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Bock

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(54) **HYBRID RUGOSA ROSE PLANT NAMED**
'BOC ROGOSNIF'

(50) Latin Name: *Rosa hybrid*
Varietal Denomination: **BOC rogosnif**

(76) Inventor: **Charles Wendell Bock**, Burnsville, MN
(US)

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 50 days.

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A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./102**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./102**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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Primary Examiner — Kent L Bell

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new cultivar of Hybrid Rugosa rose, *Rosa* 'BOC rogosnif',
characterized by its clusters of semi-double, cupped shaped
blooms of beetroot purple suffused magenta color, white
streaked eye, gold stamens, strong, cinnamon fragrance, dark
green, glossy foliage, resistance to major fungal diseases,
vigorous, upright, bushy habit, continuous flowering, readily
propagated via budding or rooted cuttings, and hardy in
U.S.D.A. Zones 3-10.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical designation: *Rosa hybrid*.
Cultivar denomination: 'BOC rogosnif'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Rosa hybrida*. The new cultivar will be referred to hereafter
by its cultivar name, 'BOC rogosnif'. 'BOC rogosnif' is a
Hybrid Rugosa rose suitable for use in the commercial market
class of shrub roses, eco-friendly for residential gardens,
mixed flower plantings, and commercial landscaping.

The new cultivar of shrub rose is a selection from a con-
trolled and planned breeding program conducted in 1995, by
the inventor located in Burnsville, Minn., U.S.A. The breed-
ing was established to create roses with greater winter hardi-
ness, novel flower colors, continuous flowering without dead-
heading, very strong fragrance, complete disease resistance,
and maintenance free.

The inventor created a new cultivar of Hybrid Rugosa rose
'BOC rogosnif' designated as seedling No. CB-9505. From a
planned breeding program, the cultivar was selected among
seedlings derived from a cross made in Burnsville, Minn.,
U.S.A., in 1995. The cross was made between a Hybrid Rug-
osa seedling of the inventor's 'BOC germ' as the female
parent and a miniature rose seedling of the inventor 'BOC
eye' as the male parent. In 1997, the inventor identified 'BOC
rogosnif' as a novel rose cultivar.

Asexual reproduction of 'BOC rogosnif' was performed by
rooting softwood and semi-hardwood cuttings and budding
from the original plant of 'BOC rogosnif' from 1997 to 1998
in Burnsville, Minn., U.S.A. The reproduction established
and transmitted all the characteristics and distinctions
claimed through succeeding propagations. The characteris-
tics of this cultivar are stable and are reproduced true to type
in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
represent the characteristics of the new rose as observed for a

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period of 12 years in Burnsville, Minn., U.S.A. and 2 years of
testing under contract at American Rose Society trial grounds
in Shreveport, La., U.S.A. These attributes in combination
distinguish 'BOC rogosnif' as a unique cultivar of rose, and
distinguish it from its parents, as well as all other varieties of
which I am aware. 1. 'BOC rogosnif' exhibits clusters of very
fragrant cinnamon-scented, cupped, semi-double flowers of
novel beetroot purple color, suffused with bright magenta as
they mature, white streaked eye, prominent gold stamens. 2.
'BOC rogosnif' is classified as mauve and mauve blend by
American Rose Society Standards. 3. 'BOC rogosnif' exhib-
its glossy, dark green foliage that compliments the blooms
and plant. 4. 'BOC rogosnif' exhibits an upright, bushy habit
with a height of 120 cm. 5. 'BOC rogosnif' exhibits a con-
tinuous seasonal flowering habit, without deadheading. 6.
'BOC rogosnif' has shown excellent resistance to major fun-
gal diseases. 7. 'BOC rogosnif' is hardy in U.S.D.A. Zones 3
to 10. 8. 'BOC rogosnif' has the ability to root and grow
vigorously when budded, or by softwood and semi-hardwood
cuttings.

