CHRYSANTHEMUM
(Chrysanthemum ×morifolium)

Proposed denomination: **'Frosty Yocheryl'**
Trade name: Frosty Cheryl
Application number: 09-6759
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yowilma' (Wilma)

Summary: *The plants of 'Frosty Yocheryl' are taller than the plants of 'Yowilma'. The leaf blade base of 'Frosty Yocheryl' is truncate and asymmetric while the leaf blade base of 'Yowilma' is obtuse to rounded. The ray floret tip is pointed and mamillate for 'Frosty Yocheryl' while the ray floret tip of 'Yowilma' is dentate. The outer side of the ray floret of 'Frosty Yocheryl' is white flushed with violet while the outer side of the ray floret of 'Yowilma' is very light yellow. The inner ray florets of 'Frosty Yocheryl' are light yellow with a flush of violet at the apex on the inner side while the inner ray florets of 'Yowilma' are yellow green to light yellow on the inner side.*

Description:
PLANT: bushy, semi-upright, dense branching, green stem

LEAF: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude of petiole, long terminal lobe relative to leaf length, truncate and asymmetric base, upper side medium to dark green with absent to very weak glossiness
LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: medium depth, diverging to parallel margins

INFLORESCENCE: many flower heads per plant
FLOWER HEAD: double
RAY FLORETS: ligulate type, basal part moderately ascending to horizontal, upper surface with two keels, absent to very short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section at widest point, weakly involute to flat margin, involute part at basal half, straight longitudinal axis, ray florets in inner row moderately incurving along longitudinal axis, incurving at distal three quarters, pointed and mamillate tip, inner side white (RHS NN155B-C), outer side white (RHS NN155B-C) flushed with violet (RHS 75A-B), inner side of ray florets in inner row light yellow (RHS 4D) flushed with violet (RHS 75A-B) at apex, outer side light yellow (RHS 5D) with violet (RHS 75A-B) at apex.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Frosty Yocheryl' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Cool Yocheryl'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in November 2006 in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit and uniform flowering.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Frosty Yocheryl' 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 20 cm pots on June 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 29, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Frosty Yocheryl'

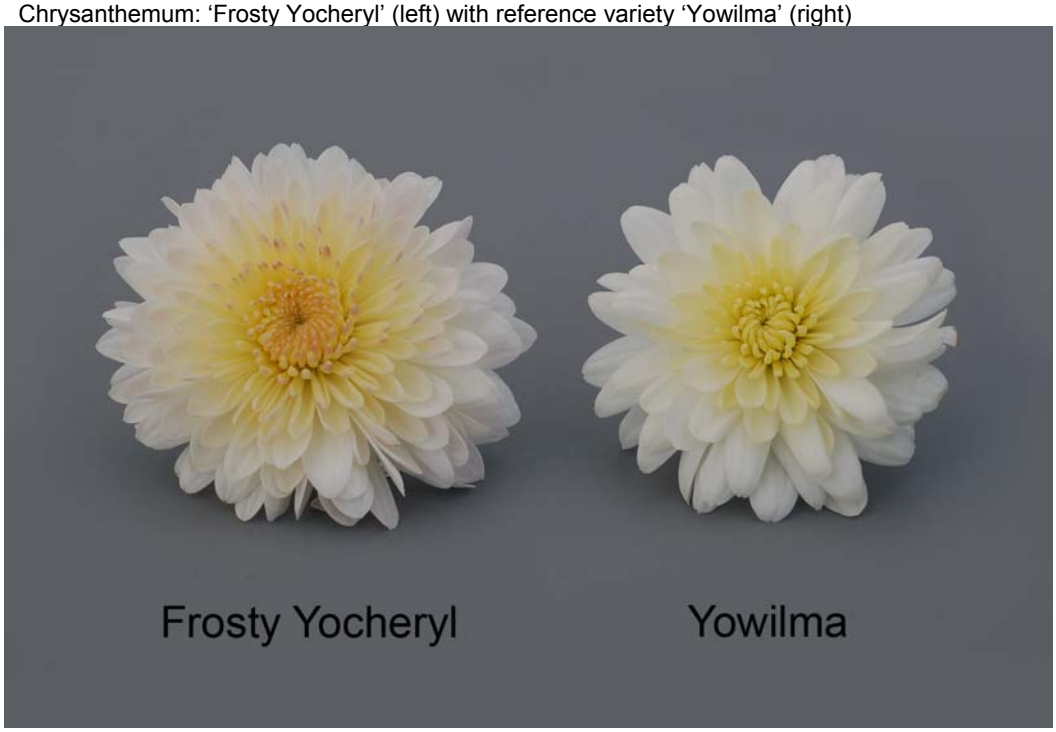
	'Frosty Yocheryl'	'Yowilma'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	32.5	23.5
std. deviation	2.15	1.70

