



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CHRYSANTHEMUM

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(Chrysanthemum ×morifolium)

Proposed denomination: 'Dark Bronze Cherie'
Application number: 06-5405
Application date: 2006/03/31
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Nancy McGaughey, SVS Greenhouses, Brantford, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Bronze Cherie'

Summary: *The intensity of colour on the flower head of 'Dark Bronze Cherie' is medium to dark while that of 'Bronze Cherie' is light to medium intensity. 'Dark Bronze Cherie' differs from 'Bronze Cherie' in the colour of the upper and lower sides of the ray florets.*

Description:

PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, pinched type, spray flowering type, 8 week response group
 STEM: green

LEAF: obtuse and truncate base, diverging margins of sinus between lateral lobes, medium green

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double daisy type, chromatic self, bronze colour group, medium to deep intensity of colour, sparse to medium density of ray florets

RAY FLORETS: ligulate, straight to slightly incurving longitudinal axis of majority, weak curvature, flat to convex at margins in cross section, emarginate and weakly dentate tip, brown red to orange brown with strong overlay of dark purple red in diffuse stripes and mottled on upper side when newly opened, yellow brown fading to light yellow brown with medium overlay of brown red in diffuse stripes and mottled on upper side when fully opened, light yellow brown underlaid with brown red on lower side when newly opened, light yellow underlaid with brown red on lower side when fully opened

DISC: yellow-green before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

DIST FLORETS: enlarged tubular

Origin and Breeding: 'Dark Bronze Cherie' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Apricot Cherie'. The new variety was discovered and selected by the breeder, Annette Nancy McGaughey, in February 2003, in Brantford, Ontario, Canada. Selection of 'Dark Bronze Cherie' was based on plant growth habit, inflorescence type, floret and foliage colour, response time and profuse flower production. Asexual reproduction of the variety by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Brantford, Ontario, Canada in May 2003.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Dark Bronze Cherie' were conducted in Leamington, Ontario, in the fall of 2008. Flowering trials were performed under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial chrysanthemum production. Forty unrooted cuttings of both the candidate and reference varieties were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 4 cuttings per pot, 10 pots per variety, planted August 18, 2008. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart and pinched once prior to short day treatment. All plants had the center bud removed. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 3, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Dark Bronze Cherie'

	'Dark Bronze Cherie'	'Bronze Cherie'*
<i>Colour of upper side of ray florets (RHS)</i>		
main - newly opened	179B-C	163C-13C
secondary - newly opened	strong overlay of 53B	weak overlay of 180D
main - fully opened	167D fading to 163C	10B
secondary - fully opened	medium overlay of redder than 181B	very weak overlay of 180D

Colour of lower side of ray florets (RHS)

newly opened 162B underlaid with 181C-D
fully opened 10B-C underlaid with 180D

10B underlaid with 180D
10C with very weak 180D

*reference variety



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



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

Proposed denomination: 'Dark Yoroanoke'
Trade name: Dark Roanoke
Application number: 06-5404
Application date: 2006/03/31
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Yoder Brothers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Davis'

Summary: *The leaves of 'Dark Yoroanoke' are shorter than those of 'Davis'. 'Dark Yoroanoke' has larger flower heads and longer ray florets than 'Davis'. The upper side of the ray florets of 'Dark Yoroanoke' are blue pink with darker blue pink diffuse stripes and mottling while those of 'Davis' are violet with blue pink mottling.*

Description:

PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, pinched type, spray flowering type, 8 week response group

STEM: green

LEAF: obtuse base, diverging margins of sinus between lateral lobes, medium green

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double daisy type, chromatic colour type, red to purple colour group, medium density of ray florets

RAY FLORET: ligulate, very small corolla tube, reflexing longitudinal axis of majority, weak curvature, convex in cross section, dentate and mamillate tip, blue pink with darker blue pink in diffuse stripes and mottled on upper side, white to light blue violet (RHS 76D) with violet (RHS 75B) along middle and blue pink (RHS N74D) along keel on lower side

