



US00PP11388P

United States Patent [19]

Kester et al.

[11] Patent Number: Plant 11,388

[45] Date of Patent: May 23, 2000

[54] FLORIBUNDA ROSE PLANT NAMED
‘KORDREKES’

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[21] Appl. No.: 09/139,070

[22] Filed: Aug. 24, 1998

[51] Int. Cl.⁷ A01H 5/00

[52] U.S. Cl. Plt./146

[58] Field of Search Plt./143, 145, 146,
Plt./141, 130, 134, 135

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[57] ABSTRACT

Floribunda rose plant having orange flower color; high
flower production; excellent vase life; good shipping quali-
ties; and very vigorous growth habit.

1 Drawing Sheet

1

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety
of rose plant of the floribunda class which was discovered as
a single branch spontaneous flower color mutation on a rose
plant of the variety ‘KORmiller’ (U.S. Plant Patent Appli-
cation Ser. No. 08/985,371, filed Dec. 4, 1997) growing in a
greenhouse in Honselersdijk, Holland, which bore an orange
flower as compared to the pastel pink flowers of
‘KORmiller’.

‘KORDrekEs’ differs from its parent, ‘KORmiller’, prin-
cipally in flower color. It has the same growth, production
(26 to 29 flowers per year in a greenhouse), vase life, good
shipping qualities and response to the environment as
‘KORmiller’.

Asexual reproduction of this new variety by budding, as
performed at Boskoop, Holland, and Somis, Calif. shows
that the foregoing and all other characteristics and distinc-
tions 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: Spontaneous mutant of ‘KORmiller’ (U.S. Plant
Patent Application Ser. No. 08/985,371, filed Dec. 4,
1997.)

Classification:
Botanical.—*Rosa hybrida*.
Commercial.—Floribunda.

FLOWER

Observations made from specimens grown in a green-
house environment at Boskoop, Holland, and Somis, Calif.
from January 1997 to June 1998.

Blooming habit: Continuous.

Bud:
Size.—About 1½ inches long when the petals start to
unfurl.
Form.—Pointed ovoid with a somewhat blunt tip.
Color.—When sepals first divide, bud color is Orange
Group 29D. When half blown, the upper sides of the

2

petals are Orange Group 29C on the outer two-thirds
of the petal with Orange Group 25D on the inner
one-third, and the lower sides of the petals are
Orange Group 29D.

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.

Receptacles.—Color: Yellow-Green Group 146C.
Shape: Funnel. Size: Medium (about 5/16 inch×¼
inch.) Surface: Smooth.

Peduncle.—Length: Short, averaging about 2½ inches.
Surface: Smooth. Color: Yellow-Green Group 146C.
Strength: Stiff, erect.

Bloom:
Size.—Medium. Average open diameter is about 3½ to
4 inches.

Borne.—Singly.

Stems.—Strong, averaging about 18–22 inches in
length.

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:
25 to 30.

Color.—The upper sides of the petals are Orange Group
29C on the outer two-thirds of the petal with Orange
Group 25D on the inner one-third. The reverse sides
of the petals are Orange Group 29D. The base of the
petals has a bright Yellow Group 7C half-moon
about 3/8 inch×3/8 inch at the point of attachment. The
major color on the upper sides is Orange Group 29C.

Variegations.—Occasional greenish-white streaks on
the guard petals.

Discoloration.—At the end of the first day: No change.
At the end of the third day: No change. By day 10–12
in the vase, the entire upper petal surface changes to
Orange Group 29C.

Fragrance.—Slight.

Petals:
Texture.—Thick, leathery.
Shape.—Round.
Form.—Tips slightly recurved, edges slightly quilled.
Arrangement.—Imbricated. Petaloids in the center are
few, small.

Persistence.—Petals drop off cleanly before drying.

Lastingness.—On the plant: Long (9 to 10 days). As a
cut flower: Very long (16 to 18 days).

Reproductive parts:

Anthers.—Size: Medium. Quantity: Many. Color: Yellow-Orange Group 15A. Arrangement: Regular around styles.
Filaments.—Color: Yellow Group 13A.
Pollen.—Color: Gold yellow.
Styles.—Color: Greyed-Purple Group 187C.
Stigmas.—Color: Greenish-white.

Plant:

Form.—Bush.
Growth.—Very vigorous; upright; branching. Mature plant, six to seven months after planting, is 5 to 5½ feet in height and 3½ feet in width. Plants are kept at this height and width by flower harvesting.

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

Size.—Large (6½ inches long×4¾ inches wide).
Quantity.—Abundant.
Color.—New foliage: Upper side and lower sides: Greyed-Purple Group 184B. Old foliage: Upper side: Green Group 139A. Lower side: Green Group 137C. The foliage upper surface will rapidly turn green, while the lower surface will keep the Greyed-Purple Group 184B for several days before becoming green.

Leaflets:

Shape.—Pointed oval.
Texture.—Leathery surface: Matte.

Edge.—Serrated.
Serration.—Single, small.
Petiole rachis.—Color: Greyed-Purple Group 187B.
Petiole underside.—Smooth.
Stipules.—Medium (5/8"), serrated, bearded.
Disease resistance.—Resistant to mildew under normal growing conditions in a greenhouse. Not tested for resistance to blackspot and rust.

Wood:

New wood.—Color: Greyed-Purple Group 187B. Bark: Smooth.
Old wood.—Color: Green Group 139A. Bark: Smooth.

Prickles:

Quantity.—On main canes from base: Few. On laterals from main canes: Few.
Form.—Short, hooked slightly downward.
Color when young.—Greyed-Purple Group 187B.
Color when mature.—Greyed-Orange Group 174D.

Small prickles:

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

We claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant of the floribunda class, as herein shown and described, characterized particularly by its orange flower color; high flower production; excellent vase life; good shipping qualities; and very vigorous growth habit.

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