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Saville

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[54] MINIATURE ROSE PLANT NAMED  
‘SAVASORC’

P.P. 5,968 5/1987 Saville ..... Plt./10  
P.P. 8,919 10/1994 Saville ..... Plt./10

[75] Inventor: F. Harmon Saville, Rowley, Mass.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

[73] Assignee: Nor’East Miniature Roses, Inc.,  
Rowley, Mass.

Nor’East Miniature Roses, Inc., Supplement 1985, Nor’East  
Miniature Roses, Inc., Rowley, MA. 3 pages.

[21] Appl. No.: 364,594

[22] Filed: Dec. 27, 1994

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[51] Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup> ..... A01H 5/00

[52] U.S. Cl. .... Plt./10

[58] Field of Search ..... Plt./10

[57] ABSTRACT

A new miniature rose producing red flowers.

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

P.P. 5,450 4/1985 Saville ..... Plt./10

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 miniature rose class, which was created  
by me by crossing as seed parent the variety known as  
‘Arosnap’, U.S. Plant Pat. No. 4,330, also known as Ginger  
Snap, Apricot Prince, and Prince Apricot, and as pollen  
parent the variety known as ‘Savalife’, U.S. Plant Pat. No.  
5,482, sold under the trademark Rainbow’s End. The vari-  
etal denomination of this new rose is ‘Savasorc’.

Among the novel characteristics possessed by this new  
variety which distinguishes it from its parents and all other  
varieties of which I am aware is its attractive red flowers  
borne singly and in clusters.

Asexual reproduction by propagation of cuttings of the  
new variety as performed in Essex County, Mass. shows that  
the foregoing and other distinguishing characteristics come  
true to form and are established and transmitted through  
succeeding propagations. ‘Savasorc’ differs from its seed  
parent in that the seed parent is a large flowered floribunda  
and has different flower color, flower size and growth habit.  
The pollen parent, ‘Savalife’, produces red and yellow  
bicolor flowers whereas ‘Savasorc’ produces red flowers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATION

The accompanying illustration shows typical specimens  
of the flowers of the new variety in different stages of  
development depicted in color as nearly true as it is reason-  
ably possible to make the same in a color illustration of this  
character. Phenotypic expression may vary with light avail-  
ability, environmental and cultural conditions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW  
VARIETY

The following is a detailed description of my new variety,  
with color terminology in accordance with The Royal Hor-  
ticultural Society Colour Chart (R.H.S.C.C.). The terminol-  
ogy used in color description herein refers to plate numbers  
in the aforementioned color chart.

Parentage:

Seed parent.—‘Arosnap’.

Pollen parent.—‘Savalife’.

Class: Miniature.

The following observations are made of specimens grown  
under glass in Essex County, Mass., during the month of  
July.

FLOWER

Blooming habit: Recurrent.

A. Bud:

- (1) Size.—Small.
- (2) Form.—Pointed, ovate.
- (3) Color.—As sepal divide, bud color is near 45A.
- (4) Sepals.—Slightly longer than bud, near 144A vary-  
ing amount of foliation on sepals.
- (5) Peduncle.—Length — about 1½ inches. Aspect —  
straight. Strength — erect. Color — near 144A.

B. Bloom:

- (1) Size.—Average size when fully expanded — about  
1⅞ inches.
- (2) Borne.—Singly and several together in small clus-  
ters.
- (3) Form.—High centered at first, petals loosely roll  
under.
- (4) Petalage.—Number of petals under normal condi-  
tions — about 22–26.
- (5) Color.—During first two days, inner petals at center  
of flower near 45B; outer petals near 45B; base of  
petals at point of attachment near 17C; reverse of  
petals near 45C and general tonality from a distance  
clear red. As bloom ages the color changes by first  
darkening and then becoming lighter after three or  
more days. The first color change is from near 45B  
to near 45C and then 57A before becoming near 57D.

C. Petals:

- (1) Texture.—Firm.
- (2) Appearance.—Inside velvety and outside satiny.
- (3) Form.—Oval, slightly point at apex.
- (4) Imbricated, regularly arranged, shingle-like.
- (5) Petaloids in center.—About 4 petaloids.
- (6) Persistence.—Average.
- (7) Fragrance.—None.
- (8) Lasting quality.—On plant up to about 3 weeks  
before petals fall; about 3–5 days after cutting.

## REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

- A. Stamens, filaments and anthers:  
*Arrangement and color.*—Regularly arranged around styles.  
*Color.*—Near 18A. 5
- B. Pollen:  
*Color.*—Near 23B.
- C. Styles: Thin inner styles, outer styles slightly longer.
- D. Stigmas:  
*Color.*—Near 57C, filaments near 59B. 10
- E. Hips: None observed.

## PLANT

- A. Form: Upright. 15
- B. Growth: Vigorous.  
*Height attained.*—About 16 to 22 inches, flower stem lengths up to about 3½ inches.
- C. Foliage: Compound 5 to 7 leaflets. 20
- (1) *Size.*—Small.
- (2) *Quantity.*—Abundant.
- (3) *Color.*—New foliage: Upper side — near 137A flushed with 184B. Under side — near 184A. Old foliage: Upper side — between near 137A and 139A. Under side — near 147B. 25
- (4) *Shape.*—Oval, pointed.
- (5) *Texture.*—Upper side is semi-glossy; underside is matte.

- (6) *Edge.*—Serrated.
- (7) *Serration.*—Fine.
- (8) *Leaf stem.*—Color — near 137C, sometimes may be flushed with 184A. Underside — near 147C.
- (9) *Stipules.*—Medium length, slightly bearded.
- (10) *Resistance to disease.*—Blackspot — resistant. Mildew — resistant. Rust — resistant.
- D. Wood:
- (1) *New wood.*—Color — between 144A and 146C. Bark — smooth.
- (2) *Old wood.*—Color — near 144A. Bark — smooth.
- E. Thorns:  
*Quantity (main stalk).*—Average.  
*On laterals from stalk.*—Relatively few.  
*Form.*—Long, thin, straight, angled slightly downward.  
*Length.*—Short.  
*Color.*—Near 176B.  
*Position.*—Irregular.  
*Prickles.*—Few on laterals.
- F. Winter hardiness: Needs protection in severe climates.
- I claim:
1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant of the miniature rose class, substantially as shown and described.

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**U.S. Patent**

**Apr. 16, 1996**

**Plant 9,507**

