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Kordes

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[54] HYBRID TEA ROSE PLANT NAMED
‘KORLETTE’

[58] Field of Search Plt./12, 11, 13,
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[57] ABSTRACT

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Hybrid tea rose plant having large, novel bi-colored flowers
of good petal count and strong fragrance and an angular
vigorous growth habit.

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[52] U.S. Cl. Plt./131

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 the variety ‘Prima Ballerina’ (not patented),
with the variety ‘Peace,’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 591).
The primary objective of this breeding was to produce a
new rose variety having the fragrance and long pointed buds
of the female parent combined with the higher petal count,
large flowers, and vigorous growth of the male parent. It was
also anticipated some novel colors would come from this
cross. The objective was substantially achieved, along with
other desirable improvements, as evidenced by the follow-
ing unique combination of characteristics that are outstand-
ing in the new variety and that distinguish it from its parents,
as well as from all other varieties of which I am aware:

1. Very strong fragrance;
2. Novel, bi-color flower color;
3. Vigorous, somewhat angular habit of growth;
4. Petal count intermediate between the parents;
5. Large flower size.

Asexual reproduction of this new variety by budding, as
performed at Sparrieshoop, Germany and Wasco, 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:
Seed parent.—Prima Ballerina (unpatented).
Pollen parent.—Peace (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 591).
Classification:
Botanical.—*Rosa hybrida*.
Commercial.—Hybrid Tea.

Flower

Observations made from specimens grown in a garden
environment at Sparrieshoop, Germany and Somis, Calif.
from January, 1996–August 1997.

Blooming habit: Recurrent.
Bud:
Size.—One and one-half inches long when the petals
start to unfurl.
Form.—The bud form is long, pointed ovoid.
Color.—When sepals first divide, bud color is White
Group 155D with petal tips and blotches on the rest
of the guard petal surface exposed to the sun being
Red Group 45C. When half blown, the upper sides of
the petals are Red Group 45C fading to Red Group
45D with the lower ¼ to ⅓ of the petal being White
Group 155D; and the lower sides of the petals are
White Group 155D with a faint blush of Red Group
45D.
Sepals.—Color: Green Group 138C but when exposed
to sunlight, quite bronzy, close to Greyed-Orange
Group 176B. Surface texture: Covered in fine hairs.
There are three normally to occasionally heavily
appendaged sepals. There are two unappendaged
sepals with hairy edges.
Receptacle.—Color: Green Group 137D. Shape: Apple.
Size: Large (1¹/₁₆" long×9⁹/₁₆" wide). Surface: Smooth.
Peduncle.—Length: Medium (4"). Surface: Smooth,
with some small prickles. Color: Medium green
(Yellow-Green 146C) and where exposed to the sun
bronzy, close to Greyed-Orange Group 176B.
Strength: Stiff, erect.
Bloom:
Size.—Large. Average open size is five inches.
Borne.—Singly.
Stems.—Medium (14–18"), strong.
Form.—When first open: High centered. Permanence:
Retains its form to the end; all petals curl.
Petalage.—Number of petals under normal conditions:
25–30.
Color.—The upper sides of the petals are Red Group
45C fading to Red Group 45D with the lower ¼ to
⅓ of the petal White Group 155D. The reverse sides
of the petals are White Group 155D. The base of
each petal has a small (3³/₈"×3³/₈"), greenish-white half
moon at the point of attachment. The major color on
the upper side is Red Group 45C.
Variegations.—Occasional greenish-white streak
(Green-White Group 157B to C) on both surfaces of
the guard petals.
Discoloration.—At the end of the first day: No change.
At the end of the third day: No change. By day four
or five, there is a general fading to Red Group 45D
and by day six or seven to Red Group 55B.

Fragrance.—Strong.

Petals:

Texture.—Thick, leathery.

Shape.—Round to slightly deltoid.

Form.—Tips slightly recurved.

Arrangement.—Imbricated. Petaloids number from none to five (In ten flowers examined) Petaloids are Red Group 45D in color and average 9 ml long and 5 ml wide.

Persistence.—Drop off cleanly.

Lastingness.—On the plant: Long (seven to eight days).

As a cut flower: Long (eight or nine days).

Reproductive parts:

Anthers.—Size: Medium. Quantity: Many. Color: Yellow. Arrangement: Regular around styles.

Filaments.—Color: Yellow and reddish brown.

Pollen.—Color: Gold yellow.

Styles.—Color: Reddish.

Stigmas.—Color: Greenish-white.

Plant:

Form.—Bush.

Growth.—Vigorous; upright; branching; Height after one growing season in Somis, Calif. is four and one-half to five feet with the width three and one-half to four feet.

Foliage: Number of leaflets on normal mid-stem leaves: Five or rarely seven.

Size.—Large. (6"×5").

Quantity.—Normal.

Color.—New foliage: Upper and lower surfaces: Greyed-Red Group 178A. Old foliage: Upper surface: Green Group 139A. Lower surface: Green Group 139C.

Shape.—Pointed oval.

Texture.—Upper side: Leathery.

Edge.—Serrated.

Serration.—Single, small.

Petiole rachis.—Color: Green.

Petiole underside.—Smooth with several small prickles and glands.

Stipules.—Long ($\frac{5}{8}$ "); serrated, bearded.

Disease resistance.—Resistant to mildew and rust under normal growing conditions at Sparrieshoop, Germany and Somis, Calif.

Wood:

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

Old wood.—Color: Group 137C. Bark: Smooth.

Prickles:

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

Form.—Medium ($\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ "); hooked downward.

Color when young.—Greyed-Red Group 178A.

Color when mature.—Yellow-Green Group 146D, changing as the plant ages to Greyed-Orange Group 165C.

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 novel bi-colored flowers, very strong fragrance, large flower size and good petal count, and upright and angular vigorous growth habit.

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