CHRYSANTHEMUM
(Chrysanthemum)

Proposed denomination: **'Power Bronze'**
Application number: 08-6276
Application date: 2008/04/04
Applicant: Willy's Greenhouses Ltd., Niagara on the Lake, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Simon van Spronsen, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Apricot Cherie' and 'Power Yellow'

Summary: *The inner side of the ray floret is light yellow with purple red at the base for 'Power Bronze' while it is orange brown to brown red for 'Apricot Cherie' and yellow for 'Power Yellow'. The outer side of the ray floret is purple red and light yellow for 'Power Bronze' while it is orange brown for 'Apricot Cherie' and brown red and yellow for 'Power Yellow'.*

Description:
PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, spray flowering type, 8 week response group, very short to short height, medium to many primary lateral shoots
STEM: short to medium length internode, medium thickness, no anthocyanin colouration, medium to strong strength

LEAF: ascending to horizontal attitude, medium to long, medium width, small length to width ratio, dark green on upper side, broad wedge base shape, short to medium length lower lobe, diverging margins of sinus between lateral lobes, terminal lobe with teeth present, no secondary lobes on terminal lobe

INFLORESCENCE: cylindrical form, no secondary lateral flower heads, medium number of flower heads showing colour when terminal head is fully expanded
FLOWER HEAD: single, daisy type, self coloured, yellow-bronze colour group, medium intensity of colour, medium diameter, peduncle medium in thickness
RAY FLORETS: at right angle to floral axis, medium to high number, bracts present among florets, outer florets medium to long, medium in width, small length to width ratio, straight along longitudinal axis, no pubescence on outer side, tip rounded with notch, outer side dark purple red when florets are expanding, outer side purple to purple red with light yellow when fully expanded, inner side yellow orange with purple red at base
DISC: medium diameter, yellow green before anther dehiscence, yellow at anther dehiscence, tubular, type 4 distribution, short disc florets.

Origin and Breeding: 'Power Bronze' was discovered as a naturally occurring chance mutation of the variety 'Apricot Cherie'. It was selected for its improved flower colour in July of 2007 at Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Asexual reproduction by stem cuttings was first conducted in July 2007.

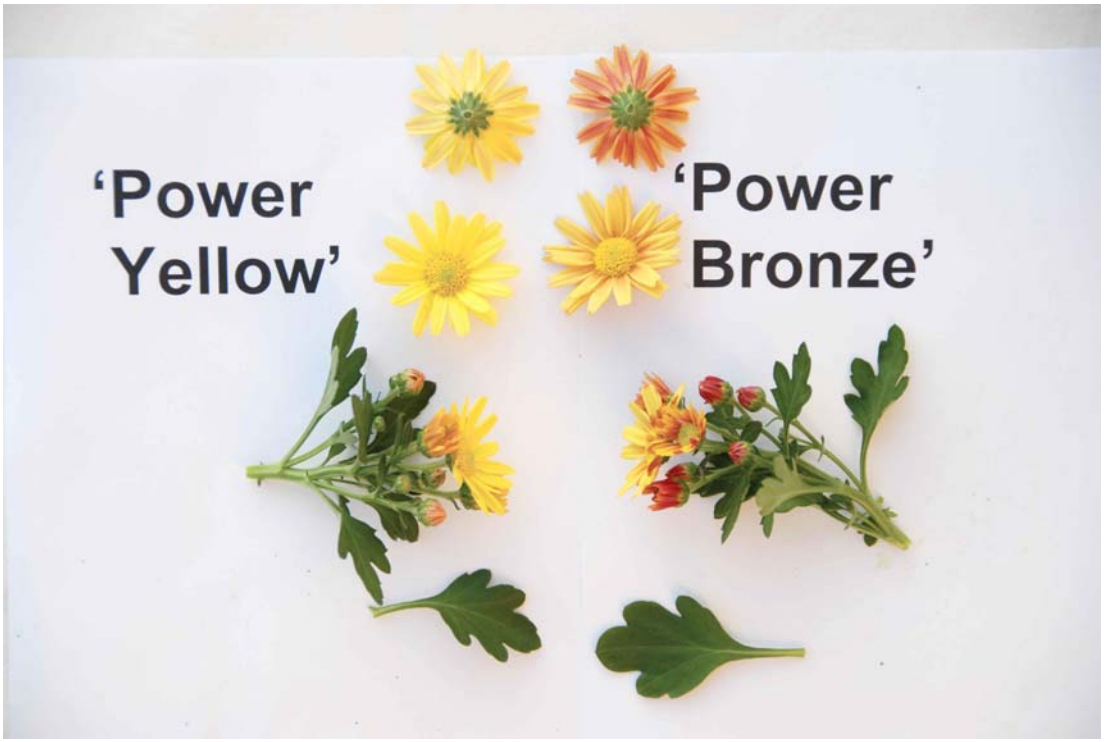
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Power Bronze' were conducted at Niagara on the Lake, Ontario in the Fall of 2008. The trial consisted of 15 plants of each variety, grown in 12.5 cm pots in the greenhouse. The plants were spaced 15 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Power Bronze'

