

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

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(54) **SHRUB ROSE PLANT NAMED ‘KORSINEO’**

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

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./149
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

2007/11340, European Union CVPO summary, Jun. 13, 2007, Euro-
pean Union.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct variety of rose with long lasting, novel hot
pink flowers, and attractive foliage with good disease resis-
tance. It exhibits bushy growth with abundant flowers. The
new variety propagates well from cuttings and by grafting.
This new and distinct variety has shown to be uniform and
stable in the resulting generations from asexual propagation.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Latin name of genus and species: The botanical classifica-
tion of the new rose plant is *Rosa hybrida*.

Variety denomination: The denomination of the new vari-
ety is ‘KORSineo’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The new variety of rose plant of the present invention
originated from a controlled crossing in a breeding program
of two distinct parents during the summer of 1998. The cross-
ing was between ‘KORMixal’ and an ‘un-named seedling’.

The resulting seeds were planted during the following win-
ter. The resulting seedlings were evaluated and exhibited
distinctive physical and biological characteristics. The new
rose plant was selected as a single plant from the seedling
beds due to its superior characteristics and asexually propa-
gated for further evaluation. This new and distinctive rose
variety is named ‘KORSineo’.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The new rose plant may be distinguished from its seed
parent, ‘KORMixal’, by the following combination of char-
acteristics:

1. The flower color of ‘KORMixal’ is dark red, while the
flower color of ‘KORSineo’ is hot pink.
2. The petal count of ‘KORMixal’ is single, while the petal
count of ‘KORSineo’ is very double.

The new rose plant may be distinguished from its pollen
parent, an ‘un-named seedling’ by the following combination
of characteristics:

1. The foliage size of the ‘un-named seedling’ is medium,
while the foliage size of ‘KORSineo’ is small.
2. The petal count of the ‘un-named seedling’ is semi-
double, while the petal count of ‘KORSineo’ is very
double.

The objective of the hybridization was to create a new and
distinct rose plant with unique qualities, such as:

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1. Compact and uniform growth and flowering; when
grown as a plant from cuttings;
2. Abundant attractive, recurrent flowers;
3. Attractive and abundant foliage; and
3. Resistance to diseases encountered in landscapes and
gardens.

This combination of qualities is not present in prior rose
cultivars. These objectives have been substantially achieved
and in that distinguish ‘KORSineo’ from all other varieties of
which we are aware.

As part of a rose development program, Wilhelm Kordes
germinated seeds from the aforementioned hybridization and
conducted evaluations and observations on the resulting seed-
lings in a controlled environment in Offenseth-Sparrieshoop,
Germany. The resulting seedlings exhibited distinctive physi-
cal and biological characteristics. The new rose plant
‘KORSineo’ was selected in April, 1999 from the seedling
beds to be asexually propagated for further evaluation. The
first asexual propagation of ‘KORSineo’ was done by budding
to seedling understocks in July, 1999 at the inventor’s nursery
in Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.

This initial and other subsequent propagations conducted
in controlled environments demonstrate that ‘KORSineo’
reproduces true to type in successive generations of asexual
reproduction.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying color illustration 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 ‘KORSineo’.

Specifically illustrated in SHEET ONE is a stem exhibiting
thorns; tight bud and half opened flower bloom; typical stem

with flowers; juvenile foliage and tip of stem; dissected receptacle and detached sepal; and leaves.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a description of ‘KORSineo’, as observed in its growth in July, 2008 in a nursery in Jackson County, Oreg. on plants of three years of age. Color references are made using The Royal Horticultural Society (London, England) Colour Chart, 2001 except where common terms of color are used.

For a comparison, several physical characteristics of the rose variety ‘KORsupigel’, a rose variety from the same inventor described and illustrated in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 12/008,955 and issued on Jan. 14, 2008 are compared to ‘KORSineo’ in Chart 1.