Colour of ray floret (RHS)

inner side	NN155B-C	NN155C
outer side	NN155B-C, flushed with 75A-B	4D (lighter than)

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Frosty Yocheryl' (left) with reference variety 'Yowilma' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Frosty Yocheryl' (left) with reference variety 'Yowilma' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Frosty Yocheryl' (left) with reference variety 'Yowilma' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Synazy Urcoral'**
Trade name: Jazzy Ursula Coral
Application number: 09-6760
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yofiona' (Fiona)

Summary: *The plants of 'Synazy Urcoral' are shorter and narrower than the plants of 'Yofiona'. The plant growth habit of 'Synazy Urcoral' is hemispherical while the growth habit of 'Yofiona' is semi-upright. The lowest lateral sinus on the leaf of 'Synazy Urcoral' is shallow and has diverging margins while the lowest lateral sinus of 'Yofiona' is medium in depth with converging to touching margins. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Synazy Urcoral' is dark pink red to orange brown underlaid with brown red while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yofiona' is dark pink red underlaid with orange pink and light yellow orange.*

Description:
PLANT: bushy, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, green stem

LEAF: moderately upwards attitude of petiole, short terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, upper side medium to dark green with absent or very weak glossiness
LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: shallow, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: many flower heads per plant
FLOWER HEAD: double
RAY FLORETS: dense, ligulate type, upper surface with two keels, absent or very short corolla tube, flat to weakly convex profile in cross section at widest point, flat to weakly revolute margin, revolute part at distal three quarters, straight longitudinal axis, ray florets at inner row with weak incurving along longitudinal axis, incurving at distal three quarters, dentate tip, inner side brown red (RHS 180A-B) when newly opened, dark pink red to orange brown (RHS N34C-D) underlaid with brown red (RHS 181D) when fully opened, outer side light yellow orange (RHS 20D) with red pink (RHS

51C-D) between keels, inner side of ray florets in inner row light yellow (RHS 13D) overlaid with orange brown (RHS 34C), outer side orange (RHS 26D) and light yellow orange (RHS 20C).