	'Power Bronze'	'Apricot Cherie'*	'Power Yellow'*
Colour of ray floret (RHS)			
outer side - newly opened	60B-C	186B-C	180C-D
outer side - mature floret	59C-D and 11B	N170D	180D and 7D
inner side - mature floret	11A and 60C-D	N170D and 181D	7C-D

*reference varieties

Chrysanthemum: 'Power Bronze' (left) with reference variety 'Apricot Cherie' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Power Bronze' (right) with reference variety 'Power Yellow' (left)

Proposed denomination: **'Power Purple'**
Application number: 08-6277
Application date: 2008/04/04
Applicant: Willy's Greenhouses Ltd., Niagara on the Lake, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Simon van Spronsen, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Dark Cherie'

Summary: *'Power Purple' has a smaller number of lateral flower heads showing colour when the terminal flower head is fully open than 'Dark Cherie'. 'Power Purple' is in the eight week response group while 'Dark Cherie' is in the seven week response group. The flower head of 'Power Purple' has more intense overall colour than 'Dark Cherie'.*

Description:
PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, spray flowering type, 8 week response group, very short to short height, medium to many primary lateral shoots
STEM: short to medium length internode, medium thickness, no anthocyanin colouration, medium to strong strength

LEAF: ascending to horizontal attitude, medium to long, medium width, small length to width ratio, dark green on upper side, broad wedge base shape, short to medium length lower lobe, diverging margins of sinus between lateral lobes, terminal lobe with teeth present, no secondary lobes on terminal lobe

INFLORESCENCE: cylindrical form, no secondary lateral flower heads, few to medium number of flower heads showing colour when terminal head is fully expanded
FLOWER HEAD: single, daisy type, self coloured, purple colour group, medium to strong intensity of colour, medium diameter, peduncle medium in thickness
RAY FLORETS: at right angles to floral axis, medium to high number, bracts present among florets, outer florets medium in length and width, small length to width ratio, straight along longitudinal axis, no pubescence on outer side, tip rounded with notch, outer side dark violet to purple when florets are expanding, outer and inner side violet when fully expanded
DISC: medium diameter, yellow green before anther dehiscence, whitish at anther dehiscence, tubular, type 4 distribution, short disc florets.

Origin and Breeding: 'Power Purple' was discovered as a naturally occurring chance mutation of the variety 'Dark Cherie'. It was selected for its improved flower colour in July of 2007 at Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Asexual reproduction by stem cuttings was first conducted in July 2007.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Power Purple' were conducted at Niagara on the Lake, Ontario in the Fall of 2008. The trial consisted of 15 plants of each variety, grown in 12.5 cm pots in the greenhouse. The plants were spaced 15 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Power Purple'

	'Power Purple'	**'Dark Cherie'***
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
outer side - newly opened	N79B-C	N78C-D
outer side - mature floret	77B-C to N77B	77C-D
inner side - mature floret	N77B to 77B-C	77B-C