CHART 1

Characteristic	‘KORSinco’	‘KORsupigel’
Overall height	60-70 cm	40-50 cm
Petal count	40-45	40-60
Average leaf size	100-105 mm × 50-60 mm	75 mm × 50 mm

Parents:

Seed parent.—‘KORMixal’.
Pollen parent.—An ‘un-named seedling’.

Classification:

Botanical classification.—*Rosa hybrida*, ‘KORSineo’.
Commercial classification.—Shrub rose.

FLOWER AND FLOWER BUD

Blooming habit: Recurrent.

Flower bud.—Size: Upon opening, 20 mm in length from base of receptacle to end of bud and 15 mm in diameter at its widest point. Bud form: Short and globular. Bud color: As sepals first unfold, bud color is Red-Purple Group N57A. When ¼ open, the upper surface of petals is Red-Purple Group N57A, and the lower surface of petals is Red-Purple Group N57B. Sepals: Size: Average 5–6 mm long×5–6 mm wide. Shape: Sepals generally subulate. Sepal apex is generally cirrose. Weak foliaceous appendages on three of the five sepals. Base is flat at union with receptacle. Quantity: Five. Margins: With stipitate glands on outer surface. Surface texture: Inner side: Covered in long, fine, white hairs. Outer surface: Stipitate glands are present. Color: Upper surface Yellow-Green Group 144B. Lower surface Yellow-Green Group 144B. Intonations: Greyed-Purple Group 185A.

Receptacle.—Surface: Smooth. Color: Green Group 143C. Shape: Pear-shaped. Size: 6 mm (h)×4–5 mm (w).

Peduncle.—Surface: With stipitate glands. Length: 18–20 mm average length. Diameter: 1 mm average diameter. Color: Yellow-Green Group 144C. Strength: Nodding. Borne: Multiple flower buds per stem, generally 6 to 8. Anthocyanin: Greyed-Purple Group 183A.

Flower bloom:

Fragrance.—Light and sweet.
Duration.—Long lasting. The blooms have a duration on the plant of approximately 6 to 7 days. Senesced petals drop.

After opening, petals.—Outermost petals: Outer Side: Red-Purple Group N57B. Inner Side: Red-Purple Group N57A. Innermost petals: Outer Side: Red-Purple Group N57C. Inner Side: Red-Purple Group N57B.

After opening, basal petal spots.—Basal petal spot, outermost petals: Outer Side: Green-Yellow Group 1C. Inner Side: Green-Yellow Group 1C. Basal petal spot, innermost petals: Outer Side: Green-Yellow Group 1C. Inner Side: Green-Yellow Group 1C. Variations: None.

General tonality: On open flower Red-Purple Group N57B. No change in the general tonality at the end of the 7th day. Afterwards, general tonality is Red-Purple Group N57C.
Petals:

Petal count.—Approximately 40–42 petals under normal conditions.

Petal reflex.—Petals reflex slightly.

Petal edge.—Entire and smooth.

Petal shape.—Obovate. Apex shape is round. Shape of base is round. away cleanly.

Size.—Small flowered garden rose. When open, the average flower diameter is 32–34 mm and the average flower height is 15–18 mm.

Form.—Shape of flower when viewed from the side: Upon opening, upper part: Flat. Upon opening, lower part: Flattened convex. Open flower, upper part: Convex. Open flower, lower part: Concave.

Color:

Upon opening, petals.—Outermost petals: Outer Side: Red-Purple Group N57B. Inner Side: Red-Purple Group N57A. Innermost petals: Outer Side: Red-Purple Group N57B. Inner Side: Red-Purple Group N57A.

Upon opening, basal petal spots.—Basal petal spot, outermost petals: Outer Side: Green-Yellow Group 1C. Inner Side: Green-Yellow Group 1C. Basal petal spot, innermost petals: Outer Side: Yellow Group 2C. Inner Side: Yellow Group 2B.

Petal size.—15–18 mm long; 12–15 mm wide.

Thickness.—Thin.

Petal arrangement.—Generally in a regular pattern with overlapping edges.

