduncle, medium density of ray florets

RAY FLORETS: two types, predominantly spatulate type, ligulate type secondary, two keels on upper surface, short to medium length corolla tube, strongly convex profile in cross section at widest point, strongly revolute rolling of margin at distal half, triangular profile of tube, medium length, narrow to medium width, medium length/width ratio, pointed tip, yellow-green (RHS150B) on inner surface, light green (paler than RHS N144D) on outer surface, light green (RHS N144C) on outer surface of inner rows

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: reflexing at distal half, weak curvature, very weak to weak reflexing at distal quarter to distal half of inner rows

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Dekgaliaro Green' originated from crossing the proprietary seedling '02.6478.02' as the female parent with the proprietary seedling number '02.6342.04' as the male parent which was conducted in February, 2004 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands. It was selected from the resultant progeny in November, 2004 based on its unique decorative flower type, flower colour and size, and strong plant vigour. Asexual reproduction of the variety by cuttings was first conducted in Hensbroek in December, 2004.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'Dekgaliaro Green' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2007/1178, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2008. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.



Chrysanthemum: 'Dekgaliaro Green'

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Dekilvija'  
**Application number:** 10-7006  
**Application date:** 2010/06/21  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

**Description:**

PLANT: 8 week response group, non-bushy, tall, green stem

LEAF: medium size stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with moderately upwards blade attitude, short petiole relative to leaf length, medium to long leaf including petiole, medium width, medium to high length/width ratio, medium to long terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, medium green with absent or very weak glossiness of upper surface, medium number of medium to deep indentations

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: deep, converging margins

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow, medium angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, semi-upright attitude of lateral flower heads, few flower heads per stem

FLOWER BUD: yellow green (closest to RHS 2D) on outer surface just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: daisy-eyed double, medium diameter, medium to high, short to medium length peduncle, very many rows of ray florets of medium density

RAY FLORETS: ligulate type only, upper surface ribbed, very short to short corolla tube, strongly concave profile in cross section at widest point, strongly involute rolling of margin at basal half, short, broad in width, low length/width ratio, emarginate tip, white (RHS N155D) on inner and outer surfaces, white (RHS 155A with pale yellow at tip) on outer surface of inner rows

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: incurving at extreme tip to distal quarter, medium strength of curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Dekilvija’ originated from crossing ‘03.7815.01’ as the female parent with the proprietary seedling number ‘04.9196.01’ as the male parent, which was conducted in April, 2006 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands. It was selected from the resultant progeny in October, 2006 based on flower colour, flower size and good production as a spray and disbud variety. Asexual reproduction of the variety by cuttings was first conducted in Hensbroek in November, 2006 and was designated for commercialization in July, 2007.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Dekilvija’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/2182, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.



Chrysanthemum: ‘Dekilvija’

**Proposed denomination:** 'Dekkovu'  
**Application number:** 10-7007  
**Application date:** 2010/06/21  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

**Description:**

PLANT: 7.5 week response group, non-bushy, very tall, green stem

LEAF: medium size stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with horizontal blade attitude, short to medium length petiole relative to leaf length, medium length leaf including petiole, medium width, medium to high length/width ratio, short to medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, obtuse base, medium green with weak glossiness of upper surface, medium to many shallow indentations

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: medium to deep, converging margins

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, medium to broad, small angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, upright to semi-upright attitude of lateral flower heads, many flower heads per stem

FLOWER BUD: dark purple red (closest to RHS 187B) on outer surface just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, medium diameter, medium height, long to very long peduncle, very few to few rows of ray florets, few to medium number of ray florets

RAY FLORETS: ligulate type only, moderately ascending to horizontal attitude of basal part, upper surface ribbed, short corolla tube, weakly convex profile in cross section at widest point, weakly involute rolling of margin at basal quarter, short to medium length, medium in width, low length/width ratio, mamillate tip, dark purple red (RHS 60A, but very slightly more red) on inner surface, brown red (RHS 181C) on outer surface

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: reflexing at distal quarter, weak to medium strength of curvature

DISC FLORETS: daisy type, medium diameter, small to medium diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed profile in cross section, green with no dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Dekkovu' originated from crossing the proprietary seedling '03.7442.02' as the female parent with the proprietary seedling number '02.6933.01' as the male parent which was conducted in October, 2004 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands. It was selected from the resultant progeny in April, 2005 based on flower colour, plant vigour, flower number per stem and good vase life. Asexual reproduction of the variety by cuttings was first conducted in Hensbroek in May, 2005 and was designated for commercialization in June, 2007.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'Dekkovu' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/1829, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.