DISC: yellow green before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

DISC FLORETS: enlarged tubular type, massed in the center

Origin and Breeding: 'Dark Yoroanoke' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yoroanoke'. The new variety was discovered and selected by the breeder, Mrs. Wendy Bergman, in December 2001, in Fort Myers, Florida, United States. Selection of 'Dark Yoroanoke' was based on plant growth habit, inflorescence form, floret and foliage colour, response time and suitability for production. Asexual reproduction of the variety by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, United States in March 2003.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Dark Yoroanoke' were conducted in Leamington, Ontario, in the fall of 2008. Flowering trials were performed under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial chrysanthemum production. Forty unrooted cuttings of both the candidate and reference varieties were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 4 cuttings per pot, 10 pots per variety, planted August 18, 2008. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart and pinched once prior to short day treatment. All plants had the center bud removed. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 3, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Dark Yoroanoke'

	'Dark Yoroanoke'	'Davis'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.5	9.1
std. deviation	0.50	0.60
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.0	6.4
std. deviation	0.23	0.25
<i>Colour of upper side of ray florets (RHS)</i>		
main	N74D	more purple than 75B
secondary	71D fading to 72D	N74C-D

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Dark Yoroanoke' (left) with reference variety 'Davis' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Dark Yoroanoke' (left) with reference variety 'Davis' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Orange Yoroanoke'
Trade name: Orange Roanoke
Application number: 06-5401
Application date: 2006/03/31
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Yoder Brothers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Orange Davis'

Summary: *The leaves and terminal leaf lobes of 'Orange Yoroanoke' are shorter than those of 'Orange Davis'. 'Orange Yoroanoke' has ray florets with a reflexing longitudinal axis of majority while for 'Orange Davis' they are straight. The secondary and tertiary colours on the upper side of the ray florets of 'Orange Yoroanoke' are lighter than those of 'Orange Davis'. 'Orange Yoroanoke' has emarginate and mamillate tipped ray florets with diffuse stripes and flecks of overlay colour on the upper side while 'Orange Davis' has ray florets with obtuse to acute tips and mottled overlay colour.*

Description:

PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, pinched type, spray flowering type, 8 week response group

STEM: green

LEAF: obtuse base, mostly diverging margins of sinus between lateral lobes, medium green

INFLORESCENCE: corymbiform

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double daisy type, chromatic self colour, orange colour group, medium intensity of colour, medium density of ray florets

RAY FLORET: ligulate, reflexing longitudinal axis of majority, weak strength of curvature, flat and convex in cross section, emarginate and mamillate tips, orange brown (RHS 170A-B) with diffuse stripes and flecks on upper side when newly opened, red at apex and margins on upper side when newly and fully opened, light yellow brown (RHS 163C) fading to light yellow (RHS 10B-C) with diffuse stripes and flecks of orange brown on upper side when fully opened, light yellow (RHS 10C) with red tones on lower side when newly opened, light yellow (RHS 10C) with light red pink (RHS 35D) on lower side when fully opened

DISC: yellow-green before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

DISC FLORETS: enlarged tubular, massed in the center

Origin and Breeding: 'Orange Yoroanoke' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yoroanoke' discovered and developed by the breeder, Mrs. Wendy Bergman, in December 2000 in Fort Myers, Florida, United States. 'Orange Yoroanoke' was selected based on plant growth habit, inflorescence form, floret and foliage colour, response time and suitability for production. Asexual reproduction of the variety by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, United States in March 2001.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Orange Yoroanoke' were conducted in Leamington, Ontario, in the fall of 2008. Flowering trials were performed under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial chrysanthemum production. Forty unrooted cuttings of both the candidate and reference varieties were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 4 cuttings per pot, 10 pots per variety, planted on August 25, 2008. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart and pinched once prior to short day treatment. All plants had the center bud removed. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 3, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Orange Yoroanoke'

	'Orange Yoroanoke'	'Orange Davis'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.2	10.1
std. deviation	0.21	0.67
<i>Terminal leaf lobe length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.8	3.5
std. deviation	0.39	0.51
<i>Colour of upper side of ray florets (RHS)</i>		
secondary - newly opened	medium overlay of 169A-B	strong overlay of 169A
tertiary - newly and fully opened	42B at apex and margins	179A at margins and base
secondary - fully opened	weak to medium overlay of 170B-C	medium overlay of 168A
*reference variety		



