

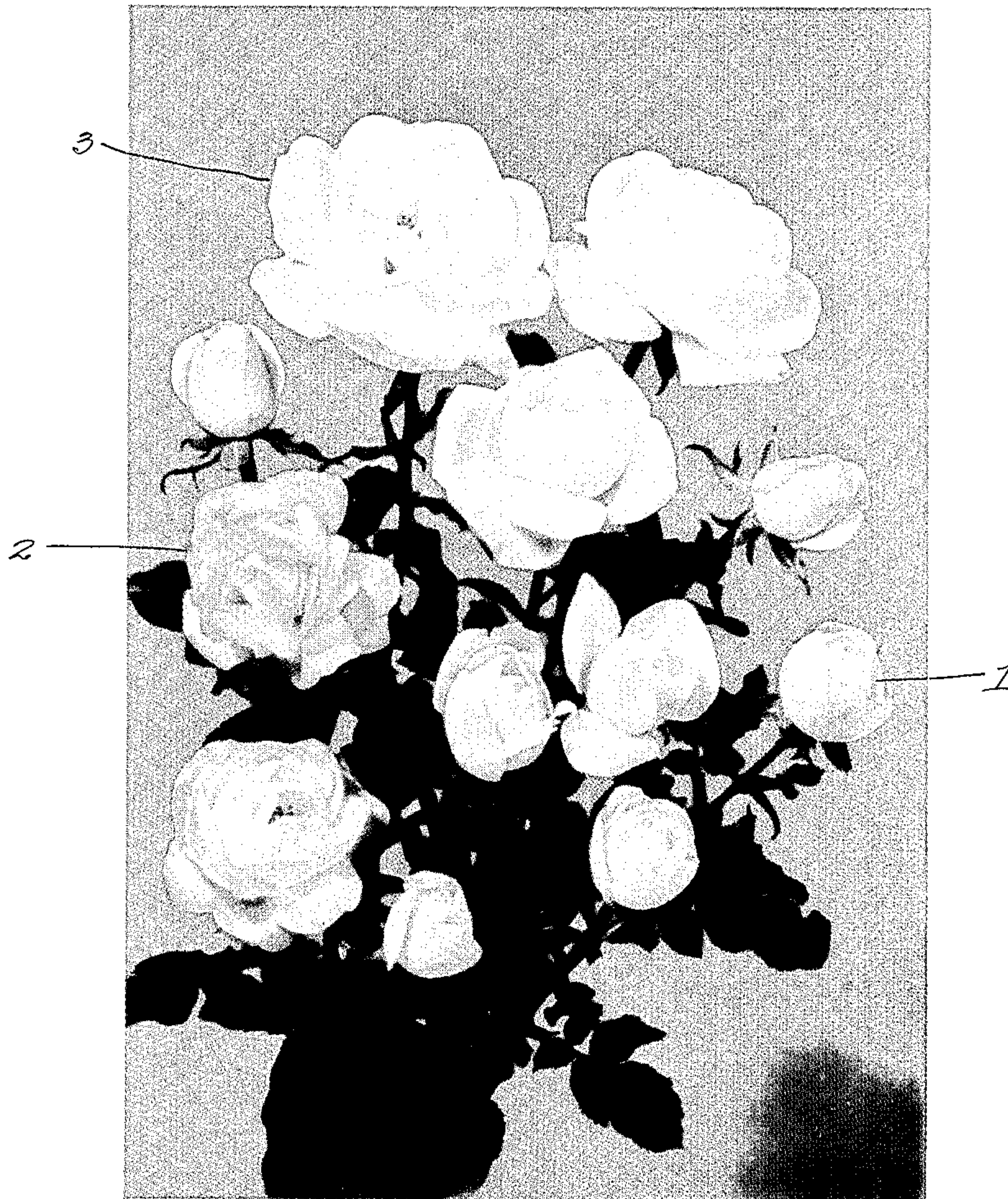
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Plant Pat. 1,105

ROSE PLANT

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1,105

ROSE PLANT

Edward Marsh, Pasadena, Calif.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 47—61)

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This invention relates to a new and distinct variety of rose plant which embodies novelty not only in the coloring of the flowers but in the general growth of the plant, which adapts it to certain garden and landscape uses for which other rose plants are not suitable.

The present plant has the following distinctive characteristics:

(1) A changing from day to day of the coloring of the petals from the first opening of the bud to the full blown stage.

(2) A changing of the outline or contour of the petals from day to day, beginning with the first opening of the bud.

(3) The plant has a close or compact growth, forming a compact bush which is exceptionally suited for use as a hedge.

The foregoing characteristics are believed to be entirely new and novel and unlike any other rose plant known to me.

In the illustration are shown specimens of this new variety at different stages of development from the bud to the full blown flowers, the illustration also showing the novel features of the foliage.

In the pictured reproduction the flower illustrating the first day coloring and form is designated 1.

The reference numeral 2 designates the second day development of the flower.

The reference numeral 3 designates the third day development of the flower when the same is about full blown.

The distinctive characteristics of this new rose plant are set forth more specifically in the following detailed description:

Type: Hardy; dwarf; outdoor; seedling; for garden decoration.