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Power Purple' (left) with reference variety 'Dark Cherie' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Power White'**
Application number: 08-6278
Application date: 2008/04/04
Applicant: Willy's Greenhouses Ltd., Niagara on the Lake, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Simon van Spronsen, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'White Cherie'

Summary: *'Power White' has a smaller number of flower heads showing colour when the terminal head is fully open than 'White Cherie'. 'Power White' is in the eight week response group while 'White Cherie' is in the seven week response group. 'Power White' has yellow disc florets before and after anther dehiscence while 'White Cherie' has yellow and white disc florets before and after dehiscence. 'Power White' has shorter disc florets than 'White Cherie'.*

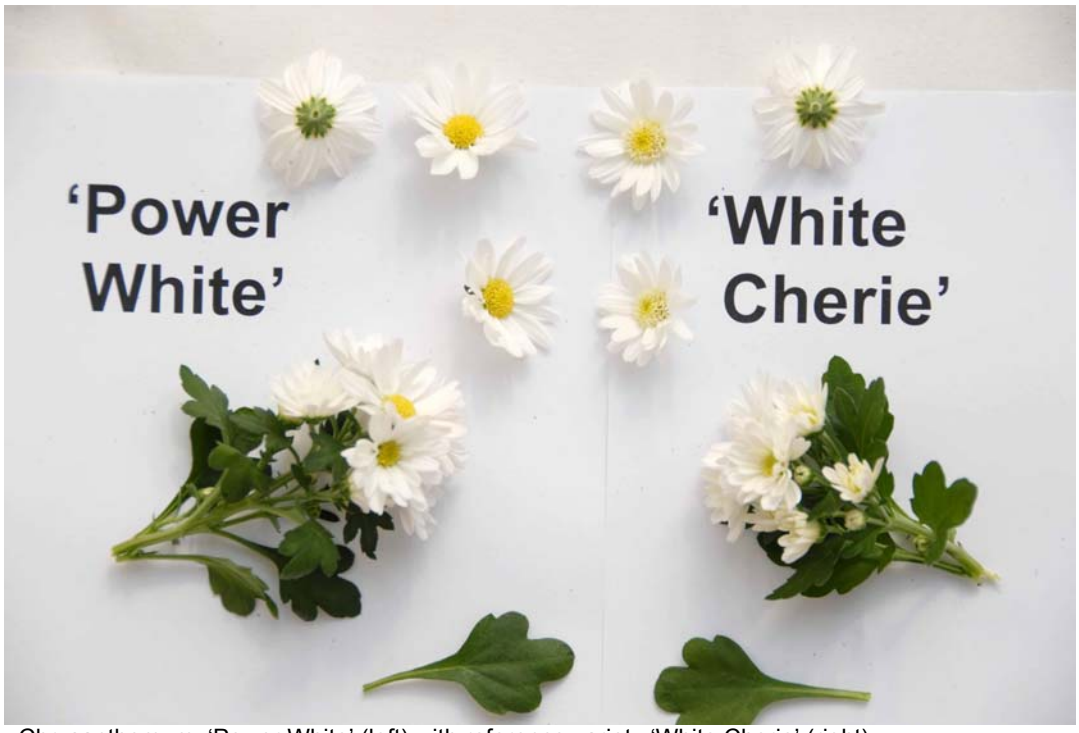
Description:
PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, spray flowering type, 8 week response group, very short to short height, medium to many primary lateral shoots
STEM: short internode length, medium thickness, no anthocyanin colouration, medium to strong strength

LEAF: ascending to horizontal attitude, medium to long, medium width, small length to width ratio, dark green on upper side, broad wedge base shape, short to medium length lower lobe, diverging margins of sinus between lateral lobes, terminal lobe with teeth present, no secondary lobes on terminal lobe

INFLORESCENCE: cylindrical form, no secondary lateral flower heads, few to medium number of flower heads showing colour when terminal head is fully expanded
FLOWER HEAD: single, daisy type, self coloured, white colour group, medium diameter, peduncle medium in thickness
RAY FLORETS: ascending attitude relative to floral axis, medium to high number, bracts present among florets, outer florets medium in length and width, small length to width ratio, reflexing to twisted along longitudinal axis, weak to medium curvature at the distal half, no pubescence on outer side, tip rounded with notch, outer and inner side white
DISC: medium diameter, yellow before and after anther dehiscence, tubular, type 4 distribution, short disc florets.

