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(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Kordes(10) **Patent No.:** US PP22,352 P2
(45) **Date of Patent:** Dec. 20, 2011(54) **SHRUB ROSE PLANT NAMED 'KORARULI'**(50) Latin Name: *Rosa hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **KORaruli**(75) Inventor: **Tim-Hermann Kordes**, Klein
Offenseth-Sparrieshoop (DE)(73) Assignee: **W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen
GmbH & Co KG**,
Offenseth-Sparrieshoop (DE)(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.(21) Appl. No.: **12/925,242**(22) Filed: **Oct. 14, 2010**(51) **Int. Cl.***A01H 5/00* (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./104**(58) **Field of Classification Search** Plt./104
See application file for complete search history.*Primary Examiner* — Kent L Bell**(57) ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct variety of rose with long lasting, novel yellow flowers, and attractive foliage with good disease resistance. It exhibits upright 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**1**

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

Variety denomination: The denomination of the new variety is 'KORaruli'.

CROSS REFERENCES AND FEDERAL R&D STATEMENT

There are no cross referenced or related applications. This variety was developed without the aid of any research grant.

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 1999. The crossing was between an unnamed seedling and another unnamed seedling.

The resulting seeds were planted during the following winter. 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 propagated for further evaluation. This new and distinctive rose variety is named 'KORaruli'.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The new rose plant may be distinguished from its seed parent, an unnamed seedling, by the following combination of characteristics:

1. The flower form of 'KORaruli' is high-centered. The flower form of the unnamed seedling is cup-shaped.
2. The common flower color of KORaruli is yellow. The common flower color of the unnamed seedling is amber-yellow.

The new rose plant may be distinguished from its pollen parent, an unnamed seedling, by the following combination of characteristics:

1. The average height of 'KORaruli' is 120 cm. The average height of the unnamed seedling is 100 cm.

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2. 'KORaruli' has high disease resistance. The unnamed seedling is more susceptible to disease.

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

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 'KORaruli' from all other varieties of which I am aware.

As part of a rose development program, Tim-Hermann Kordes germinated seeds from the aforementioned hybridization 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 'KORaruli' was selected in May, 2000 from the seedling beds to be asexually propagated for further evaluation. The first asexual propagation of 'KORaruli' was done by budding to seedling understocks in July, 2000 at the inventor's nursery in Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying color drawing 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 'KORaruli'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a description of 'KORaruli', as observed growing in September, 2010 in a nursery in Jackson County, Oreg. on plants of 5 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 'KORquelda', a rose variety from the same inventor described and illustrated in U.S. Plant Pat. No. 17,048 and issued on Aug. 22, 2006 are compared to 'KORaruli' in Chart 1.

CHART 1

Characteristic	'KORaruli'	'KORquelda'
Flower diameter	100 mm	140 mm
Flower form	High-centered	Cupped
Fragrance	Light	Strong

Parents:

Seed parent.—An unnamed seedling.

Pollen parent.—An unnamed seedling.

Classification:

Botanical classification.—*Rosa hybrida*, 'KORaruli'.

Commercial classification.—Shrub rose.

FLOWER AND FLOWER BUD

Blooming habit: Recurrent.

Flower bud:

Size.—Upon opening, 45 mm in length from base of receptacle to end of bud and 20 mm diameter at its widest point.

Bud form: Long.—High centered.

Bud color.—As sepals first unfold, bud color is Yellow-Orange Group 23B. When $\frac{1}{4}$ open, the upper surface of petals is Yellow-Orange Group 21C, and the lower surface is Yellow-Orange Group 21B.

Sepals.—*Size*: Average 40 mm long \times 10 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*: Entire, with stipitate glands. *Surface texture*: Inner side: Covered in fine hairs. Outer surface: Smooth. Stipitate glands are present on margins. *Color*: Upper surface Green Group 138C. Lower surface: Yellow-Green Group 144A.

Receptacle:

Surface.—Smooth.

Color.—Yellow-Green Group 144A.

Shape.—Urn-shaped.

Size.—12 mm (h) \times 12 mm (w).

Peduncle:

Surface.—Smooth. With stipitate glands.

Length.—40 mm average length.

Diameter.—4 mm average diameter.

Color.—Yellow-Green Group 144A.

Strength.—Strong.

Borne.—Singly. 1-2 buds per flowering stem.

Flower bloom:

Fragrance.—Light.

Duration.—On the plant 8-10 days. Long lasting. As a cut flower, 6 to 8 days. Senesced petals drop away cleanly.

Size.—Large flowered garden rose. When open, the average flower diameter is 100 mm and the average flower height is 45 mm.

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

5 Color:

Upon opening, petals.—Outermost petals: Outer Side: Yellow-Orange Group 23B. Inner Side: Yellow-Orange Group 20A. Innermost petals: Outer Side: Yellow-Orange Group 21B. Inner Side: Yellow-Orange Group 17C.