Chrysanthemum: 'Orange Yoroanoke' (left) with reference variety 'Orange Davis' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Orange Yoroanoke' (left) with reference variety 'Orange Davis' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yochatham'
Trade name: Chatham
Application number: 05-5065
Application date: 2005/10/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Yoder Brothers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yopresidio'

Summary: *The leaves of 'Yochatham' are shorter than those of 'Yopresidio'. 'Yochatham' has smaller flower heads than 'Yopresidio'. The ray florets of 'Yochatham' are all ligulate while the outer ray florets of 'Yopresidio' are ligulate and the inner ray florets are incurved. 'Yochatham' is violet with mottled blue pink on the upper side of newly opened ray florets while 'Yopresidio' is light blue violet with very lightly mottled violet.*

Description:

PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, pinched type, spray flowering type, 8 week response group

STEM: green

LEAF: wedged to truncate base, parallel to converging margins of sinus between lateral lobes, medium green

INFLORESCENCE: corymbiform

FLOWER HEAD: decorative double type, self coloured, pink colour group, light intensity of colour, dense ray florets

RAY FLORET: ligulate, straight longitudinal axis of majority, flat in cross section, mostly emarginate tip, violet with mottled blue pink on upper side when newly opened, violet (RHS 75C) with mottled violet (RHS 75A-B) on upper side when fully opened, violet (RHS 75B-C) on lower side when newly opened, violet (RHS 75C-D) on lower side when fully opened

DISC: yellow-green before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

DISC FLORETS: enlarged tubular type, small mass at center

Origin and Breeding: 'Yochatham' originated from a cross pollination made in February 2000 in Salinas California, United States between the female parent, proprietary seedling selection YB-A0517, and the male parent, proprietary seedling selection YB-6474. The new variety was the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder Mrs. Wendy Bergman. 'Yochatham' was discovered and selected by the breeder as a single flowering plant in December 2001. Selection of 'Yochatham' was based on plant growth habit, inflorescence form, floret colours, response time and postproduction longevity. Asexual reproduction of the variety by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, United States in March 2002.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yochatham' were conducted in Leamington, Ontario, in the fall of 2008. Flowering trials were performed under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial chrysanthemum production. Forty cuttings per pot, 10 pots per variety planted on August 11, 2008. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart and pinched once prior to short day treatment. All plants had the center bud removed. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 3, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yochatham'

	'Yochatham'	'Yopresidio'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.7	7.8
std. deviation	0.55	0.77
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.7	7.7
std. deviation	0.30	0.45
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	3.4
std. deviation	0.12	0.20
<i>Colour of upper side of ray florets (RHS)</i>		
main	75B-C	76B
secondary	N74C-D	75C-D

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yochatham' (left) with reference variety 'Yopresidio' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yochatham' (left) with reference variety 'Yopresidio' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yokilleen'
Trade name: Killeen
Application number: 05-5066
Application date: 2005/10/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Peter Wain, Southampton, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: 'Onyx Time'

Summary: *The base of the leaves of 'Yokilleen' are acute while those of 'Onyx Time' are obtuse to truncate. 'Yokilleen' has domed inflorescences while 'Onyx Time' has corymbiform or flat inflorescences. The flower heads of 'Yokilleen' are smaller, quilled type and in the green colour group while those of 'Onyx Time' are larger, decorative type and in the yellow colour group. 'Yokilleen' has dense to very dense quilled ray florets while 'Onyx Time' has medium to dense ligulate ray florets with some spatulate inner ray florets. The corolla tubes of 'Yokilleen' are longer than those of 'Onyx Time'. 'Yokilleen' has shorter ray florets than 'Onyx Time'. The ray florets of 'Yokilleen' are green while those of 'Onyx Time' are yellow.*

Description:

PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, pinched type, spray flowering type, 8 week response group

