



(12) **United States Plant Patent**  
**Jensen**

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(54) **MINIATURE ROSE PLANT ‘JENONE’**

(50) Latin Name: *Rosa hybrida*  
Varietal Denomination: **JENone**

(75) Inventor: **Svend Jensen**, Christiansfeld (DK)

(73) Assignee: **Cal Europe**, Santa Barbara, CA (US)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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Plt./129

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new miniature rose plant which has abundant, long lasting, dark-red colored flowers and attractive foliage. The variety successfully propagates from softwood cuttings and is suitable for year round production in commercial glass houses as a flowering pot plant. This new and distinct variety has shown to be uniform and stable in the resulting generations from asexual propagation.

**2 Drawing Sheets**

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Latin name of genus and species: *Rosa hybrida* ‘JENone.’  
Variety denomination: The new variety is named ‘JENone.’

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention constitutes a new and distinct variety of miniature rose plant, which was developed by artificially pollinating an unnamed seedling (not patented in the US) with an unnamed seedling (also not patented in the US). The two parents were crossed during the summer of 2001, and the resulting seed was sown in December 2001, in a controlled glasshouse environment. Out of the resulting seedlings one seedling was selected, as a distinct new variety and was named ‘JENone.’ The variety can be distinguished from its seed parent, an unnamed seedling, by the following combination of characteristics:

JENone has small sized double flowers, while the unnamed seed parent has medium sized single flowers;

JENone has dark-red colored petals, while the unnamed seed parent has pale pink petals.

The new variety may distinguished from its pollen parent, an unnamed seedling created by the same inventor, by the following combination of characteristics:

JENone has smaller flowers and foliage as compared to the unnamed pollen parent;

JENone has dark-red colored petals, while the unnamed pollen parent has orange petals.

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Initial asexual reproduction of JENone by cuttings was first carried out by the inventor in Christiansfeld, Denmark. The asexual reproduction was conducted under controlled greenhouse conditions. Having thus demonstrated asexual reproduction it was found that all characteristics and distinctions came true to form and were established in succeeding propagations. JENone is a low growing compact miniature rose with medium vigor. As compared to other

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similar rose plants the shelf life for the entire plant and for a single flush is average.

The objective of the hybridization of this rose variety for commercial greenhouse culture was to create a new and distinct variety with:

Uniform and abundant flowers with good keeping properties;

Attractive long lasting foliage and overall compact growth;

Year round flowering under glasshouse conditions;

Suitability for production from softwood cuttings in pots; and

Durable flowers and foliage which make the variety suitable for distribution in the floral industry.

This combination of qualities was not present in previously available commercial cultivars of this type and distinguishes JENone from all other varieties of which the inventor is aware. The seeds from hybridization were planted in a controlled environment and evaluations were conducted on the resulting plants. JENone was selected by Svend Jensen, in his development program in Christiansfeld, Denmark.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DRAWINGS**

The accompanying color illustrations show as true as is reasonably to obtain in color photographs of this type, the typical characteristics of the buds, flowers, leaves, stems of ‘JENone’. Specifically illustrated in:

Photo sheet # 1:

FIG. 1 Young shoot;

FIG. 2 Bud before opening of the sepals;

FIG. 3 Bud at the stage of opening of the sepals;

FIG. 4 Bud at the stage of opening of the petals;

FIG. 5 Flower during course of opening;

FIG. 6 Opening flower—plan view—obverse;

FIG. 7 Opening flower—plan view—reverse;

FIG. 8 Fully open flower—plan view—obverse;



- FIG. 9 Fully open flower—plan view—reverse;  
Photo sheet #2;  
FIG. 10 Receptacle showing stamens and pistils;  
FIG. 11 Receptacle showing carpels (stamens and sepals removed);  
FIG. 12 Flower petals, detached—Inner surface;  
FIG. 13 Flower petals, detached—Outer surface;  
FIG. 14 Bare stem exhibiting thorns and flower attachment;  
FIG. 15 Leaf with three leaflets upper surface;  
FIG. 16 Leaf with three leaflets reverse surface;  
FIG. 17 Leaf with five leaflets upper surface;  
FIG. 18 Leaf with five leaflets reverse surface.

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIETY

The following is a detailed description of the Miniature Rose: *Rosa hybrida* 'JENone.' The following observations, measurements, values and comparisons describe plants grown in glass houses in Christiansfeld, Denmark. The age of the observed plants was 11 to 13 weeks after propagation by cuttings and growth as flowering pot plants in 10 centimeter diameter containers.

Color references are made by using The Royal Horticultural Society (London, England) Colour Chart 1995 except where common color descriptive terms are used. For a comparison, the nearest existing rose variety is POULria, a rose variety described and illustrated in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 12,563.

Chart I details several physical characteristics of JENone versus POULria.