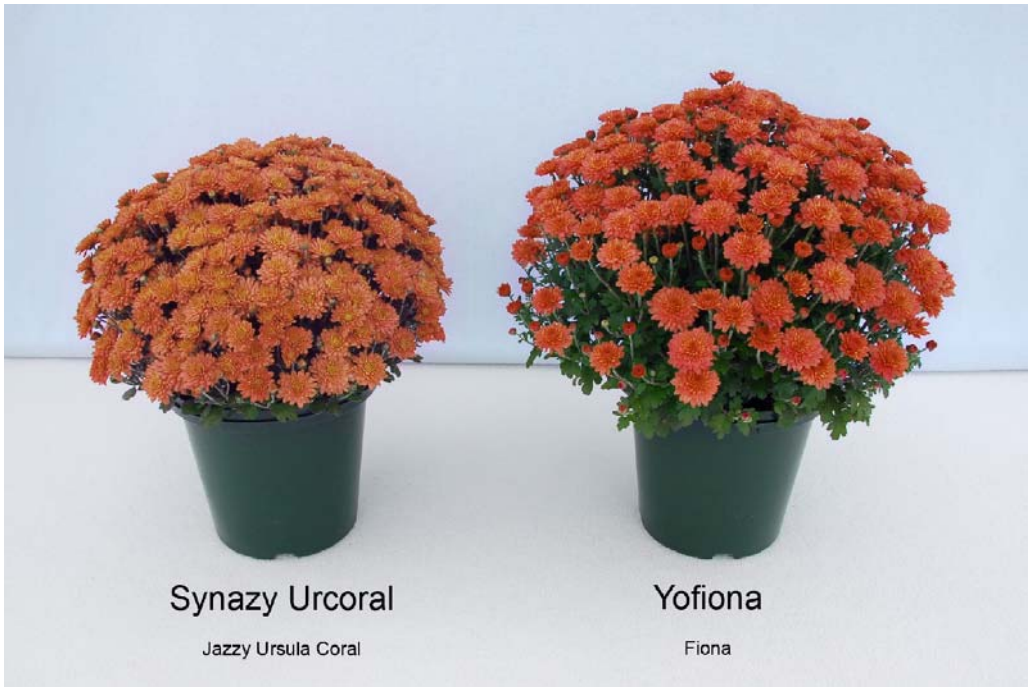
Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Synazy Urcoral' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety, a plant designated 00-M389EA. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in November 2007 in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for flower colour and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Synazy Urcoral' 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 20 cm pots on June 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 23, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Synazy Urcoral'

	'Synazy Urcoral'	**'Yofiona'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	24.4	30.4
std. deviation	0.74	1.78
Plant width (cm)		
mean	35.8	44.1
std. deviation	1.36	3.35
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	N34C-D, underlaid with 181D	N34C, underlaid with 31D and 20C
outer side	20D with 51C-D between keels	16D with 35C between keels

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Synazy Urcoral' (left) with reference variety 'Yofiona' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Synazy Urcoral' (left) with reference variety 'Yofiona' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Synberna Yel'**
Trade name: Bernadette Yellow
Application number: 09-6761
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Donna'

Summary: *The leaf of 'Synberna Yel' is larger than the leaf of 'Donna'. The length of the terminal leaf lobe relative to the leaf length is medium to long for 'Synberna Yel' while it is short for 'Donna'. The leaf of 'Synberna Yel' has a truncate base while the leaf of 'Donna' has an acute base. The flower head of 'Synberna Yel' has fewer ray florets than the flower head of 'Donna'.*

Description:
PLANT: bushy, semi-upright growth habit, dense branching, green stem

LEAF: moderately upwards attitude of petiole, medium to long terminal lobe relative to leaf length, truncate base, upper side medium green with absent or very weak glossiness
LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: shallow to medium depth, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: many flower heads per plant
FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, daisy type, few rows of ray florets
RAY FLORETS: sparse to medium density, ligulate type, moderately ascending to horizontal attitude of basal part, upper surface with two keels, short corolla tube, weakly concave to weakly convex in cross section at widest point, flat to weakly revolute margin, revolute part positioned throughout, straight at longitudinal axis, dentate and mamillate tip, inner side yellow (RHS 6A), outer side yellow (RHS 6C).
DISC: small to medium diameter relative to head diameter, flat to slightly domed, yellow orange before anther dehiscence, no dark spot at centre.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Synberna Yel' originated from a controlled cross conducted in October 2004 in Alva, Florida, USA. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated 01-M169 and the male parent was the variety 'Yogwendolyn'. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in Alva, Florida in June 2005 and a single plant was selected from the progeny in October 2005, based on criteria for flower colour, flower size and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Synberna Yel' 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 20 cm pots 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 'Synberna Yel'

