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Olesen et al.

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[54] MINIATURE ROSE PLANT NAMED
‘POULROAR’
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both of Hillerødvejen 49, DK-3480,
Fredensborg, Denmark
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[56] References Cited
PUBLICATIONS
UPOV-ROM, Apr. 1997, Plant Variety Database, GTI Jouve
Retrieval Software, Citations for ‘Poulroar’.
Primary Examiner—Howard J. Locker
[57] ABSTRACT
A new orange colored miniature rose plant which has
non-fading orange flowers and excellent keepability. The
variety successfully propagates from softwood cuttings and
is suitable for year round production in commercial glass-
houses. This new and distinct variety has shown to be
uniform and stable in the resulting generations from such
asexual propagation.

2 Drawing Sheets

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SUMMARY OF THE DISCOVERY

The present invention constitutes a new and distinct
variety of miniature rose plant which was discovered in a
cultivated area. The naturally occurring mutation of
unknown causation was discovered on a branch of POU-
Loral in a controlled planting, a patented variety described
and illustrated in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,018 and issued on
Dec. 20, 1994. The new variety is named ‘POULroar’.
The rose plant of the present discovery has a unique
combination of characteristics which are outstanding in the
new variety and which distinguish it from the original rose
‘POULoral’ as well as all other varieties which we are aware
of. For example, the new variety has:
1. Uniform orange colored flowers with excellent keepa-
bility;
2. Attractive long lasting foliage and compact growth,
3. Year-round flowering under glasshouse conditions;
4. Suitability for production from softwood cuttings in
pots;
5. Durable flowers and foliage which make the variety
suitable for distribution in the floral industry.
This combination of qualities was lacking in miniature pot
rose varieties that were in commercial cultivation and the
qualities have been substantially achieved in the new variety.
The resulting mutation was planted in a controlled envi-
ronment and evaluations were conducted of the resulting
rose plants. ‘POULroar’ was selected by L. Pernille and
Mogens N. Olesen in their rose development program in
Fredensborg, Denmark in Spring of 1993.
Asexual reproduction of ‘POULroar’ by cuttings and
traditional budding was first done by L. Pernille and Mogens
N. Olesen in August of 1993. This initial and subsequent
propagations have demonstrated that the characteristics of
‘POULroar’ are true to type and are transmitted from one
generation to the next.
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING
Sheet 1 of the accompanying color illustrations shows as
true as is reasonably possible to obtain in color photographs
of this type, the typical characteristics of the buds, flowers,
leaves, and stems of ‘POULroar’.
Sheet 2 shows ‘POULroar’ as a potted plant.
Specifically illustrated in Sheet 1:

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1. Stem or entire plant showing branching and the attach-
ment of leaves, buds, and peduncles;
2. Flower bud, partially opened bud, and open bloom;
3. Flower petals, detached;
4. Sepals, receptacle, and peduncle;
5. Flowering stem as well as a bare stem exhibiting
thorns;
6. Leaves.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIETY

The following is a detailed description of ‘POULroar’, as
observed in its growth in glasshouses in Fredensborg, Den-
mark and Half Moon Bay, Calif. and in field nursery in
Applegate, Oreg. Descriptions were made from plants
treated with growth regulators normally used in the green-
house production process. The growth regulator Paclobutra-
zol was applied at 15 ppm weekly for four weeks beginning
at a plant age of 6 weeks. The peduncle lengths mentioned
may actually be shorter and the foliage color several shades
darker than or untreated specimens. Color references are
made using The Royal Horticultural Society (London,
England) Colour Chart, 1995.
For a comparison, the nearest existing rose variety is
POULoral, a patented variety described and illustrated in
U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,018 and issued on Dec. 20, 1994. Chart
1 details several physical characteristics of the applicant and
the comparison varieties.