Origin and Breeding: 'Power White' was discovered as a naturally occurring chance mutation of the variety 'White Cherie'. It was selected for its improved flower colour in July of 2007 at Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Asexual reproduction by stem cuttings was first conducted in July 2007.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Power White' were conducted at Niagara on the Lake, Ontario in the Fall of 2008. The trial consisted of 15 plants of each variety, grown in 12.5 cm pots in the greenhouse. The plants were spaced 15 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Chrysanthemum: 'Power White' (left) with reference variety 'White Cherie' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Power Yellow'**
Application number: 06-5501
Application date: 2006/06/09
Applicant: Willy's Greenhouses Ltd., Niagara on the Lake, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Simon Van Sproson, Willy's Greenhouses Ltd., Niagara on the Lake, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Yellow Cherie'

Summary: *'Power Yellow' is in the eight week response group while 'Yellow Cherie' is in the seven week response group. 'Power Yellow' has a larger flower head diameter than 'Yellow Cherie'. The attitude of the ray floret relative to the floral axis is at right angles for 'Power Yellow' while it is ascending for 'Yellow Cherie'. 'Power Yellow' has shorter ray florets than 'Yellow Cherie'. The outer side of the ray floret is brown red and yellow for 'Power Yellow' while it is yellow green for 'Yellow Cherie'.*

Description:
PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, spray flowering type, 8 week response group, very short to short height, medium to many primary lateral shoots
STEM: short to medium internode length, medium thickness, no anthocyanin colouration, medium to strong strength

LEAF: ascending to horizontal attitude, medium to long, medium width, small length to width ratio, dark green on upper side, broad wedge base shape, short lower lobe, diverging margins of sinus between lateral lobes, terminal lobe with teeth present, no secondary lobes on terminal lobe

INFLORESCENCE: cylindrical form, no secondary lateral flower heads, medium number of flower heads showing colour when terminal head is fully expanded
FLOWER HEAD: single, daisy type, self coloured, yellow colour group, medium to deep intensity of colour, medium diameter, peduncle medium in thickness
RAY FLORETS: at right angles relative to floral axis, medium to large number, bracts present among florets, outer florets medium to long in length and medium in width, small length to width ratio, straight along longitudinal axis, no pubescence on outer side, tip rounded with notch, outer side brown red when floret is expanding, outer side brown red and yellow when fully expanded, inner side yellow when fully expanded
DISC: medium diameter, yellow green before anther dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence, tubular, type 4 distribution, short disc florets.