The new cultivar of shrub rose can be readily distinguished
from its parents and other cultivars. The female parent 'BOC
germ' is a Hybrid Rugosa seedling of the inventor, never
released for sale, with fragrant double pink flowers and green,
glossy, rugose foliage, disease resistant, winter hardy. The
male parent 'BOC eye' is a miniature rose seedling of the
inventor, never released for sale that is not winter hardy and
has small, red and white striped flowers and small glossy,
green foliage and is disease resistant. The Floribunda rose
cultivar 'News' (not patented), and the Hybrid Tea rose cul-
tivar 'Stephens Big Purple' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 6,262) are
close comparison roses. Both cultivars have similarity to
'BOC rogosnif' in having beetroot purple colored flowers, per
The Royal National Rose Society (London) color classifica-
tion. 'BOC rogosnif' and 'News' also exhibit prominent gold
stamens. 'BOC rogosnif' is winter hardy in U.S.D.A Zone 3,

while 'News' and 'Stephens Big Purple' are U.S.D.A. hardy in Zone 5. The rose variety with the greatest similarity to 'BOC rogosnif' is 'Harvest Home', Hybrid Rugosa (not patented). Both have identical plant habit, but 'Harvest Home' has a mauve-pink flower, slight fragrance, light green foliage, and poor repeat flowering.

The new cultivar, 'BOC rogosnif' will be marketed in the United States under the "SNIFFER" trademark.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance and distinct characteristics of the new Hybrid Rugosa rose 'BOC rogosnif', as grown outdoors in trial blocks and mixed flower beds in Burnsville, Minn., U.S.A. The photographs were taken of 3-year-old plants grown on their own roots.

FIG. 1 provides a close-up view of fully open flower clusters.

FIG. 2 provides a close-up view of all stages of flower bloom, hip formation, vegetative growth, and foliage.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a detailed description of my new rose cultivar with color descriptions using terminology in accordance with The Royal Horticultural Society (London) Colour Chart (2001), except where ordinary dictionary significance of color is indicated. The phenotype of the new cultivar may vary with variations in environmental, climatic, and cultural conditions, as it has not been tested under all possible environmental conditions. The description is based on observations of plant cuttings and are not grafted onto rootstock.

Parentage:

Seed parent.—'BOC germ' a hybrid rugosa seedling of the inventor (not patented).

Pollen parent.—'BOC eye' a miniature rose seedling of the inventor (not patented).

Classification:

Botanical.—*Rosa* hybrid.

Commercial market.—Shrub.

Class.—Hybrid Rugosa. Observations were made of plants 2-6 years of age propagated from cuttings and grown in tended gardens located in Burnsville, Minn., U.S.A. and Shreveport, La., U.S.A.

Flower:

Blooming habit.—Continuous (U.S.D.A. Zone 4: late May until late October) and reblooms without dead-heading spent bloom. Inflorescence Description: Type: Clusters of cupped-shaped flowers. Longevity: 4 to 5 days on the plant depending on temperature and sunlight exposure, 3 days as a cut flower. Fragrance: Very strong, cinnamon scent. Petalage: Typically under normal conditions 9-16 petals. Size: 10 cm in diameter. Borne: Flowers are borne in regular, rounded clusters of 4-6 per stem. Stems: Strong, average length 36-46 cm, diameter 3-10 mm, internode length an average of 2.5 cm. Form: Cupped when blooms first open. Permanence: Blooms retain their form to the end.

Peduncle.—Length: Short 25-27 mm. Diameter: 3-4 mm. Surface: Hairy. Color: Yellow-Green Group 147D. Strength: Stiff and erect.

Bud.—Size: Average of 3.3 cm in length and 2.6 cm width when the petals start to unfurl. Form: The bud form is long, pointed, and ovoid. Color: When sepals

first divide, bud color is Red-Purple Group N57B. When half blown, the upper and lower sides of the petals are a blend of Purple Group N78A and Red-Purple Group N74A; texture is glabrous.

Sepals.—There are five unappendaged sepals. Color: Upper surface: Green Group 138B. Lower surface: Green Group 138B. Surface texture: Covered in fine hairs. Length: 25-30 mm. Width: 6-7 mm. Shape: Ovate to oblong. Apex: Acuminate serrated tips.

Receptacle.—Color: Green Group 138B. Shape: Elliptic. Size: Medium about 10 mm wide and 11 mm long. Surface: Smooth.

Petals.—Color: When opening: Upper surface of petals are Purple Group N78A and Red-Purple Group N74A. The lower surface of petals is Purple Group N78B and Purple Group N78C. The base of each petal has a distinct White Group 155B petal spot on the upper and lower surface which streaks up the petal for about 1 cm. Color: Fully open: Upper surface of petals is Red-Purple Group N74A suffused with Red-Purple Group 67B; lower surface of petals is Red-Purple Group N74B. Variegation: There are occasional white streaks on petal surfaces, White Group 155B. Discoloration: No change in general tonality at the end of the first day. With full maturity at end of third day, the colors suffuse to bright magenta Red-Purple Group 67B. Further aging: No further change. Petal texture: Medium, satiny to the touch. Petal number: Commonly approximately 9 to 16 average under normal conditions. Length: 4.5 cm to 5 cm. Width: 4.5 cm. Shape: Obovate. Margin: Entire. Apex: Obcordate. Base: Cuneate. Form: Cupped. Arrangement: Imbricated. Petaloid: Typically none. Persistence: Excellent, petals drop off cleanly before drying. Lastingness: On the plant 4 to 5 days. Cut Flower: 3 days.