STEM: green

LEAF: acute base, mostly parallel margins of sinus between lateral lobes, medium green

INFLORESCENCE: domed

FLOWER HEAD: quilled double type, self coloured, green colour group, light to medium intensity of colour, dense to very dense ray florets

RAY FLORET: quilled, straight longitudinal axis of majority, quilled tip, light green (RHS 145C) aging to yellow green (RHS 150D) on upper side, light green (RHS 145C) aging to yellow green (RHS 150D) on lower side

DISC: yellow green before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

DISC FLORET: center mass distribution

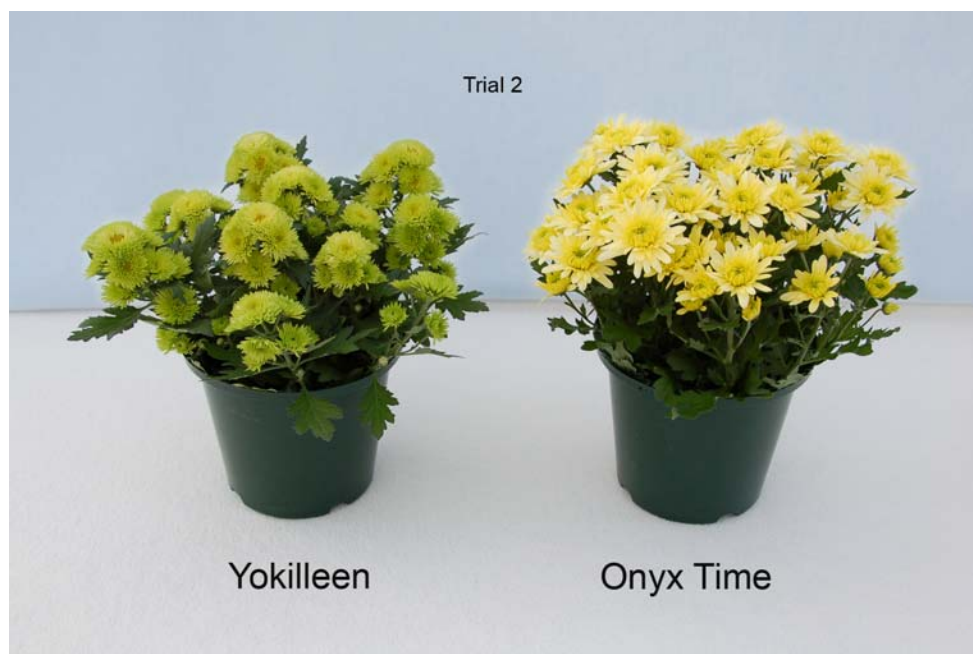
Origin and Breeding: 'Yokilleen' originated from a cross pollination made in February 2000 in Fareham, Hampshire, United Kingdom between the female parent, proprietary seedling selection P283D 6, and the male parent, proprietary seedling selection P363D 1. The new variety was the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder Mr. Peter Wain. 'Yokilleen' was discovered and selected by the breeder as a single flowering plant in 2001. Selection of 'Yokilleen' was based on plant growth habit, inflorescence form, floret colours, response time and postproduction longevity. Asexual reproduction of the variety by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fareham, Hampshire, United Kingdom in 2001.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yokilleen' were conducted in Leamington, Ontario in the fall of 2008. Flowering trials were performed under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial chrysanthemum production. Forty unrooted cuttings of the candidate variety were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 4 cuttings per pot, 10 pots per variety planted August 18, 2008. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart and pinched once prior to short day treatment. All plants had the center bud removed. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 3, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yokilleen'

	'Yokilleen'	'Onyx Time'*
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.3	8.5
std. deviation	0.19	0.62
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.4	0.7
std. deviation	0.30	0.08
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.9	3.5
std. deviation	0.19	0.19
<i>Colour of ray florets (RHS)</i>		
main - upper side	more yellow than 145C aging to 150D	155A-B to 7D inner florets and 150C at centre
secondary - upper side	N/A	4C
main - lower side	more yellow than 145C aging to 150D	4D fading to 155B with 4C along keels

