

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

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(54) **HYBRID TEA ROSE PLANT NAMED**
'KORSOUBA'

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

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

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./130**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

2008/1239, 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
cream pink flowers, and attractive foliage with good disease
resistance. It exhibits uniform, upright to bushy 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-
souba'.

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 'TANanilov' and 'NOAsia', both non- pat-
ented roses.

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 'KORsouba'.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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

1. The flower color of 'TANanilov' is pink, while the flower
color of 'KORsouba' is cream pink.
2. The fragrance of 'TANanilov' is strong, while the fra-
grance of 'KORsouba' is moderate.

The new rose plant may be distinguished from its pollen
parent, 'NOAsia' by the following combination of character-
istics:

1. The flower color of 'NOAsia' is pink, while the flower
color of 'KORsouba' is cream pink.
2. The petal count of 'NOAsia' is semi-double, while the
petal count of 'KORsouba' 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. Uniform growth and flowering;
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 known to the inventor. These objectives have been
substantially achieved and in that distinguish 'KORsouba'
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 'KORsouba' was selected in May, 2000 from the
seedling beds to be asexually propagated for further evalua-
tion. The first asexual propagation of 'KORsouba' was done
by budding to seedling understocks in August, 2000 at the
inventor's nursery in Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

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 'KORsouba'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a description of 'KORsouba', as observed
growing in October, 2008 in a nursery in Jackson County,
Oreg. on plants of 30 months 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 ‘KORaburg’, a rose variety from the same inven-
tor described and illustrated in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,763 and
issued on May 29, 2007 are compared to ‘KORsouba’ in
Chart 1.

CHART 1

Characteristic	‘KORsouba’	‘KORaburg’
Flower, general tonality	Orange-White Group 159C	Red-Purple Group 58C
Flower size, when open	100-120 mm	100-120 mm
Overall plant height	120-125 cm	120 cm

Parents:

Seed parent.—‘TANanilov’.

Pollen parent.—‘NOAsia’.

Classification:

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

Commercial classification.—Hybrid Tea.

FLOWER AND FLOWER BUD

Blooming habit.—Recurrent.

Flower bud.—Size: Upon opening, 35 mm in length from base of receptacle to end of bud and 27 mm diameter at its widest point. Bud form: Long. Pointed ovoid. Bud color: As sepals first unfold, bud color is Yellow-Green Group 150D. When ¼ open, the upper surface of petals is Yellow Group 10D and the lower surface is Yellow Group 11C with intonations of Red Group 54A on petal margins.

Sepals.—Size: Average 25-28 mm long×8-9 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 Yellow-Green Group 150D. Lower surface Yellow-Green Group 144A.

Receptacle.—Surface: Smooth. Color: Green Group 143B. Shape: Pear shaped. Size: 10-11 mm (h)×11-12 mm (w).

Peduncle.—Surface: Smooth. Length: 40-50 mm average length. Diameter: 4-5 mm average diameter. Color: Yellow-Green Group 144B. Strength: Strong. Borne: Singly. 1-3 buds per flowering stem.

Flower bloom:

Fragrance.—Moderate to strong fragrance.

Duration.—On the plant 7 days. Long lasting. As a cut flower, 6 to 7 days. Senesced petals drop away cleanly.

Size.—Large flowered garden rose. When open, the average flower diameter is 100-120 mm and the average flower height is 50-55 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: Flat. Open flower, lower part: Concave.

Color:

Upon opening, petals.—Outermost petals: Outer side: Yellow Group 11C with intonations of Red Group

54A. Inner side: Yellow Group 10D. Innermost petals: Outer side: Orange-White Group 159B with intonations of Red Group 54A. Inner side: Yellow-White Group 158A with intonations of Red Group 38A.

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

After opening, petals.—Outermost petals: Outer side: Yellow Group 4D with intonations of Red Group 54A. Inner side: Yellow Group 4D with intonations on petal edges of Red Group 54B. Innermost petals: Outer side: Yellow Group 4D with intonations of Red Group 54B. Inner side: Yellow Group 4D with intonations on petal edges of Red Group 54C.

After opening, basal petal spots.—Basal petal spot, outermost petals: Outer side: Yellow Group 2C. Inner side: Yellow Group 2C. Basal petal spot, innermost petals: Outer side: Yellow Group 2C. Inner side: Yellow Group 2C.