	'Synberna Yel'	**'Donna'***
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	4.6	3.8
std. deviation	0.52	0.26
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	3.4	2.3
std. deviation	0.27	0.25
Number of ray florets		
mean	33.7	84.5

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Synberna Yel' (left) with reference variety 'Donna' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Synberna Yel' (left) with reference variety 'Donna' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Synjac Oranfus'**
Trade name: Jacqueline Orange Fusion
Application number: 09-6766
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Festive Yoursula' (Festive Ursula)

Summary: *The plants of 'Synjac Oranfus' are wider than the plants of 'Festive Yoursula'. The leaf of 'Synjac Oranfus' is shorter in length than the leaf of 'Festive Yoursula'. The length of the terminal lobe relative to the leaf length is medium for 'Synjac Oranfus' while it is short for 'Festive Yoursula'. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Synjac Oranfus' is a darker orange brown than the ray floret of 'Festive Yoursula'.*

Description:
PLANT: bushy, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, green stem

LEAF: moderately upwards attitude of petiole, medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, upper side medium to dark green with absent or very weak glossiness
LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: shallow, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: many flower heads per plant
FLOWER HEAD: double
RAY FLORETS: medium to dense, ligulate type, upper surface with two keels, absent or very short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section at widest point, margin flat to weakly revolute, revolute part at distal half, straight longitudinal axis, ray florets at inner row with very weak to weak incurving along longitudinal axis, incurving part at distal quarter, dentate tip, inner side dark pink red (RHS N34C) with light yellow orange (RHS 23C) secondary colour distributed throughout in stripes, outer side light yellow (RHS 12D) with red pink (RHS 51C-D) in central zone and margins at apex, florets in inner row yellow orange to light yellow (RHS 14C-D) on inner side.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Synjac Oranfus' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yojacqueline'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in November 2006 in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for flower colour and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Synjac Oranfus' 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 20 cm pots on June 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 21, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

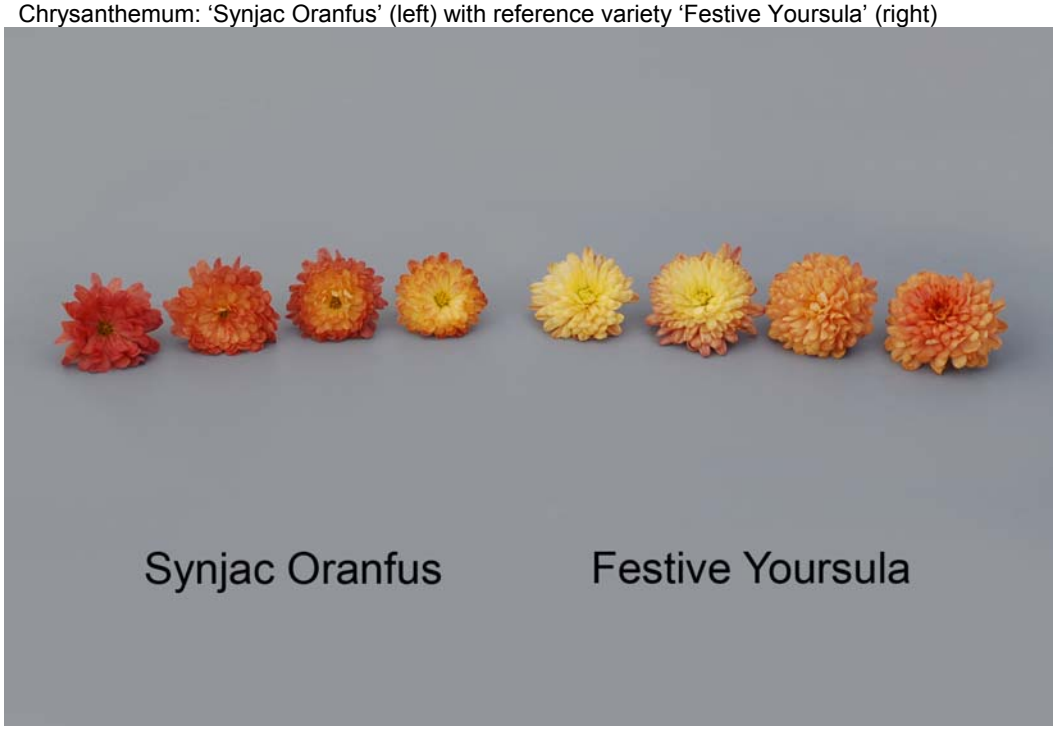
Comparison table for 'Synjac Oranfus'