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yokilleen' (left) with reference variety 'Onyx Time' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yokilleen' (left) with reference variety 'Onyx Time' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yomarquette'
Trade name: Marquette
Application number: 06-5402
Application date: 2006/03/31
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Yoder Brothers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yojamestown'

Summary: *The leaves of ‘Yomarquette’ are longer than those of ‘Yojamestown’. ‘Yomarquette’ has leaves with a wedged to obtuse shaped base while ‘Yojamestown’ has leaves with a truncate to weakly cordate base. The margins of sinus between the lateral lobes of the leaves of ‘Yomarquette’ are diverging while those of ‘Yojamestown’ are overlapping. ‘Yomarquette’ has light colour intensity on the flower head while ‘Yojamestown’ has medium colour intensity. The flower heads of ‘Yomarquette’ have a larger diameter than those of ‘Yojamestown’. ‘Yomarquette’ has ray florets which have emarginate tips and are concave to flat in cross section while ‘Yojamestown’ has ray florets which have dentate tips and are flat to convex in cross section. The secondary colour on the upper side of the ray florets of ‘Yomarquette’ is blue pink while that of ‘Yojamestown’ is red purple to blue pink.*

Description:

PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, pinched, spray flowering type, 8 week response group

STEM: green

LEAF: wedged/obtuse base, diverging margins of sinus between lateral lobes, medium green

INFLORESCENCE: flat corymbiform

FLOWER HEAD: double decorative type, chromatic self, purple colour group, light intensity of colour, medium to dense ray florets

RAY FLORET: ligulate, straight to reflexing longitudinal axis of majority, weak curvature, emarginate tip, violet (RHS 75C-D) with weak overlay of diffuse blue pink in stripes to strong overlay of blue pink towards inner florets on upper side, violet (RHS 75B-C) streaked with blue pink (RHS N74C-D) on lower side

DISC: medium yellow before anther dehiscence, yellow-orange at anther dehiscence

DISC FLORETS: enlarged tubular type, massed at center

Origin and Breeding: ‘Yomarquette’ originated from a cross pollination made in March 2000 in Salinas, California, United States between the female parent proprietary seedling selection ‘YB-6275’ and the male parent proprietary seedling selection ‘YB-5681’. The new variety was the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Mrs. Wendy Bergman. ‘Yomarquette’ was discovered and selected by the breeder in December 2001 as a single flowering plant within the progeny in Fort Myers, Florida, United States. Selection of ‘Yomarquette’ was based on plant growth habit, inflorescence form, floret colours, response time, suitability for production and postproduction longevity. Asexual reproduction of the variety by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, United States in March 2002.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Yomarquette’ were conducted in Leamington, Ontario, in the fall of 2008. Flowering trials were performed under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial chrysanthemum production. Forty unrooted cuttings of both the candidate and reference varieties were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 4 cuttings per pot, 10 pots per variety, planted on August 25, 2008. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. All plants had the centre bud removed. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 3, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Yomarquette’

	‘Yomarquette’	‘Yojamestown’*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	8.2	7.3
std. deviation	0.26	0.37
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.6	6.0
std. deviation	0.20	0.32
<i>Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
secondary	weak overlay of N74C-D to strong overlay of 71D towards inner florets	medium to strong overlay of N74B to 71D

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yomarquette' (left) with reference variety 'Yojamestown' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yomarquette' (left) with reference variety 'Yojamestown' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yosonoma'
Trade name: Sonoma
Application number: 05-5067
Application date: 2005/10/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Yoder Brothers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yorockport'

Summary: *The leaves of 'Yosonoma' are narrower than those of 'Yorockport'. 'Yosonoma' has a larger flower head diameter and more ray florets than 'Yorockport'. The ray florets of 'Yosonoma' are longer than those of 'Yorockport'.*

Description:

PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, pinched type, spray flowering type, 9 week response group

STEM: green

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

INFLORESCENCE: flat corymbiform

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double daisy type, self coloured, deep intensity of colour, medium density of ray florets

