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Evers

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[54] HYBRID TEA ROSE PLANT NAMED
‘TANKALCIG’
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[52] U.S. Cl. Plt./21
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[57] ABSTRACT
Hybrid Tea rose having bright red flowers of good petal
count on long, straight stems, with moderate thorns, the
plant having glossy, dark green foliage and good cut flower
production.

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 ‘TANorelav’ (unpatented), with the variety
‘KORlimit’ (unpatented).
The primary objective of this breeding was to produce a
new rose variety having the dark, glossy foliage; good cut
flower production; and high petal count of the female,
combined with the very long stems, low number of thorns,
and bright red color of the male parent. The objective was
substantially achieved, along with other desirable improve-
ments, 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. Long, straight stems;
2. Clear, bright red flowers;
3. Glossy, dark green foliage;
4. Production of 24–26 stems per plant, per year under
California greenhouse condtions;
5. Good petal count for a cut rose (30);
6. Moderate thorn production.
‘TANKalcig’ is a cut flower, greenhouse produced rose.
Production is 24 –26 stems per plant per year with long
stems, glossy, powdery mildew resistant foliage and very
dark, but bright red flowers.
Asexual reproduction of this new variety by budding, as
performed at Wasco, Calif., shows that the foregoing and all
other characteristics and distinctions come true to form and
are established and transmitted through succeeding propa-
gation.
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 descriptions using terminology in accor-
dance with The Royal Horitcultural Society (London)
Colour Chart, except where ordinary dictionary significance
of color is indicated.

Parentage:
Seed parent.—‘TANorelav’ (not patented).
Pollen parent.—‘KORlimit’ (not patented).
Classification:
Botanical.—*Rosa hybrida*.
Commercial.—Hybrid tea.

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Flower

Observations made from specimens grown in a green-
house environment at Somis, Calif. from January, 1995 to
June, 1997.
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 Group
53A. When half blown, the upper sides of the petals
are Red Group 46A; and the lower sides of the petals
are Red Group 53A.
Sepals.—Color: Green group 138B. Surface texture:
Covered in fine hairs. There are three normally to
heavily appendaged sepals. There are two unappend-
aged sepals with hairy edges.
Receptacle.—Color: Green Group 137D. Shape: Fun-
nel. Size: Large 7/16" long ×3/8" wide). Surface:
Smooth.
Peduncle.—Length: Very long (4 to 4½"). Surface:
Glandular. Color: Medium green. Strength: Stiff,
erect.
Bloom:
Size.—Large. Average open size is 4 inches.
Borne.—Singly.
Stems.—Long, strong (26"–30").
Form.—When first open, High centered.
Form.—Permanence: Retains its form to the end.
Petalage.—Number of petals under normal conditions:
30.
Color.—The upper sides of the petals are Red Group
46A. The reverse sides of the petals are Red Group
53A. The base of the petals is small, yellowish half
moon at the point of attachment (1/8"×1/8"). The major
color on the upper side is Red Group 46A.
Variegations.—None.
Discoloration.—The general tonality at the end of the
first day: No change. At the end of the third day: No
change. No change through ten days in the vase, then
some discoloration through day twelve when petals
collapse.
Fragrance.—None.
Petals:
Texture.—Thick.
Shape.—Round.
Form.—Tips slightly recurved.

Arrangement.—Imbricated with few petaloids in the center.

Persistence.—Drop off cleanly.

Lastingness.—On the plant: Long (6 –7 days). As a cut flower: Long (10 –12 days).

Reproductive parts:

Anthers.—Size: Large. Quantity: Many. Color: Yellow.

Arrangement: Regular around styles.

Filaments.—Color: Red.

Pollen.—Color: Gold yellow.

Styles.—Color: Red.

Stigmas.—Color: Greenish white.

Plant:

Form.—Bush.

Growth.—Very vigorous. Will easily reach seven feet tall by four feet wide in the greenhouse under traditional growing techniques in one year.

Foliage:

Number of leaflets on normal mid-stem leaves.—5.

Size: Large (7" long x5" wide).

Quantity.—Abundant.

Color.—New foliage: Upper and lower foliage is Greyed-Orange Group 176A. Old foliage: Upper — Green Group 139A. Lower — Green Group 139C.

Shape.—Pointed oval.

Texture.—Upper side: Leathery, glossy.

Edge.—Serrated.

Serration.—Single, small.

Petiole rachis.—Color: Green.

Petiole underside.—Rough, with prickles.

Stipules.—Long ($\frac{3}{4}$ "); serrated, bearded.

