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Kordes

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

(50) Latin Name: *Rosa hybrida*

Varietal Denomination: **KORpurlig**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./107**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./107
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

2008/1246 European Union CVPO summary Aug. 15, 2008 Euro-
pean Union.

Primary Examiner—Susan B McCormick Ewoldt

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct variety of rose with long lasting, novel
violet pink flowers, and attractive foliage with good disease
resistance. It exhibits low growing, spreading growth with
abundant flowers. The new variety propagates well from cut-
tings 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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Genus, species and variety denomination: The botanical
classification of the new rose plant is *Rosa hybrida*, ‘KOR-
purlig’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The new variety of rose plant of the present invention
originated from a controlled crossing made in a rose breeding
program between ‘KORMixal’ a non-patented rose 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 ‘KORpurlig’.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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

1. The flower color of the seed parent is red, while the
flower color of ‘KORpurlig’ is violet pink.
2. The petal count of the seed parent is single, while the
petal count of KORpurlig 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 flower color of the pollen parent is pink, while the
flower color of ‘KORpurlig’ is violet pink.
2. The foliage size of the pollen parent is large, while the
foliage size for ‘KORpurlig’ is small.

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

1. Spreading growth and flowering;
2. Abundant attractive, recurrent flowers;
3. Attractive and abundant foliage; and

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4. Resistance to diseases encountered in landscapes and
gardens.

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

As part of a rose development program, Tim-Hermann
Kordes germinated seeds from the aforementioned hybridiza-
tion and conducted evaluations and observations on the
resulting seedlings in a controlled environment in Offenseth-
Sparrieshoop, Germany. The resulting seedlings exhibited
distinctive physical and biological characteristics. The new
rose plant ‘KORpurlig’ was selected in May, 1999 from the
seedling beds to be asexually propagated for further evalua-
tion. The first asexual propagation of ‘KORpurlig’ was done
by budding to seedling understocks in July 1999 at the inven-
tor’s nursery in Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

25 The accompanying drawing shows as true as is reasonably
possible to obtain in color photographs of this type, the typi-
cal characteristics of the buds, flowers, reproductive organs,
leaves, and stems of ‘KORpurlig’.

30 **DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION**

The following is a description of ‘KORpurlig’, as observed
growing in October, 2008 in a nursery in Jackson County,
Oreg. on plants of two 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 ‘KORSineo’, a rose variety from the same inven-

tor described and illustrated in U.S. Plant patent application Ser. No. 20,743 and filed on Aug. 15, 2008 are compared to ‘KORpurlig’ in Chart 1.

CHART 1

Characteristic	‘KORpurlig’	‘KORsineo’
Plant, overall height	40-50 cm	60-70 cm
Flower petal count	65-70 petals	40-45 petals
Average leaf size	95-100 mm (l) × 50-55 mm (w)	100-105 mm (l) × 50-60 mm (w)

Parents:

Seed parent.—‘KORMixal’.

Pollen parent.—‘un-named seedling’.

Classification:

Botanical classification.—*Rosa hybrida*, ‘KORpurlig’.

Commercial classification.—Shrub.

FLOWER AND FLOWER BUD

Blooming habit: Continuous.

Flower bud:

Size.—Upon opening, 18 mm in length from base of receptacle to end of bud and 7 mm diameter at its widest point.

Bud form.—Short. Pointed ovoid.

Bud color.—As sepals first unfold, bud color is Red Group 53B. When ¼ open, the upper surface of petals is Red-Purple Group N66A and the lower surface is Red-Purple Group 61B.

Sepals.—Size: Average 14-15 mm long×4-6 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. Surface texture: Inner side: Covered in fine white hairs. Outer surface: Smooth. Stipitate glands are absent. Color: Upper surface Green Group 143B. Lower surface Green Group 143A. Intonations of Yellow-Green Group 145B.

Receptacle:

Surface.—Limited numbers of fine long white hairs.

Color.—Yellow-Green Group 144A.

Shape.—Urn-shaped.

Size.—5-6 mm (h)×4-5 mm (w).

Peduncle:

Surface.—With stipitate glands.

Length.—25-30 mm average length.

Diameter.—1.5-2.0 mm average diameter.

Color.—Green Group 143C.

Strength.—Weak.

Borne.—Multiple buds per stem. Generally, 5-8 buds per flowering stem.

Anthocyanin.—Greyed-Purple Group 183A.

Flower bloom:

Fragrance.—Moderate.

Duration.—On the plant 7 to 8 days. Long lasting. Senesced petals drop away cleanly.

Size.—Small flowered garden rose. When open, the average flower diameter is 45-48 mm and the average flower height is 20-22 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: Flattened convex. Open flower, lower part: Concave.

Color:

Upon opening, petals.—Outermost petals: Outer side: Red-Purple Group 61B. Inner side: Red-Purple Group N66. Innermost petals: Outer side: Red-Purple Group 61B. Inner side: Red-Purple Group N66A.

Upon opening, basal petal spots.—Basal petal spot, outermost petals: Outer side: Yellow-Green Group 150D. Inner side: Yellow Group 2D. Basal petal spot, innermost petals: Outer side: Yellow Group 2C. Inner side: Yellow Group 2B.

