

[54] ROSE PLANT JACHOP
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[57] ABSTRACT
A rose variety of the hybrid tea class is providing hav-
ing extremely long cutting stems averaging about 22
inches to 30 inches in length, a very fast cut flower
cycle of large pink flowers, and is suitable for green-
house cut flower production.
1 Drawing Sheet

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct
variety of rose plant of the hybrid tea class, which was
originated by me by crossing the variety Bridal Pink, U.S. Plant Pat. No. 2,851, with the variety Grand Mas-
terpiece, U.S. Plant Pat. No. 4,767.
The primary objective of this breeding was to pro-
duce a new rose variety of the hybrid tea class that had
large pink flowers and was suitable for greenhouse cut
flower production. This objective was substantially
achieved, along with other desirable improvements, as
evidenced by the following unique combination of char-
acteristics which are outstanding in the new variety and
which distinguish it from its parents as well as from all
other varieties of which I am aware. For example, this
new rose variety has:
1. High cut flower production;
2. Unusually long stems;
3. Fast cycle time for cut flowers;
4. Resistance to powdery mildew;
5. Occurrence of seven leaflet leaves;
6. Presence of heavily appendaged stipules.
Asexual reproduction of this new variety by budding,
as performed at Wasco, Calif., shows that the foregoing
characteristics and distinctions come true to form and
are established and transmitted through succeeding
propagation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

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

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE
INVENTION

The following is a detailed description of my new
rose cultivar, which has been denominated "Jachop".
Color terminology is in accordance with The Royal
Horticultural society Colour Chart except where an
ordinary dictionary significance for the color is appar-
ent.
Observations of the buds and flowers were made
from specimens grown in a greenhouse at Irvine, Calif.
from December to June.

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Flower

The blooming habit is continuous. The bud size is one
and three-fourths inches when the petals start to unfurl.
The bud form is long, pointed ovoid. The bud color
when sepals first divide is near Red Group 52A; when
half blown, the upper side of petals is near Red Group
52A to 52B and the lower side of petals is near Red
Group 52A to 52B. The sepals have a color near Green
Group 138B. The surface texture is covered with fine
hairs. There are three appendaged sepals normally to
heavily appendaged, and two unappendaged sepals
with hairy edge. The receptacle color is near Green
Group 143C with a funnel shape, small to medium size
and a few fine hairs on the surface. The peduncle is
medium to short length, and glandular surface. Pedun-
cle color is medium green and the peduncle is stiff and
erect.

Bloom

Bloom size is large, with an average open size of four
and one-half inches, borne singly. The stems are very
long. The form when first open is high center. This
form then flattens and the outer petals curl back, quill
fashion. Under normal conditions there are 25 to 30
petals. The upper side of petals is near Red Group 52A
to 52B, as is the reverse side of the petals. The base of
petals has a small yellowish-white half moon at the
point of attachment to the peduncle with the major
color being near Red Group 52A. There are no variega-
tions. The general tonality at the end of the first day
shows no change in color. At the end of the third day,
there is a slight fading to near Red Group 52C.

The fragrance is slight. The petal texture is thin, of a
deltoid shape and with a pointed tip, with the tips being
slightly recurved and the edges slightly quilled.

The arrangement is imbricated with few, medium
petaloids in the center. The blooms drop off cleanly,
and last on the plant for a long period and as a cut
flower for a long time.

Reproductive Parts

The anthers are large and many, of yellow to reddish
brown color and arranged regularly around the styles
and mixed with the petaloids. The filaments are reddish
brown, the pollen is gold yellow, the styles are reddish,
and the stigmas are greenish yellow.

Plant 6,653

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Plant

A very vigorous growth of upright bush form.

Foliage

Medium size, normal in quantity. The new foliage is light green with reddish margin, and the old foliage is dark green and dull. Normal mid-stem leaves have five to seven leaflets.

The leaflets are of an oval pointed shape, are smooth, and have a serrated edge. The serration is single and small in size. Petiole rachis is green with a reddish cast, and a smooth underside. Stipules are medium. The foliage is resistant to mildew under normal growing conditions at Irvine, Calif.

Wood

New wood is light green, with a smooth bark. Old wood is green with a smooth bark.

Prickles

There are few prickles on main canes from the base and on laterals from the main canes. The form is medium, straight and downward. Color when young is red.

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Small Prickles

There are no small prickles on the main stalks or on the laterals.

Additional Distinguishing Traits

This novel rose plant has extremely long cutting stems averaging 22 inches to 30 inches in length with over about 30% beyond 26 inches. This rose plant also has a very fast cut flower cycle period — less than about 45 days in the Winter and about 40 days in the Summer at Irvine, Calif.

Parentage

The seed parent was Bridal Pink, U.S. Plant Pat. No. 2,851. The pollen parent was Grand Masterpiece, U.S. Plant Pat. No. 4,767.

Classification

Botanical is rosa hybrid. Commercial is hybrid tea. I claim:
1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant and parts thereof of the hybrid tea class substantially as herein shown and described, characterized particularly as to novelty by rapid, high production of cut flowers with very long stems, resistance to powdery mildew, heavily appendaged stipules and seven leaflet leaves.
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U.S. Patent

Mar. 7, 1989

Plant 6,653