	'Synjac Oranfus'	**'Festive Yoursula'***
Plant width (cm)		
mean	41.2	37.9
std. deviation	2.07	0.99
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	3.3	4.0
std. deviation	0.35	0.21
colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side - main	N34C, aging to 23C	N34D, aging to 20C-D
inner side - secondary	23C, aging to N34C	20D, aging to N34D to 34D

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Synjac Oranfus' (left) with reference variety 'Festive Yoursula' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Synjac Oranfus' (left) with reference variety 'Festive Yoursula' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Synjac Oranfus' (left) with reference variety 'Festive Yoursula' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Synjac Peafus'**
Trade name: Jacqueline Peach Fusion
Application number: 09-6767
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yojacqueline' (Jacqueline Pink Fusion)

Summary: *The stem of 'Synjac Peafus' is green tinged with purple while the stem of 'Yojacqueline' is green. The leaf of 'Synjac Peafus' is shorter than the leaf of 'Yojacqueline'. The length of the terminal lobe relative to the leaf length is short for 'Synjac Peafus' while it is medium in length for 'Yojacqueline'. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Synjac Peafus' is purple underlaid with light yellow orange while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yojacqueline' is purple underlaid with violet. The outer side of the ray floret of 'Synjac Peafus' is purple red underlaid with light yellow while the outer side of the ray floret of 'Yojacqueline' is violet underlaid with light blue violet.*

Description:
PLANT: bushy, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, green stem tinged with purple

LEAF: moderately upwards attitude of petiole, short terminal lobe relative to leaf length, obtuse to rounded base, upper side medium green with absent or very weak glossiness
LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: shallow, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: many flower heads per plant
FLOWER HEAD: double
RAY FLORETS: medium to dense, ligulate type, basal part moderately ascending, upper surface with two keels, short corolla tube, weakly concave to flat profile in cross section at widest point, flat to weakly revolute margin, revolute part at distal half, weakly curving to straight longitudinal axis, curved part at distal quarter, ray florets at inner row straight along longitudinal axis, dentate tip, inner side purple (RHS 58A) underlaid with light yellow orange (RHS 11D), outer side purple red (RHS 54C) underlaid with light yellow (RHS 11B-C), florets at inner row purple red (RHS 54C) underlaid with light yellow (RHS 11C) on inner side, outer side light yellow (RHS 11C).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Synjac Peafus' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yojacqueline'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in November 2006 in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for flower colour and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Synjac Peafus' 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 20 cm pots on June 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 20, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Synjac Peafus'

	'Synjac Peafus'	**'Yojacqueline'***
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	2.8	3.5
std. deviation	0.21	0.26
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side - fully open	58A, underlaid with 11D	70B, underlaid with 75A
inner side - aged	aging to 54C-D, underlaid with 11C	NN155D, overlaid with 75B-C
outer side	54C, underlaid with 11B-C	75A-B, underlaid with 76D

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Synjac Peafus' (left) with reference variety 'Yojacqueline' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Synjac Peafus' (left) with reference variety 'Yojacqueline' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Synjac Peafus' (left) with reference variety 'Yojacqueline' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Synjac Pinka'**
Trade name: Jacqueline Pink
Application number: 09-6769
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yojacqueline' (Jacqueline Pink Fusion)