Characteristic	‘POULroar’	‘POULoral’
Flower bud	47C of the Red Group	41C of the Red Group
Flower bloom, upper surface of petal	40A of the Red Group	41C of the Red Group
Flower bloom, reverse side of petal	47D of the Red Group	43C of the Red Group

Mutation resulting from: POULoral (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 9,
018).
Classification:
Botanical.—*Rosa hybrida*.
Commercial.—Miniature.

Flower and Flower Bud

Blooming cycle: Recurrent.

Flower bud:

Size.—10–12 mm in length when petals are just beginning to unfurl.

Bud form.—Initially ovoid, then globular as bud opens.

Bud color.—RHS 47 C of the Red Group as petals begin to unfurl.

Sepals.—RHS 137 C of the Green Group. Weak foliaceous appendages on two of the five sepals. Surfaces of sepals moderately pubescent.

Peduncle.—Surface: Glabrous. Length: 35–45 mm lengths. Color: RHS 138 A of the Green Group. Prickles: Absent.

Receptacle.—Surface: Smooth. Shape: Urn shaped. Size: Small. 5×5 mm. Color: R.H.S 146 C of the Yellow-Green Group.

Borne.—Generally singularly.

Flower bloom:

Diameter.—Small. 49 mm. average opening.

Form.—Upon opening, ovoid to globular. Completely open, flower form is flat.

Petalage.—Double. Average range: Above 40.

Color.—Upon opening, the upper surface is R.H.S 40 A of the Red Group. Upon opening, the reverse side is R.H.S 47 D of the Red Group. After opening, the upper surface is RHS 40 B of the Red Group. After opening, the reverse surface is R.H.S 47 D of the Red Group. A basal petal spot exists on both the inner and outer side of the petal. The petal spot is R.H.S 2 C of the Yellow Group.

Reflex.—Petals reflex backwards somewhat.

Fragrance.—Slight.

Duration.—Very long lasting. As a pot rose, bloom lasts from 14–18 days.

Reproductive Organs:

Pollen.—Limited. Yellow Group 4D.

Anthers.—Size: Small. Color: Yellow-Green Group 150D.

Filaments.—Color: Yellow-Green Group 150D.

Stigmas.—Location is superior to anthers.

Styles.—Color: Yellow-Green Group 150D.

Plant

Plant growth: Vigorous, upright, branching, dwarf. When grown as a 10 cm pot plant, the average height of the plant

itself is 16–18 cm and the average width is 18–20 cm. When grown as a nursery plant on its own roots the average plant height is 30–35 cm and the average plant width is 25–30 cm.

Stems:

Color.—Young wood: Green Group 159 C. Older wood: Green Group 138 A.

Thorns.—Incidence: Few thorns. Size: Average length: 3 mm. Color: Translucent Red Group 49 C.

Bark.—Young wood: Smooth. Older wood: Smooth.

Plant foliage:

Normal number of leaflets on average leaves.—5 leaflets.

Leaf size.—Small. 65 mm × 40 mm.

Abundance.—Average.

Color.—Upper leaf surface: Medium dark green. R.H.S 137 A of the Green Group. Lower leaf surface: Medium green. R.H.S 146A of the Yellow-Green Group. Juvenile foliage: Green Group 137 A. Mature foliage: Medium green. R.H.S 137 B of the Yellow-Green Group.

Plant leaves and leaflets:

Stipules.—Present. With foliaceous appendages. 8–10 mm. Color: Green Group 137B.

Petiole.—Length: 15–20 mm. Underneath: Limited prickles. Color Group: Green Group 137B.

Edge.—Finely serrated.

Shape.—Leaflets are Ovate.

Leaflets.—Number: 5.

Other.—Glossy finish. Moderately thick texture.

Disease resistance: Under cultivation, variety exhibits average resistance to rust, black spot, and *Botrytis* and above average resistance to mildew.

We claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant of the miniature class, substantially as herein illustrated and described, as a distinct and novel rose variety due to its abundant flowers with good keepability, attractive long lasting foliage and compact growth, year round flowering under glasshouse conditions, suitability for production from softwood cuttings in pots, durable flowers and foliage which make the variety suitable for distribution in the floral industry.

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