TABLE 1

Solution	Observation
1) Silane + THF	No change in peak with time
2) Silane + THF + TDMAC	No change in peak with time
3) Silane + THF + Triton	No change in peak with time
4) Silane + THF + Heparin-TDMAC complex	Peak disappears with time depending on the concentration of silane and heparin-TDMAC complex

#### Parents:

- Seed parent.*—Unnamed seedling.  
*Pollen parent.*—Unnamed seedling.

#### Classification:

- Botanical.*—*Rosa hybrida*.  
*Commercial.*—Miniature.

#### Plant:

*Plant growth.*—Moderately vigorous. Grows compact upright to bushy. When grown as a plant in a 10 cm diameter pot, the average height of the plant itself is 18 to 20 cm with an average width of 20 cm. When grown in a 15 cm pot, the average height of the plant itself is 22 to 27 cm with an average width of 30 cm.

Production time is generally 11 to 13 weeks depending on average temperature, light level, and cultural practices.

#### Stem:

*Color.*—Young wood: Yellow-Green Group 146C.  
Older wood: Yellow-Green Group 147B.

*Thorns.*—Incidence: Low number of thorns. Size: 2–3 mm. Color: Green-White Group 157A. Shape: Deep concave.

*Surface.*—Young wood: Smooth. Older wood: Smooth.  
*Stem diameter.*—3–4 mm.

*Internode length.*—20–30 mm.

*Numbers of internodes.*—7–9.

Plant foliage: Leaves arranged alternately, compound with 3, 5 or 7 leaflets per leaf, generally symmetrical, abundant, and flat in aspect. Stipules at petiole base.

*Number of leaves.*—7–9 per lateral branch.

*Leaf size.*—Medium 60–65 mm (length), 40–45 mm (width) for five leaflets.

*Petioles.*—Color: Yellow-Green Group 147A. Margins: entire. Length: 8–10 mm Diameter: About 1–2 mm.

*Stipules.*—Size: 5–8 mm. Surface: Smooth. Color: Yellow-Green Group 147A. Margins: Entire.

*Rachis.*—Color: Yellow-Green Group 147A. Margins: Entire. Length: 20 to 25 mm.

*Leaflets.*—Edge: Serrated. Serration: Double. Shape: Ovate with acute apex and obtuse base. Texture: Smooth. Appearance: Dull. Size: 20–25 mm (length) and 8–12 mm (width). Color: Young foliage: Upper surface: Yellow-Green Group 137A. Lower surface: Greyed-Green Group 146C. Color: Mature foliage: Upper surface: Yellow-Green Group 147A. Lower surface: Greyed-Green Group 191B.

#### Inflorescence:

*Blooming habit.*—Recurrent.

*Number of flowers.*—Generally 1–5 buds per flowering stem.

*Peduncle.*—Color: Yellow-Green Group 145C. Texture: Smooth. Length: 15–20 mm.

*Receptacle.*—Surface: Smooth, glabrous. Shape: Funnel-shaped. Size: 6–7 mm (height) by 7–8 mm (width). Color: Yellow-Green Group 145C.

*Sepals.*—Quantity: 5. Shape: Narrowly Ovate with acute tip. Texture: Leathery. Margin: Foliaceous appendages on three of the five sepals. Appearance: Dull. Color: Upper surface: Yellow-Green Group 147A–B. Reverse surface: Greyed-Green Group 191C.

*Buds.*—Size (during opening): 8–20 mm in height and 11–14 mm in width. Shape: Narrowly ovoid and blunt. Color: at ¼ opening, Red Group 53A.

*Flower.*—Duration of entire flush: 15 to 18 days. Fragrance: None. Size: 40–45 mm in diameter. Form: Shape of lower when viewed from the side, During Opening: High-centered. Fully-open: Saucer-shaped. Color: Petals, on opening: Upper surface: Red Group 53A. Reverse surface: Red Group 53A. Petals after opening: Upper surface: Red Group 53A. Reverse surface: Red Group 53A. Basal Petals spots: Size: 2–3 mm. Color: White Group 155D. General tonality: On Open flower: Third day: Red Group 53A. Afterwards: Red Group 53A.

*Petals.*—Petal reflex: Outermost petals reflex backwards at opening; at fully open all petals reflex backwards. Texture: Smooth. Petal edge: Uniform. Petal count: Approximately 60 on the average per flower. Petal size: Length 10–20 mm Width: 10–20 mm. Shape: Outer petals: Round. Inner petals: Ovate.

*Reproductive organs.*—Stamen number: Approximately 50 on average per flower. Pollen. Color: Yellow-Orange Group 21A. Pollen Abundance:

Abundant. Anthers. Size: 1–2 mm; Color: Yellow-Orange Group 21A. Shape: Oblong. Filaments. Size: 4–5 mm Color: Yellow-Orange Group 19D. Carpel number: Approximately 20 on average per flower. Stigmas. Location: Inferior in relation to anthers. Color: Green-White Group 157D. Styles. Color: Green-White Group 157D. Length: 4 to 5 mm.

