

[54] ROSE PLANT
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[57] ABSTRACT
A new grandiflora rose variety of bright red and silver
bicoloring and of good form.

1 Drawing Figure

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The present invention relates to a new and distinct
variety of rose plant of the grandiflora rose class, which
was originated by crossing an unpatented, unnamed
seedling of our creation as seed parent with another
unpatented, unnamed seedling of our creation as pollen
parent. The denomination of the new variety is "Pou-
lart".

Among the novel characteristics possessed by this
new variety which distinguish it from its parents and all
other varieties of which we are aware are flowers of
unusual red and silver bicoloring unique in a grandiflora
rose. The flower coloring progresses from a substan-
tially scarlet bud to flowers which when $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ open
display a unique combination of silvery colored petal
undersurfaces and red petal top surfaces, but each sur-
face having additional color tone variations including
yellow coloring at lower petal segments such as to
produce an overall bright orange-red and silver bicolor
effect. Asexual reproduction by budding of the new
variety as performed in Clackamas County, Oreg.,
shows that the foregoing and other distinguishing char-
acteristics come true to form and are established and
transmitted through succeeding propagations.

The accompanying drawing shows typical specimens
of the vegetative growth and flowers of the new variety
in different stages of development and as depicted in
color as nearly true as it is reasonably possible to make
the same in a color illustration of this character.

The following is a detailed description of my new
variety, with color terminology in accordance with The
Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart
(R.H.S.C.C.). The terminology used in color descrip-
tion herein refers to plate numbers in the aforemen-
tioned color chart, e.g., "46A" is plate 46A of The
Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

Parentage: Seedling.
Seed parent.—Unnamed seedling.
Pollen parent.—Unnamed seedling.
Class: Grandiflora.

The following observations are made of specimens
grown outdoors in Clackamas County, Oreg. during the
month of September.

FLOWER

Blooming habit: Continuous.
A. Bud:
(1) Size.—Medium.
(2) Form.—High centered, long pointed.

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(3) Color.—After sepals fall, scarlet, near 43C with
38D washing and silvery pink coloring on petal
undersurface.
(4) Sepals.—Longer than bud, fancy, few glabrous
hairs outside, wooly inside.
(5) Peduncle.—Length — Long, 4 to 6 inches. As-
pect — Straight. Strength — Erect. Color —
Near 53B.

B. Bloom:
(1) Size.—Average size when fully expanded —
About $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches.
(2) Borne.—Several together in large sprays.
(3) Form.—High centered, petals reflex upon open-
ing, stamens show at center when fully open.
(4) Petalage.—Number of petals under normal con-
ditions — About 24.
(5) Color.—After the sepals fall revealing the un-
dersurface of first petals, the predominant color
visible is scarlet; however, the undersurface of
individual petals shows this color washing
through pale pink into an off-white color of sil-
very appearance. Upon further opening but
while still in bud stage, the predominant coloring
is red near 42A to B, but silvery highlights of
petals' undersurfaces begin to become visible.
The maximum display of the flower's bicolor is
seen when blooms are $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ open at which time
the primary color of the silvery petal undersur-
face, near 56D, is most visible together with the
aforementioned red coloring. Even so, the un-
dersurface of the petals also shows washing from
red at the petal edges into the silvery-appearing
56D. The yellow coloring of the lower segments
of the petals toward the point of petal attach-
ment can also be seen and produces a combined
orange-red general tonality from a distance. De-
pending upon the weather, the flowers are capa-
ble of producing what is known as a hand-
painted effect on the top surfaces of the petals.

C. Petals:
(1) Texture.—Thick.
(2) Appearance.—Satiny inside and outside.
(3) Form.—Fan shaped, slightly wider than long,
reflex as flower opens.
(4) Arrangement.—Regular.
(5) Petaloids in center.—Few.
(6) Persistence.—Drop off cleanly.
(7) Fragrance.—Slight.
(8) Lasting quality.—Long lasting on plant and as
cut flower.

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

- A. Stamens, filaments and anthers:
Arrangement.—Regularly arranged around styles.
 B. Pollen:
Color.—Near 15A.
 C. Styles: Few, longer than stamens.
 D. Stigmas:
Color.—Near 12C.
 E. Hips: Small, color near 151B, seeds do not protrude.

PLANT

- A. Form: Upright.
 B. Growth: Vigorous, very uniform.
Height attained.—About 48 inches.
 C. Foliage: Compound 5 to 7 leaflets, mostly 5.
 (1) *Size.*—Medium.
 (2) *Quantity.*—Abundant.
 (3) *Color.*—New foliage: Upper side — Near 187A. 20
 Under side — Near 187B. Old Foliage: Upper
 side — Near 139A. Under side — Near 138B.
 (4) *Shape.*—Long oval, pointed.
 (5) *Texture.*—Upper side is shiny, leathery and
 under side is dull.
 (6) *Edge.*—Serrated.

- (7) *Serration.*—Simple.
 (8) *Leaf stem.*—Color — Near to 170B. Under side
 — Near 145A.
 (9) *Stipules.*—Very long, slightly bearded.
 (10) *Resistance to disease.*—Blackspot — Excellent.
 Mildew — Excellent. Rust — Excellent.
 D. Wood:
 (1) *New wood.*—Color — Near 53B. Bark —
 Smooth.
 (2) *Old wood.*—Color — Near 137C. Bark —
 Smooth.
 E. Thorns:
 (1) *Thorns.*—Quantity (main stalk) — Few, long,
 narrow, nearly straight, near 44D when young.
 On laterals from stalk — Few.
 (2) *Prickles.*—Profuse, scattered.
 F. Winter hardiness: Exceptionally hardy.

We claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant of the
 grandiflora rose class, substantially as shown and de-
 scribed, characterized particularly by unique bright red
 and silver bicolor flowers with yellow lower petal seg-
 ments producing an overall bright orange-red and silver
 bicolor effect.

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U.S. Patent

Jan. 28, 1986

Plant 5,646

