



US00PP09345P

United States Patent [19]

Zary

[11] Patent Number: Plant 9,345

[45] Date of Patent: Oct. 31, 1995

[54] HYBRID TEA ROSE PLANT NAMED
'JACRAL'

[75] Inventor: Keith W. Zary, Thousand Oaks, Calif.

[73] Assignee: Bear Creek Gardens, Inc., Medford,
Oreg.

[21] Appl. No.: 316,898

[22] Filed: Oct. 3, 1994

[51] Int. Cl.⁶ A01H 5/00

[52] U.S. Cl. Plt./20

[58] Field of Search Plt./20, 21

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

P.P. 4,767 9/1981 Warriner Plt./20
P.P. 7,510 4/1991 Kordes Plt./20

Primary Examiner—Howard J. Locker

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Klarquist Sparkman Campbell
Leigh & Winston

[57] ABSTRACT

A Hybrid Tea rose plant having non-fading, bright red
flowers, dark green, glossy, mildew resistant foliage, long
stems, moderate fragrance, and good vase life.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

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 JACstop, U.S. Plant Pat. No.
6,971, with the variety JACreb (unpatented).

The primary objective of this breeding was to produce a
new rose variety having the dark green, glossy, mildew
resistant foliage of the female parent, combined with the
large, bright red flower and long stems of the male parent.
This objective was substantially achieved, along with other
desirable improvements, as evidenced by the following
unique combination of characteristics that are outstanding in
the new variety and that distinguish it from its parents, as
well as from all other varieties of which I am aware:

1. Non-fading, bright red flowers;
2. Dark green, glossy, mildew resistant foliage;
3. Long stems;
4. Moderate fragrance; and
5. Good vase life.

Asexual reproduction of this new variety by budding, as
performed at Wasco, Calif., shows that the foregoing char-
acteristics and distinctions come true to form and are estab-
lished and transmitted through succeeding propagations.

The accompanying illustration shows typical specimens
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.

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

Parentage:

Seed parent.—JACstop (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 6,971).

Pollen parent.—JACreb.

Classification:

Botanical.—*Rosa hybrida*.

Commercial.—Hybrid tea.

FLOWER

Observations made from specimens grown in a green-
house environment at Somis, Calif., from March to July
1994.

Blooming habit: Continuous.

Bud:

Size.—1¾ inches long when the petals start to unfurl.

Form.—The bud form is long, pointed ovoid.

Color.—When sepals first divide, bud color is Red

2

Group 45A. When half blown, the upper sides of the
petals are Red Group 45A; and the lower sides of the
petals are Red Group 45A.

Sepals.—Color: Green Group 138C. Surface texture:
Covered in fine hairs. There are three lightly to
normally appendaged sepals. There are two unap-
pendaged sepals with hairy edges.

Receptacle.—Color: Green Group 141C. Shape: Fun-
nel. Size: Medium (¾ inch×¼ inch). Surface:
Smooth.

Peduncle.—Length: Medium (3½ inches). Surface:
Glandular. Color: Medium green. Strength: Stiff,
erect.

Bloom:

Size.—Large. Average open size is 4½ inches to 4¾
inches.

Borne.—Singly.

Stems.—Long. Average length is about 22 inches to 26
inches. Plant will produce about 180 stems per
square meter per year.Form.—When first open: High centered. Permanence:
Flattens, outer petals curl back.Petalage.—Number of petals under normal conditions:
30.Color.—The upper side of the petals is Red Group 45A.
The reverse side of the petals is Red Group 45A. The
base of each petal has a small greenish white half
moon at the point of attachment (⅛ inch×⅛ inch).
The major color on the upper side is Red Group 45A.Variegations.—Occasional green streak on the outer
petals.Discoloration.—The general tonality at the end of the
first day: No change. At the end of the third day, no
change, nor at the end of the fifth day.

Fragrance.—Moderate.

35 Petals:

Texture.—Thick, leathery.

Shape.—Round.

Form.—Tips slightly recurved.

Arrangement.—Imbricated, with no petaloids in the
center.

Persistence.—Drop off cleanly.

Lastingness.—On the plant: Long (7 to 8 days). As a
cut flower: Long (9 to 10 days).

Reproductive parts:

Anthers.—Size: Medium. Quantity: Many. Color: Yel-
low. Arrangement: Regular around styles.

Filaments.—Color: Reddish.

Pollen.—Color: Gold yellow.

Plant 9,345

3

Styles.—Color: Red.
Stigmas.—Color: Greenish white.
 Form: Bush.
 Growth: Vigorous, upright, branching. The height and width at one year in the greenhouse is 6 feet×4 feet. 5
 Foliage:
 Number of leaflets on normal med-stem leaves—5 or 7.
 Size.—Large (6½ inches×5 inches).
 Quantity.—Abundant.
 Color.—New foliage: Greyed Red Group 178C. Old 10
 foliage: Green Group 139A on the upper side, and
 Green Group 139B on the lower side.
 Leaflets:
 Shape.—Pointed oval.
 Texture.—Upper side: Leathery, glossy.
 Edge.—Serrated.
 Serration.—Single, small.
 Petiole rachis.—Color: Green.
 Petiole underside.—Rough, with prickles.
 Stipules.—Medium (½ inch), smooth.

4

Disease resistance.—Resistant to mildew under normal greenhouse growing conditions in Somis, Calif.
 Wood:
 New wood.—Color: Reddish. Bark: Smooth.
 Old wood.—Color: Green. Bark: Smooth.
 Prickles:
 Quantity.—On main canes from base: Many. On laterals from main canes: Many.
 Form.—Medium (¼ inch), hooked downward.
 Color when young.—Red.
 Small prickles:
 Quantity.—On main stalks: None. On laterals: None.
 I claim:
 1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant of the Hybrid 15
 Tea class, substantially as herein shown and described, characterized particularly as to novelty by the unique combination of its non-fading, bright red flowers, dark green, glossy, mildew resistant foliage, long stems, moderate fragrance, and good vase life.

* * * * *

U.S. Patent

Oct. 31, 1995

Plant 9,345