Upon opening, basal petal spots.—Basal petal spot, outermost petals: Outer Side: Yellow Group 13B. Inner Side: Yellow Group 13A. Basal petal spot, innermost petals: No distinct coloration at petal base observed.

After opening, petals.—Outermost petals: Outer Side: Yellow Group 12C. Inner Side: Yellow Group 12C. Innermost petals: Outer Side: Yellow Group 9B. Inner Side: Yellow Group 13A.

After opening, basal petal spots.—Basal petal spot, outermost petals: Outer Side: Yellow Group 12A. Inner Side: Yellow Group 12A. Basal petal spot, innermost petals: No distinctive coloration at petal base observed.

25 General tonality: On open flower: Yellow Group 10B. No change in the general tonality at the end of the 9th day. Afterwards, general tonality is Yellow Group 10D.

Petals:

Petal count.—Approximately 45 petals under normal conditions.

Petal reflex.—Petals reflex slightly.

Petal edge.—Entire.

Petal shape.—Round. Apex shape is round. Shape of base is rounded.

Petal size.—40 mm long; 40 mm wide.

Thickness.—Average.

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

Petaloids: Present.

Petaloid count.—Average of 3-6 per flower.

Petaloid edge.—Entire.

Petaloid texture.—Smooth.

Petaloid shape.—Round.

Petaloid size.—Petaloids are 6 mm long and 6 mm wide.

Petaloid color.—Color of inner side is Yellow Group 12A. Color of outer side is Yellow Group 12A.

Reproductive organs:

Pistils.—Approximately 70 present. Stigmas: Location: Inferior in position to anthers. Color: Yellow-Orange Group 22A. Styles: Length: 3 mm long. Color: Yellow-Orange Group 22A. Intonations of Red Group 40 B.

Stamens.—Approximately 120-140 on average and regularly arranged. Anthers: Size: 3 mm long. Color: Yellow-Orange Group 22A. Pollen: Generally present. Color: Yellow-Orange Group 23A. Filaments: Color: Yellow Group 8A. Length: 10 mm.

THE PLANT

Plant growth: Vigorous. Upright to bushy habit. When grown as a budded nursery plant the average plant height is 120 cm and the average plant width is 70 cm.

Stems:

Stem color.—Young wood: Yellow-Green Group 144B. Older wood: Yellow-Green Group 144A.

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Stem surface.—Young wood: Smooth. Older wood: Smooth.
Prickles: Present.
Incidence.—60-80 per 10 cm of stem.
Size.—Average length: 8 mm.
Color.—Immature prickles: Gray-Red Group 182B. Mature prickles: Gray-Yellow Group 161A. Senescing to Gray-Brown Group 199C.
Shape.—Concave.
Anthocyanin.—Color Gray-Red Group 182B.
Leaves and leaflets: Normally 5 leaflets on normal leaves in middle of the stem.
Venation pattern.—Pyramidal net pattern.
Leaf size.—150 mm (l)×115 mm (w).
Quantity.—Abundant.
Texture.—Upper side of leaflet: Semi glossy. Smooth. Leathery. Under side of leaflet: Matte. Smooth. Leathery.
Color, mature foliage.—Upper Leaf Surface: Green Group 136B. Lower Leaf Surface: Green Group 137D.
Color, juvenile foliage.—Upper Leaf Surface: Gray-Purple Group 187B. Lower Leaf Surface: Gray-Purple Group 183A.
Anthocyanin intonation.—Present. Location: Intonations present on juvenile leaf margins, leaves, and stems.
Stipules:
Size.—17 mm long. 8 mm between the tips of the stipule. Main body of stipule 3 mm in width.
Shape.—Elongated, longitudinally flanged.
Stipule color.—Yellow-Green Group 144A.
Presence of stipitate glands.—Present on margins.
Margins.—Serrated. With stipitate glands.

Petiole:

Length.—35 mm.

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Diameter.—3 mm.
Petiole color.—Yellow-Green Group 144A. Anthocyanin present on juvenile tissue. Color: Gray-Red Group 182B.
Underneath.—A few small prickles underneath.
Stipitate glands.—Limited numbers of stipitate glands on margins.
Petiole rachis:
Length.—40 mm.
Diameter.—2 mm.
Color.—Yellow-Green Group 144A. Anthocyanin present on juvenile tissue. Color: Gray-Red Group 182B.
Margins.—Smooth.
Prickles.—A few small prickles underneath.
Stipitate glands.—Limited numbers of stipitate glands on margins.
Leaflets:
Size.—Average size of the terminal leaflet is 70 mm (l)×40 mm (w).
Shape.—Ovate.
Base.—Ovate. Apex: Acute.
Margins.—Finely serrated.
Texture.—Leathery.
Hips / seed formation: Observed. Size: 25 mm (h)×25 mm (diameter) Color: Yellow-Green Group 144C.
Winter hardiness: To date, the variety has been grown successfully in Zone 5.
Disease resistance: Above average resistance to Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) and blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosae*) diseases under normal growing conditions.
I claim:
1. A new and distinct variety of rose plant, as described and illustrated herein.

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