RAY FLORET: ligulate with at least one quilled per plant, reflexing longitudinal axis of majority, weak strength of curvature, flat to slightly concave in cross section, mamillate tip, purple (RHS 71B-61B) with blue pink (RHS 72D) tones on upper side, violet (RHS 75C) with blue pink (RHS 72D) mid-zone on lower side

DISC: green before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

DISC FLORETS: enlarged tubular, massed in center

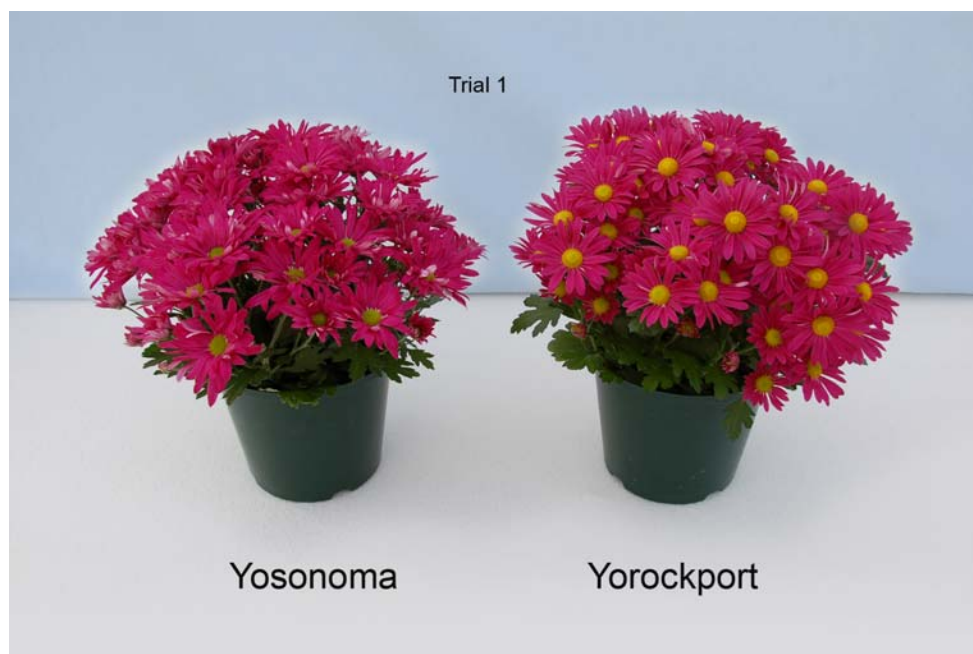
Origin and Breeding: 'Yosonoma' originated from a cross pollination made in February 2001 in Salinas, California, United States, between an unidentified female parent proprietary seedling and the male parent proprietary seedling selection YB-4976. The new variety was the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Mrs. Wendy Bergman. 'Yosonoma' was discovered and selected by the breeder as a single flowering plant in March 2002. Selection of 'Yosonoma' was based on plant growth habit, inflorescence form, floret colours, response time and postproduction longevity. Asexual reproduction of the variety by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, United States in June 2002.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yosonoma' were conducted in Leamington, Ontario in the fall of 2008. Flowering trials were performed under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial chrysanthemum production. Forty unrooted cuttings of the candidate were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 4 cuttings per pot, 10 pots per variety planted on August 11, 2008. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart and pinched once prior to short day treatment. All plants had the centre bud removed. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 3, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yosonoma'

	'Yosonoma'	'Yorockport'*
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	4.7	5.5
std. deviation	0.44	0.34
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	9.1	7.1
std. deviation	0.55	0.30
<i>Number of ray florets</i>		
mean	43.0	24.0
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.3	2.9
std. deviation	0.24	0.09

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yosonoma' (left) with reference variety 'Yorockport' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yosonoma' (left) with reference variety 'Yorockport' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yovail'
Trade name: Vail
Application number: 06-5403
Application date: 2006/03/31
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Yoder Brothers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Surf'

Summary: *The flower heads of 'Yovail' have a smaller diameter than those of 'Surf'. 'Yovail' has shorter ray florets and narrower corolla tubes than 'Surf'. The ray florets of 'Yovail' are concave in cross section while those of 'Surf' are convex.*