After opening, petals.—Outermost petals: Outer side: Red-Purple Group 61C. Inner side: Red-Purple Group N66A. Innermost petals: Outer side: Red-Purple Group 61B. Inner side: Red-Purple Group N66.

After opening, basal petal spots.—Basal petal spot, outermost petals: Outer side: Green-Yellow Group 1D. Inner side: Green-Yellow Group 1D. Basal petal spot, innermost petals: Outer side: Yellow Group 2B. Inner side: Yellow Group 2B.

Variegations.—Occasional streak on innermost petals of Green-White Group 157C.

General tonality: On open flower Red-Purple Group N66A. No change in the general tonality at the end of the 7th day. Afterwards, general tonality is Red-Purple Group 67A.

Petals:

Petal count.—Approximately 65-70 petals under normal conditions.

Petal reflex.—Petals reflex somewhat.

Petal edge.—Entire with slight point in center of margin.

Petal shape.—Deltoid. Apex shape is round. Shape of base is acute.

Petal size.—23-25 mm long; 16-17 mm wide.

Thickness.—Average.

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

Petaloids: Present.

Petaloid count.—Average of 15-20 per flower.

Petaloid edge.—Smooth.

Petaloid texture.—Smooth.

Petaloid shape.—Linear to elliptic. Shape of base is acute. Shape of apex is round and ruffled.

Petaloid size.—Petaloids are 12 mm long and 7 mm wide.

Petaloid color.—Color of inner side is Red-Purple Group N66A. Color of outer side is Red-Purple Group 61C. Occasional streak on inner side of petaloids of Green-White Group 157C.

Reproductive organs:

Pistils.—Approximately 25-30 present. Stigmas: Location: Slightly inferior in position to anthers. Color: Green-Yellow Group 1C. Styles: Length: 4 mm long. Color: Greyed-Yellow Group 1D.

Stamens.—Approximately 45-50 on average and regularly arranged. Anthers: Size: 2 mm long. Color: Yellow-Orange Group 22A. Pollen: Absent. Filaments: Color: Yellow Group 2B. Length: 6 mm.

THE PLANT

Plant growth.—Vigorous, low growing shrub. When grown as a budded nursery plant the average plant height is 40-50 cm and the average plant width is 65-75 cm.

Stems.—Stem color: Young wood: Yellow-Green Group 144B. Older Wood: Green Group 137C. Stem surface: Young wood: Smooth. Older wood: Smooth.

Prickles.—Present. Incidence: 11-13 per 10 cm of stem. Size: Average length: 5.5 mm. Color: Immature prickles: Greyed-Red Group 181B. Mature prickles: Greyed-Orange Group 164A. Senescing to Greyed-Orange Group 166A. Shape: Concave. Anthocyanin: Color: Greyed-Purple Group 183C.

Leaves and leaflets.—Normally 5-7 leaflets on normal leaves in middle of the stem. Leaf size: 95-100 mm (1)×50-55 mm (w). Quantity: Abundant. Texture: Upper side of leaflet: Semi-glossy. Smooth. Under side of leaflet: Matte. Smooth. Thin. Color, mature foliage: Upper leaf surface: Green Group 137A. Lower leaf surface: Green Group 139C. Color, juvenile foliage: Upper leaf surface: Green Group 137A. Lower leaf surface: Green Group 138B. Anthocyanin intonation: Present. Location: Intonations present on juvenile leaf margins, developing leaves, peduncles, rachis, petiole, and stems. Color: Greyed-Purple Group 187B.

Stipules.—Size: 15 mm long. 5 mm between the tips of the stipule. Main body of stipule 5-6 mm in width. Shape: Longitudinally flanged or winged along middle. Stipule color: Yellow-Green Group 144A. Anthocyanin: Greyed-Purple Group 184A. Presence of stipitate glands: Present on margins. Margins: With stipitate glands.

Petiole.—Length: 10 mm. Diameter: 1.0-1.5 mm. Petiole color: Yellow-Green Group 146B. Anthocyanin

present on juvenile tissue, Greyed-Purple Group 187C. Underneath: Smooth. Stipitate glands: Absent.

Petiole rachis.—Length: 13-14 mm. Diameter: 1.0-1.5 mm. Color: Yellow-Green Group 146B. Anthocyanin present on juvenile tissue, Greyed-Purple Group 187B. Margins: Very few stipitate glands present. Prickles: Occasional. Stipitate glands: Very few stipitate glands on margins.

Leaflets.—Size: Average size of the terminal leaflet is 30 mm (1)×16 mm (w). Shape: Ovate. Base: Ovate. Apex: Acute. Margins: Finely serrated. Texture: Thin.

Hips/seed formation: Color: Green Group 143C with intonations of Greyed-Orange Group N172A and N172B. Size: 9 mm (1)×9 mm (w).

Winter hardiness: To date, the variety has been grown successfully in USDA Hardiness Zone 5.

Disease resistance: Above average resistance to Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*), rust (*P. disciflorum*), black-spot (*Diplocarpon rosae*), and Botrytis (*Botrytis cinerea*) diseases under normal growing conditions.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant as herein illustrated and described:

- (a) Forms attractive, long lasting violet pink flowers;
- (b) Exhibits low growing, spreading 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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