

CUT-FLOWER BREEDING WITH THE EMPHASIS ON *CHRYSANTHEMUM* OF C07.7, C07.16 AND *GERBERA* OF G05.76, G05.82

Tuong Thi Ly and Pham Xuan Tung



Cut flower *chrysanthemum* varieties C07.7 and C07.16 were selected from the cross of Chevrolet x C05.5 and C05.1 x Sunny Yellow, respectively in 2007 under Dalat conditions. The experiments in 2008-2009 Winter-Spring season and 2009 Summer-Autumn showed that C07.7 and C07.16 exhibited promising varieties with beautiful flowers, well adapted to the local cultural conditions and highly expressed their resistance to leaf miner flies and white rust as compared to several popular introduced varieties. C07.7 is an exhibit-spray *chrysanthemum* with brown-red yellow fringed semi double flowers of the medium sizes with a deep-set yellow center. C07.16 is an exhibit-spray *chrysanthemum* with bright yellow decorative flowers of the medium size with a deep-set yellow-green center. C07.7 and C07.16 offered the acceptance by growers and market via demonstrations at farmers' gardens in Dalat during 2009 Autumn-Winter and 2009-2010 Winter-Spring.

Gerbera varieties G05.76 and G05.82 were selected in 2005 at Potato, Vegetable & Flower Research Center

among F1 hybrids between two popular commercial varieties (Lambada and G04.6) and an advanced clone (ÐTH1). The varieties were evaluated for major agronomic, morphological and aesthetic traits. They were resistant to greenhouse white flies and collar rot. Their cut-flower yield and market acceptance were addressed almost at four seasons in Dalat. These varieties offered high flower yield (25-32 stems/m²/month) of strong beautiful flowers with considerably long vase life. They are highly accepted by growers and market preference. Under the conditions of dry and wet seasons of Dalat, the new *gerbera* genotypes exhibited good level of resistance to both the greenhouse white flies and *Botrytis* collar rot.