Petaloids: Present.

Petaloid count.—Average of 8–10 per flower.

Petaloid edge.—Undulated.

Petaloid texture.—Ruffled.

Petaloid shape.—Elongated. Entire. Shape of apex is round, shape of base is pointed.

Petaloid size.—Petaloids are 7 mm long and 5 mm wide.

Petaloid color.—Color of inner side is Red-Purple Group N57A. Color of outer side is Red-Purple Group N57B.

Reproductive organs:

Pistils.—Approximately 20–30 present. Stigmas: Location: Slightly inferior in position to anthers. Color: Green-Yellow Group 1B. Styles: Length: 3 mm long. Color: Green-Yellow Group 1D. Intonations of Red-Purple Group 58A.

Stamens.—Approximately 20–30 on average and regularly arranged. Anthers: Size: 1.0–1.5 mm long.

Color: Yellow Group 14A. Pollen: Absent. Filaments:
Color: Yellow Group 5B. Length: 4 mm.

THE PLANT

Plant growth.—Vigorous. Bushy habit. When grown as
a budded nursery plant the average plant height is
60–70 cm and the average plant width is 50–60 cm.

Stems.—Stem color: Young wood: Yellow-Green Group
144B. Older wood: Yellow-Green Group 146B. Stem
surface: Young wood: Smooth. Older wood: Rough.

Prickles.—Present. Incidence: 7–9 per 10 cm of stem.
Size: Average length: 8 mm. Color: Immature prick-
les: Greyed-Purple Group 185B. Mature prickles:
Greyed-Purple Group 184A. Senescing to Greyed-
Orange Group 165C. Shape: Deeply concave. Antho-
cyanin: Not observed.

Leaves and leaflets.—Normally 5–7 leaflets on normal
leaves in middle of the stem. Venation pattern: Pyra-
midal net pattern. Leaf size: 100–105 mm (l)×50–60
mm (w). Quantity: Limited. Texture: Upper side of
leaflet: Glossy and smooth. Under side of leaflet:
Matte and smooth. Color, mature foliage: Upper Leaf
Surface: Green Group 137A. Lower Leaf Surface:
Green Group 138B. Color, juvenile foliage: Upper
Leaf Surface: Green Group 137A. Lower Leaf Sur-
face: Green Group 138B. Anthocyanin intonation:
Absent.

Stipules.—Size: 15–20 mm long. 7 mm between the tips
of the stipule. Main body of stipule 7 mm in width.
Shape: Longitudinally flanged or winged along
middle. Stipule color: Yellow-Green Group 144A.

Presence of stipitate glands: Present on margins. Mar-
gins: Serrated. With stipitate glands and fine, white
hairs.

Petiole.—Length: 11–13 mm. Diameter: 1.0 mm. Peti-
ole color: Green Group 138A. Underneath: An occa-
sional prickle. Stipitate glands: Not present. Margins:
With long white hairs.

Petiole rachis.—Length: 8–15 mm. Diameter: 1.0 mm.
Color: Green Group 138A. Margins: With long white
hairs. Prickles: An occasional prickle underneath.
Stipitate glands: Not present. Anthocyanin: Greyed-
Red Group 178A.

Leaflets.—Size: Average size of the terminal leaflet is 30
mm (l)×18 mm (w). Shape: Ovate. Base: Ovate. Apex:
Acute Margins: Finely serrated. Texture: Thin.

Hips/seed formation: None observed.

Winter hardiness: To date, the variety has been grown suc-
cessfully in Zone 5.

Disease resistance: Above average resistance to powdery mil-
dew, rust, and Black spot disease under normal growing
conditions.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant characterized by
the following combination of characteristics:

- (a) Forms attractive, long lasting hot pink flowers;
- (b) Exhibits bushy growth habit;
- (c) Propagates well using traditional methods, and;
- (d) Exhibits very good resistance to disease under normal
growing conditions,

substantially as herein illustrated and described.

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