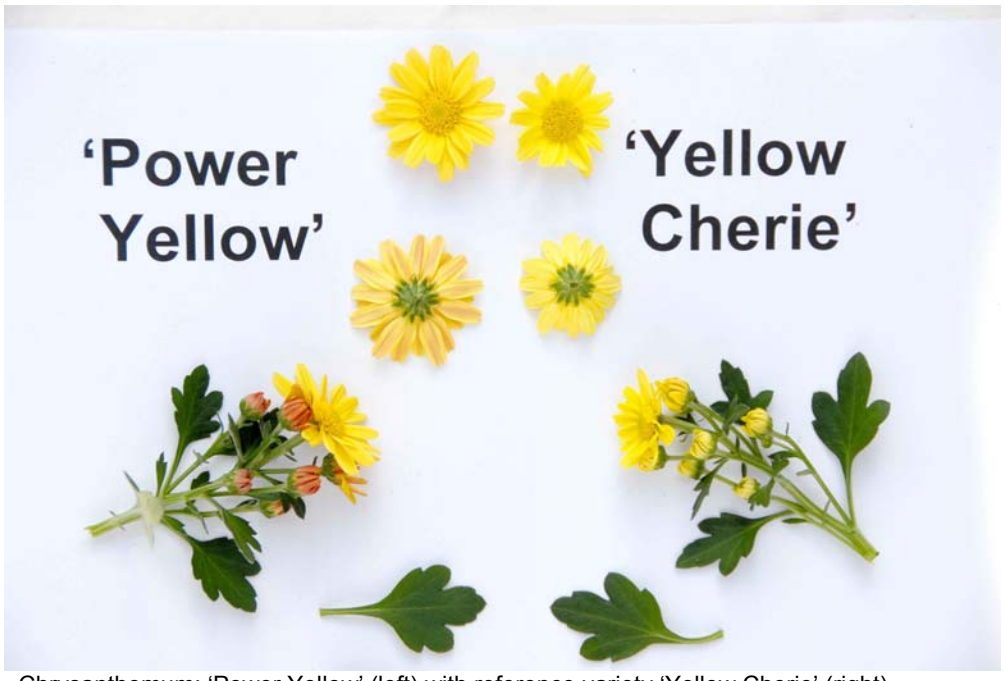
Origin and Breeding: 'Power Yellow' was discovered as a naturally occurring chance mutation of the variety 'Apricot Cherie'. It was selected for its improved flower colour in March of 2005 at Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Asexual reproduction by stem cuttings was first conducted in March 2005.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Power Yellow' were conducted at Niagara on the Lake, Ontario in the Fall of 2008. The trial consisted of 15 plants of each variety, grown in 12.5 cm pots in the greenhouse. The plants were spaced 15 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Power Yellow'

	'Power Yellow'	**'Yellow Cherie'***
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
outer side - newly opened	180C-D	3C
outer side - mature floret	180D and 7D	3C
inner side - mature floret	7C-D	7C-D

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Power Yellow' (left) with reference variety 'Yellow Cherie' (right)

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(Chrysanthemum ×morifolium)

Proposed denomination: **'Sunny Yoigloo'**
Trade name: Sunny Igloo
Application number: 07-5722
Application date: 2007/01/24
Applicant: Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited, Leamington, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Yoder Brothers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Janice'

Summary: *'Sunny Yoigloo' has a longer leaf blade length with a longer terminal lobe than 'Janice'. 'Sunny Yoigloo' has a smaller flower head diameter than 'Janice'. The ray florets of 'Sunny Yoigloo' are reflexing along the longitudinal axis while the ray florets of 'Janice' are incurved. 'Sunny Yoigloo' has slightly lighter yellow ray florets than 'Janice'.*

Description:
PLANT: natural season cultivation for pot production
STEM: green, very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: attenuate to acute base, diverging to parallel margins of sinus between lateral lobes, medium green

FLOWER HEAD: double decorative type, self coloured, yellow colour group, medium intensity of colour
RAY FLORETS: dense, ligulate type, very narrow to narrow, reflexing longitudinal axis of majority, weak curvature, flat to convex in cross section, emarginate tip, yellow on upper side, solid colour pattern, light yellow on lower side
DISC: enlarged tubular, small central mass of disc florets, yellow green to light yellow before anther dehiscence, yellow to brown orange at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunny Yoigloo' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Warm Yoigloo'. The new variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in December 2003, in Alva, Florida, USA. The selection of this variety was based on its early natural season flowering time, uniform plant growth habit, inflorescence form, inflorescence size and floret colour. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Alva, Florida, USA in February 2004.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunny Yoigloo' were conducted outdoors during the summer of 2008 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of a total of 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from liners (cuttings were stuck on June 2, 2008). Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 15, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunny Yoigloo'

	'Sunny Yoigloo'	'Janice'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	6.5	5.6
std. deviation	0.51	0.34
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	3.5	5.5
std. deviation	0.13	0.21
Length of ray floret (cm)		
mean	1.2	2.1
std. deviation	0.20	0.09

Colour of ray floret (RHS)

upper side	8A	12A
lower side	8C	9A (darker than)

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Sunny Yoigloo' (left) with reference variety 'Janice' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Sunny Yoigloo' (left) with reference variety 'Janice' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Sunny Yoigloo' (left) with reference variety 'Janice' (right)