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Christensen

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- [54] HYBRID TEA ROSE PLANT NAMED
'JACOLLY'
[75] Inventor: Jack E. Christensen, Ontario, Calif.
[73] Assignee: Bear Creek Gardens, Inc., Medford,
Oreg.
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Primary Examiner—Howard J. Locker
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Klarquist, Sparkman,
Campbell, Leigh and Winston

[57] ABSTRACT

A hybrid tea rose plant having distinctive orange flow-
ers with a yellow reverse on the petals, red bark on
main stems and laterals, thick petals, vigorous, upright
growth habit, and an attractive exhibition-style flower
and bud form.

[56] References Cited
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Plt. 4798 1/1982 Kordes Plt./11

1 Drawing Sheet

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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 an unnamed seedling with
the variety Aroheddo.

The primary objective of this breeding was to pro- 5
duce a new rose variety having the good bud form of
the female unnamed peach-colored seedling combined
with the vigor, large flower and upright growth of the
male parent. The objective was substantially achieved
along with other desirable improvements as evidenced 10
by the following unique combination of characteristics
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:

1. Distinctive orange flower with a yellow reverse on 15
the petals;
2. Vigorous, upright habit;
3. Thick leathery petals;
4. Reddish bark on main stems and laterals; and
5. Exhibition-style bud and flower form. 20

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 25
propagations.

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. 30

The following is a detailed description of my new
rose cultivar with color descriptions using terminology
in accordance with the Royal Horticultural Society
(London) Colour Chart, except where ordinary dictio- 35
nary significance of color is indicated.

Parentage:

Seed parent.—Unnamed seedling.

Pollen parent.—Aroheddo.

Classification:

Botanical.—Rosa hybrida.

Commercial.—Hybrid tea.

FLOWER

Observations made from specimens grown in a gar- 45
den environment in Somis, Calif., from March through
July, 1992.

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Blooming habit: Recurrent.

Bud:

Size.—1½ inches when the petals start to unfurl.

Form.—Long, pointed ovoid.

Color.—When sepals first divide, bud color is Yel-
low Orange Group 14C. When half blown, the
upper sides of the petals are Orange Red Group
32B changing to Orange Red Group 32A on the
petal edges; and the lower sides of the petals are
Yellow Orange Group 14C.

Sepals.—Color: Green Group 138C with a bronze
red cast if exposed to bright hot sun. Surface
texture: Covered in fine hairs. There are three
lightly appendaged sepals. There are two unap-
pendaged sepals with hairy edges.

Receptacle.—Color: Green Group 138B; often with
reddish cast. Shape: Funnel. Size: Large
(7/16×7/16 inches). Surface: Smooth.

Peduncle.—Length: Short (3 inches). Surface:
Glandular. Color: Medium green and bronzy.
Strength: Stiff, erect.

Bloom:

Size.—Large. Average open size is 4½ inches.

Borne.—Singly.

Stems.—Medium (14 to 18 inches).

Form.—When first open: High centered. Perma-
nence: Retains its form to the end; outer petals
curl back.

Petalage.—Number of petals under normal condi-
tions: 30 to 35.

Color.—The upper side of the petals is Orange Red
Group 32B changing to Orange Red Group 32A
at petal margins. The reverse side of the petals is
Yellow Orange Group 14C. The bases of the
petals have a yellow half moon (¼×¼ inch) at the
point of attachment. The major color on the
upper side is Orange Red Group 32B.

Variegations.—Occasional greenish-white streak on
the guard petals.

Discoloration.—No change in general tonality at
the end of the first day. Little change at the end
of the third day; petal edges will darken a little to
Orange Red Group 32A.

Fragrance.—Slight.

Petals:

Texture.—Thick, leathery.

Shape.—Round.

Form.—Tips slightly recurved.

Arrangement.—Imbricated, with few petaloids in the center.
Persistence.—Drop off cleanly.
Lastingness.—On the plant: Long (5 to 6 days). As a cut flower: Long (7 days).
Reproductive parts:
Anthers.—Size: Medium. Quantity: Many. Color: Yellow. Arrangement: Regular round styles.
Filaments.—Color: Yellow.
Pollen.—Color: Gold yellow.
Styles.—Color: Red.
Stigmas.—Color: Greenish white.
Form: Bush.
Growth: Vigorous, upright, branching.
Foliage: Number of leaflets on normal mid-stem leaves: 5 or 7.
Size.—Large (6×4 inches).
Quantity.—Abundant.
Color.—New foliage: Reddish. Old foliage: Dark green, glossy.
Leaflets:
Shape.—Broadly oval.
Texture.—Upper side: Leathery, glossy.
Edge.—Serrated.
Serration.—Single, small.
Petiole rachis.—Color: Green.
Petiole underside.—Rough, with prickles.

Stipules.—Medium, serrated.
Disease resistance.—Susceptible to mildew but resistant to rust under normal growing conditions at Somis, Calif.
5 Wood:
New wood.—Color: Reddish. Bark: Smooth.
Old wood.—Color: Brown. Bark: Smooth.
Prickles:
Quantity.—Many on main canes from base and on laterals from main canes.
10 *Form*.—Medium, hooked downward.
Color when young.—Red.
Small Prickles:
Quantity.—On main stalks: Many. On laterals: Many.
Color.—Brown.

I claim:
1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant of the
20 hybrid tea class, substantially as herein shown and described, characterized particularly as to novelty by the unique combination of its distinctive orange flowers with a yellow reverse on the petals, red bark on main stems and laterals, thick petals, vigorous, upright
25 growth habit, and an attractive exhibition-style flower and bud form.
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