



US00PP10799P

United States Patent [19]
Ninomiya

[11] Patent Number: Plant 10,799
[45] Date of Patent: Feb. 23, 1999

[54] HYBRID TEA ROSE PLANT NAMED
‘TANPINAISO’

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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Oreg.

UPOU-ROM, 1997/06, Plant Variety Database, GTI Jouve
Retrieval Software, citation for ‘Tanpinaiso’.

[21] Appl. No.: 838,421
[22] Filed: Apr. 7, 1997
[51] Int. Cl.⁶ A01H 5/00
[52] U.S. Cl. Plt./18
[58] Field of Search Plt./18, 11

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[56] References Cited

[57] ABSTRACT

A new and distinct variety of rose plant of the hybrid tea
class, having light pink, long-lasting high centered blooms
with slightly darker centers on strong, long stems with very
few thorns and medium green, large, long leaves.

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

1 Drawing Sheet

P.P. 7,660 10/1991 Evers Plt./18

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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 discovering in a nursery in Richmond, Calif. a
spontaneous flower color mutation on one branch of a plant
of the variety Osiana, U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7,660.

The rose plant TANpinaiso differs from Osiana, its parent,
only in its flower color. The two plants are alike in flower
size, anthers, pollen, leaves, stems, thorns and in growth
habit.

Asexual reproduction by me of this new variety by
budding, as performed at Richmond, Calif., shows that the
foregoing and all other characteristics and distinctions come
true to form and are established 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 descriptions using terminology in accor-
dance with The Royal Horticultural Society (London)
Colour Chart, except where ordinary dictionary significance
of color is indicated.

Parentage:
Parent.—Mutant of Osiana (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 7660).
Classification:
Botanical.—Rosa hybrida.
Commercial.—Hybrid tea.

Flower

Observations made from specimens grown in a green-
house environment at Somis, Calif. from March 1996 to
January 1997.

Blooming habit: Recurrent.
Bud:
Size.—2 to 2-½ 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 49D. When half blown, the upper sides of the

petals are Red Group 49B in the center of the flower,
fading to Red Group 49C and then Red Group 49D
at the edge of the flower; and the lower sides of the
petals are Red Group 49B.

Sepals.—Color: Green Group 138B. Surface texture:
Covered in fine hairs. There are three normally
appendaged sepals. There are two unappendaged
sepals with hairy edges.

Receptacle.—Color: Green Group 137D. Shape: Fun-
nel. Size: Large (½×½ inch). Surface: Smooth.

Peduncle.—Length: Medium (3 inches). Surface:
Smooth, and some glands. Color: Medium green.
Strength: Stiff, erect, heavy.

Bloom:

Size.—Very large. Average open size is 5 to 6 inches.
Borne.—Singly.

Stem.—Very long, strong. Average length is greater
than 26 inches.

Form.—When first open: High centered. Permanence:
Retains its form to the end. Outer petals curl back,
quill fashion.

Petalage.—Number of petals under normal conditions:
30 to 35.

Color.—The upper sides of the petals are Red Group
49B in the center of the flower, fading to Red Group
49C and Red Group 49D at the flower edges. The
reverse sides of the petals are Red Group 49B. The
base of the petals each has a small (¼×¼ inch),
yellowish half-moon at the point of attachment. The
major color on the upper side is Red Group 49B.

Variegations.—None.

Discoloration.—The general tonality at the end of the
first day: No change. At the end of the third day: As
the flower opens, the pink color fades on the flower
edges but never fades beyond Red Group 49D.

Fragrance.—Moderate.

Petals:

Texture.—Thick.

Shape.—Round.

Form.—Tips slightly recurved; edges slightly quilled.

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

Persistence.—Drop off cleanly.

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

Reproductive Parts:

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

Arrangement: Regular around styles.

Filaments.—Color: Yellow.

Pollen.—Color: Gold yellow.

Styles.—Color: Very light pink.

Stigmas.—Color: Yellow.

Form: Bush.

Growth: Very vigorous; upright; branching. After one year without pruning plant will be 7-feet tall and 4-feet wide.

Foliage: Number of leaflets on normal mid-stem leaves: 5, occasionally 7.

Size.—Large (6×4-½ inches).

Quantity.—Normal.

Color.—New foliage: Greyed-Red Group 178A (upper and lower surface). Old foliage: Upper surface is Green Group 137A; lower surface is Green Group 138A.

Leaflets:

Shape.—Broadly oval to oval.

Texture.—Upper side: Leathery.

Edge.—Serrated.

Serration.—Single, small.

Petiole rachis.—Color: Reddish, Red-Purple Group 59A at the leaflet nodes.

Petiole underside.—Smooth, with occasional prickles.

Stipules.—Medium, bearded (½ inch to ¾ inch).

Disease resistance.—Resistant to mildew under normal growing conditions at Richmond, Calif.

Wood:

New wood.—Color: Close to Greyed-Red 178A. Bark: Smooth.

Old wood.—Color: Green Group 138A. Bark: Smooth.

Prickles:

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

Form.—Medium (¼ inch), hooked downward.

Color when young.—Red-Purple Group 183A.

Color when old.—Greyed-Orange Group 176D.

Small Prickles:

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

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 the unique combination of its light pink, long-lasting high centered blooms with slightly darker centers on strong, long stems with very few thorns and medium green, large, long leaves.

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