Development:

*Vegetation.*—Dense.

*Blooming.*—Abundant.

*Aptitude to bear fruit.*—Poor.

*Resistance to diseases.*—Above average resistance to mildew and Botrytis under normal growing conditions in Christiansfeld, Denmark.

*Hips/seeds.*—Not observed — the plant has never been grown to the stage of seed development because the variety was developed for use as a flowering pot plant only.

*Winter hardiness and drought/heat tolerance.*—

Because this variety is a potted flowering plant, developed for one time use only (indoor houseplant), the plant has not been tested for winter hardiness or drought/heat tolerance.

What is claimed is:

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, long lasting, dark-red colored flowers, attractive long lasting foliage, vigorous and compact growth, year round flowering under glasshouse conditions, suitability for production from softwood cuttings in pots, and durable flowers and foliage which make the variety suitable for distribution in the floral industry.

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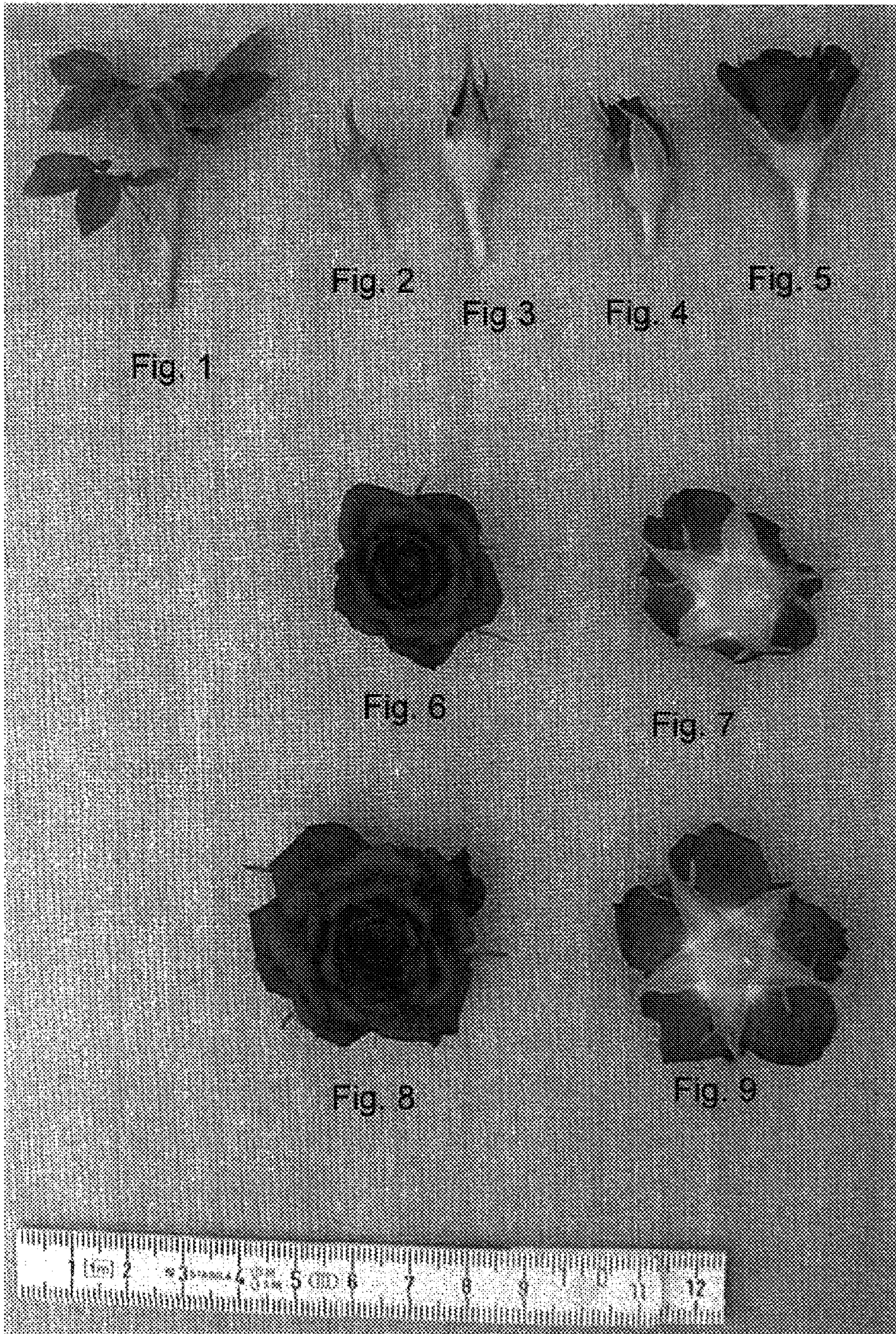


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

Fig. 9