Variegations.—None.

General tonality: On open flower Orange-White Group 159C. No change in the general tonality at the end of the 5th day. Afterwards, general tonality is White Group 155A.

Petals:

Petal count.—Approximately 40-45 petals under normal conditions.

Petal reflex.—Petals reflex slightly.

Petal edge.—Ruffled.

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

Petal size.—50-55 mm long; 45-50 mm wide.

Thickness.—Thick.

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

Petaloids: Present.

Petaloid count.—Average of 2-4 per flower.

Petaloid edge.—Ruffled.

Petaloid texture.—Smooth.

Petaloid shape.—Linear to elliptic.

Petaloid size.—Petaloids are 14-16 mm long and 5-6 mm wide.

Petaloid color.—Color of inner side is Red Group 49B and Red Group 49C. Color of outer side is Orange-White Group 159C with intonations on petaloid edges of Red Group 54A.

Reproductive organs:

Pistils.—Approximately 35-40 present. Stigmas: Location: Slightly superior in position to anthers. Color: Yellow-White Group 158C. Styles: Length: 10-11 mm long. Color: Red-Purple Group 58A. Intonations of Greyed-Yellow Group 162D.

Stamens.—Approximately 70-80 on average and regularly arranged. Anthers: Size: 3 mm long. Color: Yellow Group 13A and Yellow Group 13B. Pollen: Absent. Filaments: Color: Red Group 51C with intonations of Yellow-Green Group 154D. Length: 9-10 mm.

THE PLANT

Plant growth.—Vigorous. Upright to bushy habit. When grown as a budded nursery plant the average plant height is 120-125 cm and the average plant width is 75-85 cm.

Stems.—Stem color: Young wood: Yellow-Green Group 146B. Anthocyanin: Greyed-Purple Group 183A and 183B. Older wood: Green Group 137C. Stem surface: Young wood: Smooth. Older wood: Rough.

Prickles.—Present. Incidence: 10-12 per 10 cm of stem. 5
Size: Average length: 8-10 mm. Color: Immature prickles: Greyed-Purple Group 184A. Mature prickles: Greyed-Orange Group 166A. Senescing to Greyed-Orange Group 166A. Shape: Concave. Anthocyanin: Color: Greyed-Purple Group 184A. 10

Leaves and leaflets.—Normally 3-5 leaflets on normal leaves in middle of the stem. Leaf size: 150-180 mm (l)×120-140 mm (w). Quantity: Abundant. Texture: Upper side of leaflet: Semi-glossy. Leathery. Under side of leaflet: Matte. Rough. Leathery. Color, mature foliage: Upper Leaf Surface: Yellow-Green Group 147A. Lower Leaf Surface: Yellow-Green Group 148B. Color, juvenile foliage: Upper Leaf Surface: Green Group 137A. Lower Leaf Surface: Yellow-Green Group 148B. Anthocyanin intonation: Present. 20
Location: Intonations present on juvenile leaf margins, developing leaves, peduncles, rachis, petiole, and stems. Color: Greyed-Purple Group 187A.

Stipules.—Size: 18-20 mm long. 10-11 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: Green Group 138A and Yellow Group 146B. Anthocyanin: Greyed-Purple Group 184B. Presence of stipitate glands: Present on margins. Margins: Serrated. With stipitate glands. 30

Petiole.—Length: 15-20 mm. Diameter: 1.5-2.0 mm. Petiole color: Green Group 138A. Anthocyanin

present on juvenile tissue, Greyed-Purple Group 183A. Underneath: Smooth. Stipitate glands: Limited numbers of stipitate glands on margins.

Petiole rachis.—Length: 22-25 mm. Diameter: 1.5-2.0 mm. Color: Green Group 138A. Anthocyanin present on juvenile tissue, Greyed-Purple Group 183A. Margins: Stipitate glands present. Prickles: Lacking. Stipitate glands: Limited numbers of stipitate glands on margins.

Leaflets.—Size: Average size of the terminal leaflet is 70-80 mm (l)×45-50 mm (w). Shape: Ovate. Base: Broadly ovate. Apex: Acute. Margins: Serrated. Texture: Thick and leathery.

Hips/seed formation: None observed.

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 cream pink flowers;
- (b) Exhibits uniform, upright to 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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