Description:

PLANT: year round cultivation for pot production, pinched type, spray flowering type, 8 week response group

STEM: green

FLOWER HEAD: double decorative type, self coloured, white colour group, very light intensity of colour, dense ray florets

RAY FLORET: ligulate with incurved inner florets, mostly straight longitudinal axis of majority, concave in cross section, emarginate and mamillate tips, white on upper and lower side

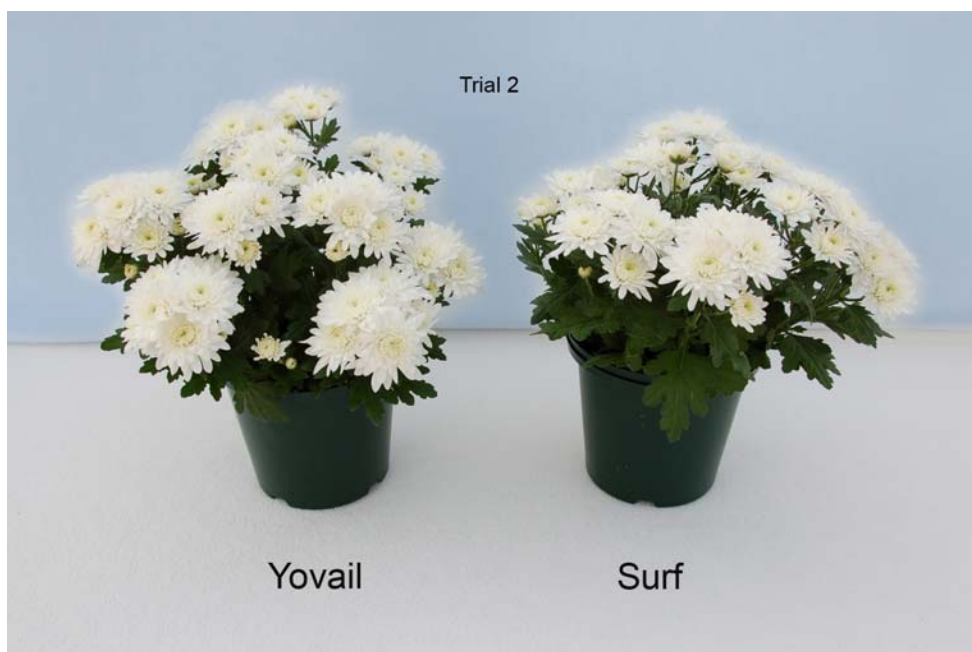
Origin and Breeding: 'Yovail' originated from a cross pollination made in November 1999 in Salinas, California, United States, between the female parent 'Yohamilton' and the male parent an unidentified *Chrysanthemum* seedling selection 'YB-6675'. The new variety was the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Mrs. Wendy Bergman. 'Yovail' was discovered and selected by the breeder as a single flowering plant in November 2000. Selection of 'Yovail' was based on plant growth habit, inflorescence form, floret colours, response time, suitability for production and postproduction longevity. Asexual reproduction of the variety by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, United States in March 2001.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yovail' were conducted in Leamington, Ontario, in the fall of 2008. Flowering trials were performed under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial chrysanthemum production. Forty unrooted cuttings of both the candidate and reference varieties were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 4 cuttings per pot, 10 pots per variety, planted August 25, 2008. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart and pinched once prior to short day treatment. All plants had the center bud removed. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 3, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