Summary: *The flower head of 'Synjac Pinka' has fewer ray florets than the flower head of 'Yojacqueline'. The main colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'Synjac Pinka' is purple underlaid with blue pink while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yojacqueline' is purple underlaid with violet. The outer side of the ray floret of 'Synjac Pinka' is blue pink and violet underlaid with light blue violet while the outer side of the ray floret of 'Yojacqueline' is violet underlaid with light blue violet.*

Description:
PLANT: bushy, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, green stem

LEAF: moderately upwards attitude of petiole, short to medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, obtuse to rounded base, upper side medium to dark green with absent or very weak glossiness
LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: shallow, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: many flower heads per plant
FLOWER HEAD: double
RAY FLORETS: medium to dense, ligulate type, basal part moderately ascending, upper surface with two keels, absent to short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section at widest point, margin not rolled, straight longitudinal axis, ray florets at inner row with weak incurving along longitudinal axis, incurving at distal quarter, dentate tip, inner side purple (RHS 70A-B) with an underlay of blue pink (RHS N74D), ages to white (RHS NN155C-D) with streaks of violet (RHS 75A-B), outer side blue pink (RHS N74D) and violet (RHS 75A) with underlay of light blue violet (RHS 76C-D), florets in inner row purple (RHS 70A) on inner side with lighter purple (RHS 70B) at base.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Synjac Pinka' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yojacqueline'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in November 2006 in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for flower colour and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Synjac Pinka' 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 20 cm pots on June 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 21, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Synjac Pinka'

	'Synjac Pinka'	'Yojacqueline'*
Number of ray florets		
mean	44.2	56.5
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	70A-B, underlaid with N74D	70B, underlaid with 75A
outer side	N74D/75A, underlaid with 76C-D	75A-B, underlaid with 76D

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Synjac Pinka' (left) with reference variety 'Yojacqueline' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Synjac Pinka' (left) with reference variety 'Yojacqueline' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Synjac Pinka' (left) with reference variety 'Yojacqueline' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Synmar Pinka'**
Trade name: Marsha Pink
Application number: 09-6771
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yocecilia' (Cecilia Lilac)

Summary: *The plants of 'Synmar Pinka' are narrower than the plants of 'Yocecilia'. The growth habit of 'Synmar Pinka' is hemispherical while the growth habit of 'Yocecelia' is semi-upright. The inner side of the ray floret is purple with violet undertones for 'Synmar Pinka' while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yocecilia' is purple with white undertones.*

Description:
PLANT: bushy, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, green stem tinged with purple

LEAF: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude of petiole, medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, upper side medium to dark green with absent or very weak glossiness, medium depth margin indentations
LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: shallow, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: many flower heads per plant
FLOWER HEAD: semi-double
RAY FLORETS: medium density, ligulate type, basal part moderately ascending to horizontal, upper surface with two keels, very short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section at widest point, flat margin, straight longitudinal axis, ray florets at inner row with weak incurving along longitudinal axis, incurving at distal quarter, pointed to dentate tip, inner side purple (RHS 70B) underlaid with violet (RHS 75A), outer side violet (RHS 75B) with darker violet (RHS 75A) along keels
DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed, yellow orange before and at anther dehiscence, dark spot occasionally present at centre.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Synmar Pinka' originated from a controlled cross conducted in February 2006 in Alva, Florida, USA. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated 02-M101 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated 00-M401. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in Alva, Florida and a single plant was selected from the progeny in October 2006, based on criteria for flower colour and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Synmar Pinka' 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 20 cm pots on June 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 21, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Synmar Pinka'

	'Synmar Pinka'	**'Yocecilia'***
Plant width (cm)		
mean	42.7	46.9
std. deviation	1.80	1.86
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	70B underlaid with 75A	70B underlaid with white
outer side	75B with 75A along keels	75B-C