Chrysanthemum: 'Dekkovu'

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Dektoshka'  
**Application number:** 10-7009  
**Application date:** 2010/06/21  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

**Description:**

**PLANT:** 7.5 week response group, non-bushy, tall to very tall, green stem

**LEAF:** small stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with horizontal blade attitude, medium to long petiole relative to leaf length, medium length leaf including petiole, narrow to medium width, medium to high length/width ratio, short to medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, medium green with weak glossiness of upper surface, few to medium number of shallow to medium depth indentations

**LOWEST LATERAL SINUS:** medium to deep, converging margins

**INFLORESCENCE:** deeply domed form, narrow to medium width, medium angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, upright to semi-upright attitude of lateral flower heads, medium number of flower heads per stem

**FLOWER BUD:** light blue pink (nearest to RHS 62D but much more grey and not a solid colour) just before opening

**FLOWER HEAD:** semi-double, medium to large diameter, medium height, long peduncle, few rows of ray florets, medium to many ray florets

**RAY FLORETS:** ligulate type only, moderately ascending attitude of basal part, upper surface ribbed, very short to short corolla tube, weakly convex profile in cross section at widest point, weakly involute rolling of margin at basal quarter,

medium length, medium to broad in width, low to medium length/width ratio, mamillate tip, two colours on inner surface, mainly purple (RHS 72B but paler and not a solid colour) with solid or nearly solid white (RHS N155D) at basal quarter on inner surface, white (RHS N155B becoming tinged with purple in the distal quarter) on outer surface  
LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: reflexing at distal quarter to distal half, weak curvature  
DISC FLORETS: daisy type, large diameter, medium diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed profile in cross section, green with no dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Dektoshka’ arose from crossing the proprietary seedling ‘04.88886.01’ as the female parent with the proprietary seedling number ‘03.7793.05’ as the male parent which was conducted in October, 2005 in Hensbroek, the Netherlands. It was selected from the resultant progeny in May, 2006 based on unique flower colour, flower size and good vase life. Asexual reproduction of the variety by cuttings was first conducted in Hensbroek in April, 2006 and was designated for commercialization in April, 2007.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Dektoshka’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/1889, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.



Chrysanthemum: ‘Dektoshka’

**Proposed denomination:** 'Mona Lisa Sunny'  
**Application number:** 10-7010  
**Application date:** 2010/06/21  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Mona Lisa Yellow'

**Summary:** *The outer side of the flower bud of 'Mona Lisa Sunny' is a slightly different yellow colour than the flower bud of 'Mona Lisa Yellow'. The ray floret of 'Mona Lisa Sunny' is yellow on the inner side while the ray floret of 'Mona Lisa Yellow' is yellow to yellow green on the inner side.*

**Description:**

PLANT: 7 week response group, non-bushy, tall, green stem

LEAF: medium sized stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with horizontal blade attitude, medium length petiole relative to leaf length, medium to long leaf including petiole, medium width, medium length/width ratio, medium to long terminal lobe relative to leaf length, obtuse base, medium green with weak glossiness of upper surface, few to medium number of very shallow to shallow margin indentations

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: medium to deep, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow, small angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, upright to semi-upright attitude of lateral flower heads, few flower heads per stem

FLOWER BUD: yellow (RHS 2B) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, anemone type, medium diameter, medium height, medium length peduncle, very few to few rows of ray florets, many ray florets

RAY FLORETS: ligulate type only, horizontal attitude of basal part, upper surface ribbed, very short corolla tube, moderately concave profile in cross section at widest point, weakly revolute rolling of margin at distal half, short to medium length, medium to broad in width, low length/width ratio, mamillate tip, inner surface yellow (RHS 4B), outer surface yellow (RHS 4B)

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: incurving at distal half, weak to medium curvature

DISC: medium diameter, medium to large diameter relative to head diameter, yellow-green (closest to RHS N144B) before anther dehiscence, yellow (RHS 7A) at anther dehiscence, enlarged tubular disc florets, florets short and yellow (RHS 5C).

**Origin and Breeding:** The variety 'Mona Lisa Sunny' was discovered as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety 'Mona Lisa Yellow' in October 2005 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands. The variety was selected based on criteria for flower size, number of flowers per stem, stem branching and very good vase life. Propagation by cuttings was first conducted in October 2005 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'Mona Lisa Sunny' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2007/2964, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.

**Comparison table for 'Mona Lisa Sunny'**

	'Mona Lisa Sunny'	'Mona Lisa Yellow'*
<i>Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)</i>		
outer side	2B	3B
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main	4B	3C-D

\*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Mona Lisa Sunny'