Class: Polyantha.

Parentage:

Seed parent.—Pinocchio (Plant Patent No. 484).

Pollen parent.—Mrs. E. P. Thom (unpatented).

Propagation: Holds its distinguishing characteristics through succeeding propagations by cuttings, grafting, budding and layering, which were made at Arcadia, California.

Flower

Locality where grown: San Fernando, California.
Flowers borne: Several in irregular cluster; on strong medium length stems.

Quantity of bloom: Free outdoors.

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Continuity: Continuous.

Fragrance: Slight.

Bud:

Peduncle.—Medium length; medium weight; stiff; green; smooth.

Before calyx breaks.—Size—small. Form—globular with foliaceous appendages on the surface of the bud; with foliaceous parts extending beyond the tip of the bud equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ or more of its length.

As first petal opens.—Size—medium. Form—globular. Color—outside—sulphur yellow with streak of copper pink changing to shades of tangerine and copper orange; inside—yellow at first changing by hour to peach pink finally to red.

Opening.—Opens up well and is not affected by cold or heat.

Bloom:

Size.—When fully open—medium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 2 inches.

Petalage.—Very double; from 16 to 60 petals arranged regularly; no one bud like another—each having different amounts of petals.

Form.—Cupped at first; petals remaining at first rolled inwardly; becoming later, at maturity, rolled outward.

Petals: Thick, with inside and outside satiny.

Shape.—Outside—oval. Intermediate—ovate. Inside—scalloped.

This description of a newly opened flower was made from a rose grown outdoors, in the month of April, 1947, at Pasadena, California. The petals on the second day the flower is open have the coloring altered so that the upper half of each petal shows salmon-pink while the lower half of the petal remains perfectly yellow.

On the third day the upper part of each petal has taken on a copper-red coloring while the lower half of each petal is and remains a pale yellow.

Behavior.—Persist; color deepens in cold weather and lightens in hot weather.

Flower longevity.—On bush in garden 7 days in month of April; cut roses, grown outdoors, kept at living-room temperatures 7 days in month of April.

Reproductive organs

Stamens: Very many; partly about pistils.

Filaments: Short, brown; many, with anthers.

Anthers: Very small; yellow; open at various times.

Pollen: Sparse, yellow.

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Pistils: Very many.
 Styles: Even; bunched.
 Stigma: Green.
 Ovaries: All enclosed in calyx.
 Hips: Short, gourd-shaped, green, smooth; walls 5
 thin, fleshy.
 Sepals: Permanent; long; spear-shaped.
 Seeds: Very few; small.

Plant

Foliage:

Leaves.—Compound of 5 leaflets; very abundant.

Leaflets.—Ovoid, margin serrate.

Color.—*Mature*—upper surface dark green. 15
 Undersurface light green, tipped in purple
 and brown. *Young*—upper surface dark
 green. Undersurface light green, tipped in
 red.

Rachis.—(The supporting stem of the com- 20
 pound leaf)—heavy. Upper side—hairy.
 Under side—smooth.

Stipules.—Short, with short points, turning
 out at an angle of less than 45°, recurved
 toward the stem. 25

Disease.—Resistant to mildew, blackspot.

Growth:

Habit.—Dwarf, bushy, much branched.

Growth.—Free.

Canes.—Light. 30

Main stems.—Gray. Thorns—many; short,
 straight. Prickles—none. Hairs—none.

Branches.—Dull green. Thorns—many; me-
 dium; straight and hooked upward; with
 long narrow base. Prickles—none. Hairs— 35
 none.

New shoots.—Bright green. Thorns—sever-
 al; short, straight; with short narrow base.
 Prickles—none. Hairs—none.

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The plant is a bush type and attains a height
 of about two feet.

A distinguishing feature of the plant is the
 compact or close growth of the foliage.

Because of the compact or close form of its
 growth the present rose plant is well suited to use
 as a hedge.

I claim:

A new and distinct variety of rose plant as
 10 described and illustrated, characterized as to
 novelty by the compactness of its foliage wherein
 the leaves have a deep green color and in new
 growth have red tips; by the production of flow-
 ers which, upon the breaking of the calyx, show
 15 for the first day petals of sulphur yellow tinged
 with pink opening to shades of tangerine and
 copper orange and on the second day have their
 upper halves salmon pink and their lower halves
 remaining yellow and on the third day have
 20 their upper halves copper red and their lower
 halves a pale yellow; and by having an average
 height of about two feet whereby the plant is
 particularly adaptable to use as a border or hedge
 plant. 25

EDWARD MARSH.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the
 file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
Pl. Pt. 245	Bate	Apr. 20, 1937
Pl. Pt. 312	Byrum	Jan. 24, 1939
Pl. Pt. 454	Lammerts	Feb. 25, 1941
Pl. Pt. 461	Johnston	Mar. 18, 1941
Pl. Pt. 596	Mallerin	July 13, 1943
Pl. Pt. 874	Verschuren	Sept. 20, 1949
Pl. Pt. 885	Swim	Oct. 25, 1949