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Synmar Pinka' (left) with reference variety 'Yocecilia' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Synmar Pinka' (left) with reference variety 'Yocecilia' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Synmar Pinka' (left) with reference variety 'Yocecilia' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Synwil Yel'**
Trade name: Wilma Yellow
Application number: 09-6772
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yoerica' (Erica)

Summary: *The plants of 'Synwil Yel' are shorter and narrower than the plants of 'Yoerica'. The leaf of 'Synwil Yel' is shorter in length than the leaf of 'Yoerica'. The length of the terminal leaf lobe relative to the leaf length is short to medium for 'Synwil Yel' while it is long for 'Yoerica'. The lowest lateral sinus on the leaf of 'Synwil Yel' is shallow while the lowest lateral leaf sinus of 'Yoerica' is medium in depth. The flower head of 'Synwil Yel' is smaller in diameter than the flower head of 'Yoerica'.*

Description:
PLANT: bushy, semi-upright growth habit, dense branching, green stem

LEAF: moderately upwards attitude of petiole, short to medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, acute to obtuse base, upper side medium to dark green with absent or very weak glossiness
LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: shallow, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: many flower heads per plant
FLOWER HEAD: double
RAY FLORETS: ligulate type, moderately ascending attitude of basal part, upper surface with two keels, very short to short corolla tube, flat to weakly convex in cross section at widest point, flat to weakly revolute margin, revolute part at distal half, straight at longitudinal axis with weak reflexing at distal quarter, ray florets at inner row with weak incurving along longitudinal axis, incurving at distal quarter, dentate tip, inner side yellow (RHS 2A-B), outer side yellow green (RHS 2C).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Synwil Yel' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Wilma'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in November 2006 in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for flower colour and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Synwil Yel' 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 20 cm pots on June 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 29, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Synwil Yel'

	'Synwil Yel'	**'Yoerica'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	24.0	29.8
std. deviation	1.12	1.20
Plant width (cm)		
mean	37.3	55.0
std. deviation	2.63	4.13
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	3.6	4.3
std. deviation	0.43	0.31
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	4.8	5.4
std. deviation	0.24	0.14

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Synwil Yel' (left) with reference variety 'Yoerica' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Synwil Yel' (left) with reference variety 'Yoerica' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Yogigi Snow'**
Trade name: Gigi Snow
Application number: 09-6774
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Crete'

Summary: *The leaf of 'Yogigi Snow' has a very shallow lowest lateral sinus while the leaf of 'Crete' has a medium depth lowest lateral sinus. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Yogigi Snow' is white with a flush of purple when it ages while the ray floret of 'Crete' is white at all ages.*

Description:
PLANT: bushy, semi-upright to hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, green stem

LEAF: moderately upwards attitude of petiole, medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, upper side medium green with absent or very weak glossiness
LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: very shallow, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: many flower heads per plant
FLOWER HEAD: double, dense to very dense ray florets
RAY FLORETS: ligulate type with inner ray florets rolled to quill-like, upper surface with two keels, short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section at widest point, weakly revolute to flat margin at distal half, straight longitudinal axis, ray florets at inner row with moderate incurving along longitudinal axis, incurving at distal quarter, dentate tip, inner side white (RHS NN155B) aging to white with a flush of purple (RHS 70B), outer side white (RHS NN155A-B), inner and outer side of ray florets in inner row yellow green (RHS 2D).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Yogigi Snow' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yogigi White'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in April 2007 in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for flower colour and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yogigi Snow' 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 20 cm pots on June 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 23, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yogigi Snow'

	'Yogigi Snow'	**'Crete'***
Colour or ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	NN155B, flush of 70B with age	NN155C
outer side	NN155A-B	NN155C

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Yogigi Snow' (left) with reference variety 'Crete' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Yogigi Snow' (left) with reference variety 'Crete' (right)