Disease resistance.—Resistant to mildew under normal growing conditions at Somis, Calif. Not tested for other diseases.

Wood:

New wood.—Color: Light green. Bark: Smooth.

Old wood.—Color: Green. Bark: Smooth.

Prickles:

Quantity.—On main canes from base: Ordinary. On laterals from main canes: Ordinary.

Form.—Medium ($\frac{3}{8}$ "), hooked downward.

Color when young.—Red.

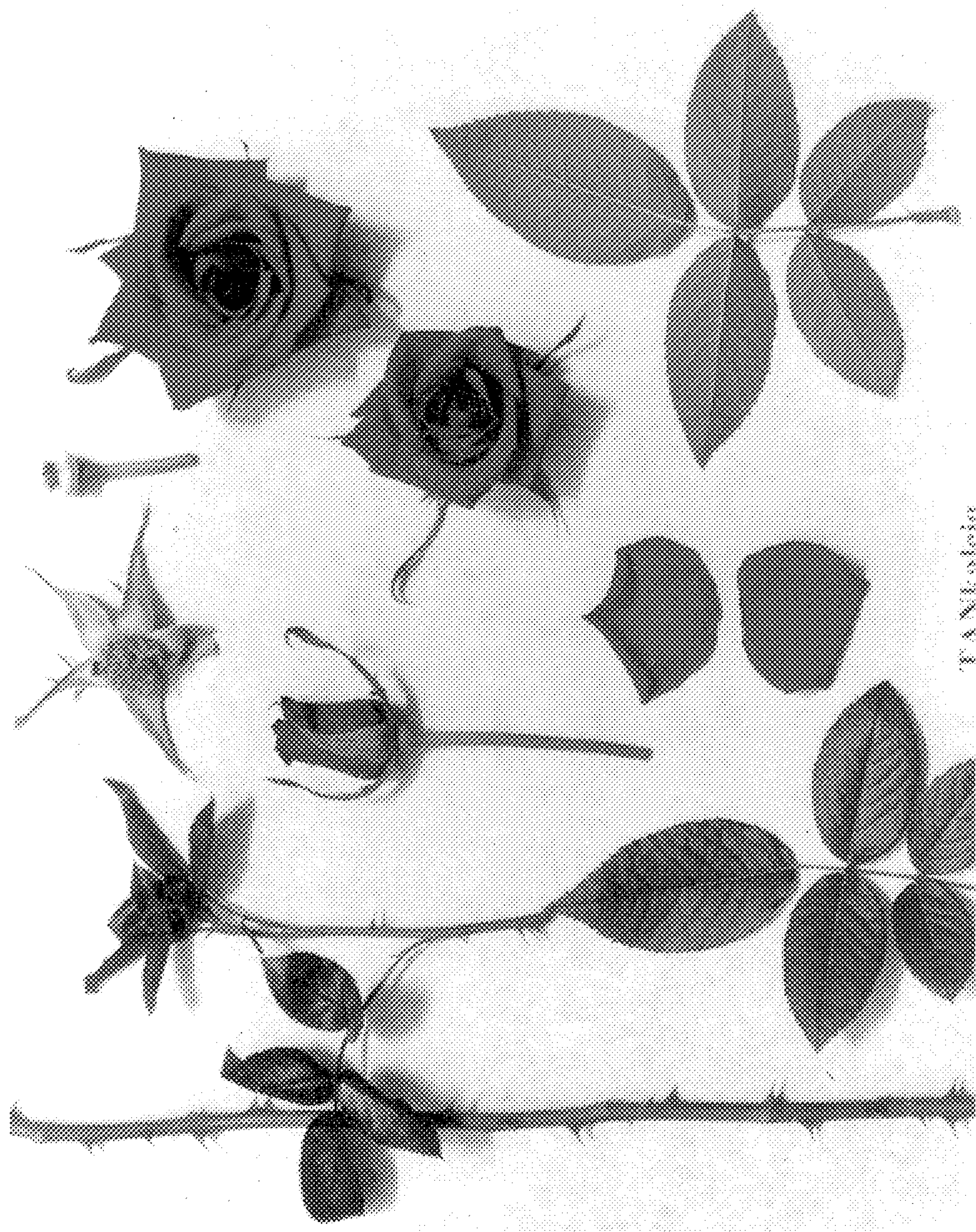
Small prickles:

Quantity.—On main stalks: None. On laterals: None.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant of the hybrid tea class, substantially as herein shown and described, characterized particularly as to novelty by long, straight stems, bright red, well formed flowers, glossy, dark green foliage; good cut flower production; good petal count; and moderate thorns.

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U.S. Patent