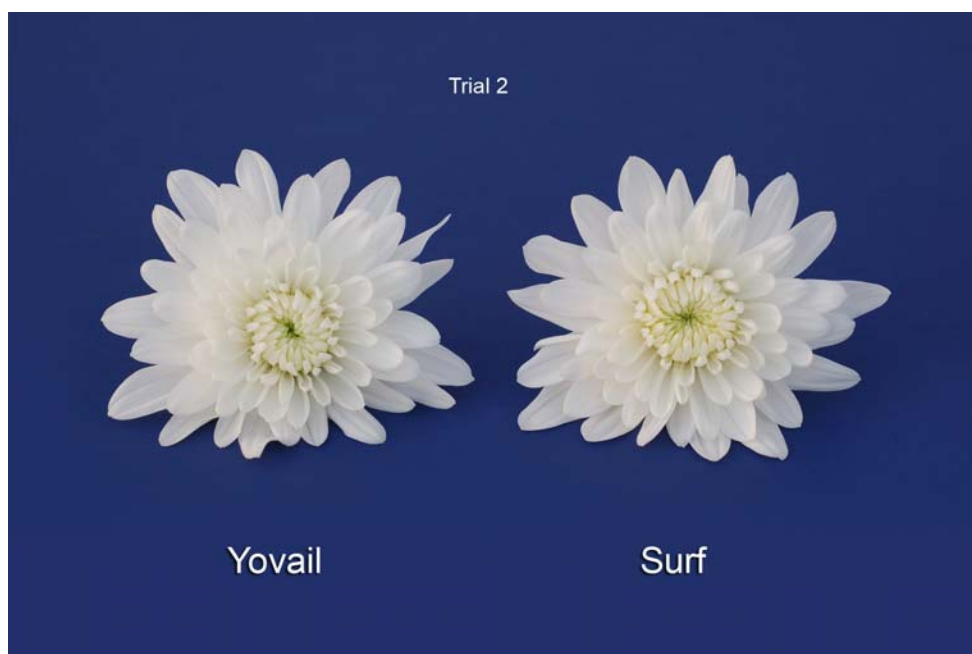
Comparison table for 'Yovail'

	'Yovail'	'Surf'*
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.5	8.8
std. deviation	0.44	0.69
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.8	3.6
std. deviation	0.19	0.33
<i>Corolla tube width (cm)</i>		
mean	0.8	1.2
std. deviation	0.09	0.09

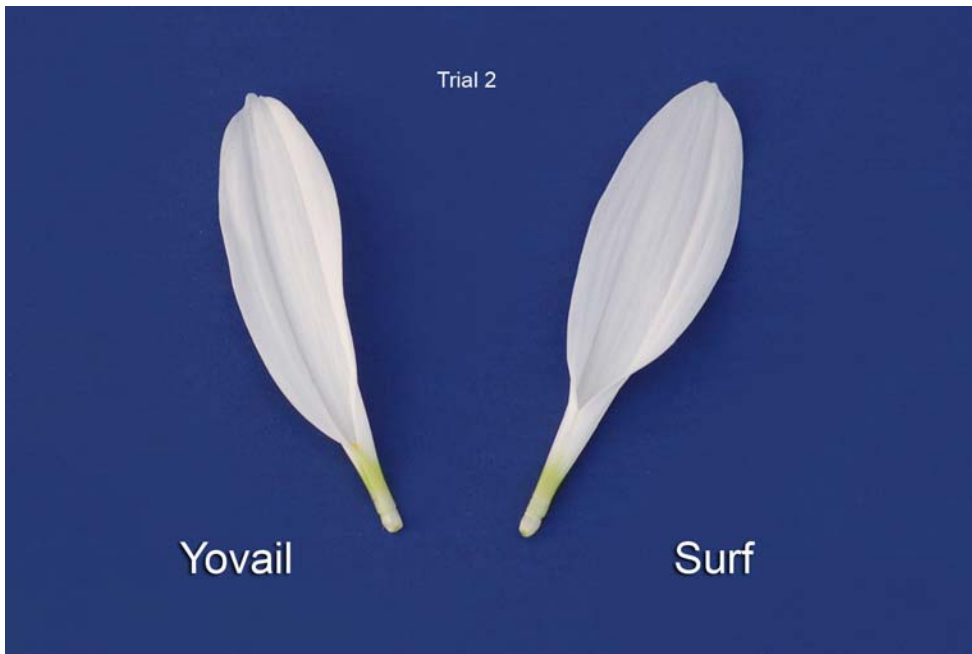
*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yovail' (left) with reference variety 'Surf' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yovail' (left) with reference variety 'Surf' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yovail' (left) with reference variety 'Surf' (right)