#### United States Patent [19] Plant 7,414 Patent Number: Jan. 8, 1991 de Ruiter Date of Patent: [45] MINIATURE ROSE PLANT NAMED Field of Search ...... Plt. 9 RUIFARO Gijsbert de Ruiter, Hazerswoude, [75] Primary Examiner—James R. Feyrer Inventor: Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Christie, Parker & Hale Netherlands [73] De Ruiter's Nieuwe Rozen B.V., Assignee: [57] **ABSTRACT** Hazerswoude, Netherlands A new variety of miniature rose having medium pink flowers produced on a good pot forcing plant also suit-Appl. No.: 392,579 able for growing outdoor in gardens. Filed: Aug. 11, 1989 [51] Int. Cl.<sup>5</sup> ...... A01H 5/00 2 Drawing Sheets "Ruifaro" depicting the pot plant habit of growth and SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION flowering. Since flowering is nearly continuous, the The present invention relates to a new and distinct floriferous "Ruifaro" pot plant can remain attractively variety of rose plant of the miniature rose class which in bloom for long periods when given proper care and was originated by my crossing two unnamed, unpat- 5 culture. It may also be grown outdoor in gardens. ented seedlings of my creation. The varietal denomina-FIG. 2 shows details of the new variety "Ruifaro". In tion of the new variety is "Ruifaro". the illustration there is shown the top of a young shoot, Among the novel characteristics possessed by this 1; compound three, five and seven leaflet leaves, 2, 3, new variety which distinguish it from its parent and all and 4, respectively; a flower stem, 5; flower buds, 6 as other varieties of which I am aware are its attractive 10 sepals begin to separate, and, 7, after petals begin to medium pink flowers borne on a plant suitable for prounfurl; a flower, 8, about one-third to one-half open; and duction of flowering pot plants and as garden plants to a bloom, 9, fully open. Also shown are flower stems 10, be grown outdoor. "Ruifaro" can be reproduced 11, and 12, displaying reproductive organs. through propagation by cuttings, budding or grafting. The following further horticultural observations Flowers of the new variety are long lasting on the plant. 15 were made of specimens grown outdoor in Holland. Asexual reproduction by budding, grafting and from cuttings of the new variety as performed in Hazerswoude, Holland, shows that the foregoing and other dis-**FLOWER** tinguishing characteristics come true to form and are established and transmitted through succeeding propa-20 Blooming habit: Nearly continuous. A. Bud: gation. The accompanying drawings show typical specimens (1) Size.—Medium. of the vegetative growth and flowers of the new variety (2) Form.—Pointed, ovate. in different stages of development and depicted in color (3) Color.—As sepals begin to separate, bud color is as nearly true as it is reasonably possible to make the 25 near 63B. After sepals part bud color is near 63B same in a color illustration of this character. to D. Outer petals are imbued with light yellowoff white underlay toward point of petal attach-BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS ment. FIG. 1 is an illustration of the flowering plant of the (4) Sepals.—Longer than bud, simple to foliated. new variety of miniature rose; and (5) Penduncle.—Length — 3 to 5 cm. Aspect — FIG. 2 is an illustration showing details of the new straight. Strength — erect. Color — medium miniature rose variety. green. B. Bloom: DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT Flower.—Average size for miniature; viewed from The following is a detailed description of my new top — rounded; viewed from side: (A) upper variety, with color terminology in accordance with The 35 part of fully opened flower — flattened convex; Royal Horticultural Society Color Chart (R.H.S.C.C.) (B) lower part of fully opened flower — convex. and horticultural terminology in accordance with stan-(1) Size.—Average size when fully expanded dard terminology used in UPOV-approved horticulabout 4 to 5 cm. tural guidelines. The terminology used in color descrip-(2) Borne.—Primarily, singly, one to a stem. tions herein refers to plate numbers in the aforemen- 40 (3) Form.—Ovoid at first, becoming flat then contioned color chart unless otherwise indicated. vex at maturity, outer petals reflex to point, inner petals roll under. Parentage: (4) Petalage.—Number of petals under normal con-Seed parent.—Unnamed seedling. 45 ditions — many about 24 to 30, fully double. Pollen parent.—Unnamed seedling. (5) Color.—After sepals fall and petals unfurl, pre-Class: Miniature. dominant flower color is light pink near 63B to As can be seen in the accompanying illustrations, 63D (HCC 25/2 to 25/1) with deeper hues FIG. 1 shows one sample of flowering plant of where petals bunch. Color is substantially stable

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but with some lightening of margins of outer petals. As blooms mature, flower coloring tends to lighten, especially at outer petals. On reverse, petals are lighter toned and may be imbued with light colored underlay toward point of petal 5 attachment approaching near 1D. Overall tonality from a distance is an attractive medium pink.

(6) Flowering.—Medium number of flowers.

## C. Petals:

- (1) Texture.—Medium to thick.
- (2) Appearance.—Inside velvety and outside satiny.
- (3) Form and size.—Broad obovate, little or no undulation at margin.
- (4) Arrangement.—Regularly arranged, imbricated.
- (5) Petaloids in center.—Several.
- (6) Persistence.—Drop off cleanly.
- (7) Fragrance.—Slight to none.
- (8) Lasting quality.—Long lasting quality on plant.

# REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

A. Stamens, filaments and anthers:

Arrangement and color.—Regularly arranged around styles; color—filaments yellow green.

B. Pollen:

Color.—Yellow.

- C. Styles: Long, pale green, little or no hairiness in upper half.
- D. Stigma: Full, above anthers.
- E. Hips: Small, funnel-shaped.

#### **PLANT**

- A. Form: Upright to bushy.
- B. Growth: Vigorous.

Height attained.—About 20 to 30 cm.

- C. Foliage: Compound 3, 5 and 7 leaflets.
  - (1) Size.—Medium for a miniature.
  - (2) Quantity.—Abundant.

- (3) Color.—Foliage at time of first flowering—medium green.
- (4) Shape.—Oval, pointed.
- (5) Texture.—Upper side is weakly glossy; under side is matte.
- (6) Edge.—Serrate.
- (7) Serration.—Ordinary, acuminate apices.
- (8) Leaf stem.—Color medium green.
- (9) Stipules.—Medium length, slightly bearded, light green, distinct auricle.
- (10) Leaflet.—Cross section slight convex. Terminal leaflet length of blade, very short; maximum width, very narrow; shape of base, rounded, weak undulation at margin; petiole length short.

## D. Wood:

- (1) New wood.—Color purple.
- (2) Old wood.—Color medium green.
- E. Prickles (thorns):
  - (1) Prickles.—Present, quantity (main stalk) few to ordinary; on laterals from stalk ordinary; form straight and slanted downward shape of upper side flat; shape of lower side concave; number of short prickles (≤5 mm) medium; number of long prickles (>5 mm) very few; color tan; position irregular.
- F. Winter hardiness: Needs protection outdoors in severe climates.

### 30 I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant of the miniature rose class, substantially as shown and described, characterized particularly by a plant suitable for growing in pots and outdoor in gardens and by

35 attractive medium pink flowers which are long lasting on the plant.

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