Male reproductive organs.—Stamens: Number per flower approximately 50 to 80. Anthers: Size: Length: 1 mm; width 1 mm. Arrangement: Regular around styles. Filament: Size: Length: 6-8 mm; width: 0.25 mm. Color: Red Group 49D.

Pollen.—Color: Yellow Group 9C.

Female reproductive organs.—Pistils: Number per flower: Average of 30. Styles: Color: Yellow-Green Group 154D; Length: 5 mm.

Stigmas.—Color: Yellow-Green Group 154D. Length: 0.25 mm.

Ovary.—Color: Immature ovary: Yellow-Green Group 154D.

Mature hips.—Recurrent from August through October. Color: Red Group 42C. Shape: Rounded to slightly elliptical, medium. Size: 14 mm to 16 mm wide; 13 mm to 15 mm long. Achenes (ripe): Color: Yellow-Green Group 150D. Typically there are 15-20 achenes (which are single seeded fruits) per hip. Shape: Irregular. Length: 4-5 mm. Width: 2-3 mm.

Plant:

Foliage.—Compound leaves: Odd pinnate; average of 17 cm in length and 11 cm in width, internode length is an average of 2 cm. Number of leaflets on normal mid-stem leaf: 7 to 9. Quantity: Abundant.

Color.—New foliage: Upper Surface: Green Group 137B. Lower surface: Green Group 137D. Leaflets: Size of terminal leaflets: medium (6 cm long and 3.2 cm wide). Non-terminal leaflets: medium (4 cm long and 2.5 cm wide). Shape: Oval. Base shape: Obtuse.

Apex shape: Acute. Texture: glossy, rugose. Edge: Serrated. Serration: Single and small. Color: New foliage of upper surface: Green Group 137B. New foliage of lower surface: Green Group 137D. Old foliage of upper surface: Green Group 137A. Old foliage of lower surface: Green Group 137D. Vein color: New Foliage: Green Group 137B. Old Foliage: Green Group 137A. Venation pattern of leaflets: Pinnate reticulate.

Petiole.—Color: Green Group 137A.

Petiole rachis.—Color: Green Group 137B. Typical length: 11.5 cm and diameter 2 mm. Texture: Upper surface: smooth, semi-glossy; Lower surface: rough with small prickles.

Stipules.—Number: 1 pair. Long and narrow with auricle facing outward, (average of 3.5 cm in length and 1 cm in width). Adnate to petiole, with leafy tips on apex (6 mm length and 3 mm wide), serrated; bearded tip. Color: Upper surface is Green Group 138B on margins, Green Group 138C near center and Green Group 138D on middle ridge. Color: Lower surface is Green Group 138B on margins, Green Group 138C in center. Texture: Upper surface glabrous; lower surface pubescent. Disease resistance: resistance to powdery mildew, blackspot, downy mildew, and rust under normal growing conditions in Burnsville, Minn., U.S.A. and Shreveport, La., U.S.A. Pest Resistance: Not observed.

Hardiness.—U.S.D.A. Zone 3-10.

Drought and heat tolerance.—Good adaptability in U.S.D.A. Zone 8, Shreveport, La., U.S.A.

Growth.—Bushy; very vigorous, upright, and branching.

Age at maturity.—3 years. Size: Mature plant: height is 120 cm and width 90 cm. Canes: Heavy caliper, about 1.5-1.8 cm in width, at widest point.

Rootstock.—Own root.

Wood.—Major Stems: Color: Young, Yellow-Green Group 147D. Mature, Yellow-Green Group 147C.

Bark: Young and mature, smooth. Length: 80-90 cm. Diameter: 7-10 mm. Large prickles: Quantity: On major stem from base 35-40 per 15 cm. Form: Long, straight to slightly upward. Length: 5-7 mm. Texture: Soft. Color: Young, Yellow-Green Group 147D. Mature, Greyed-Orange Group 166B. Small Prickles: Quantity: 100-120 per 15 cm. Form: Short, straight. Length: 1-3 mm. Texture: Soft, hairy. Color: Young, Yellow-Green Group 147D. Mature, Greyed-Orange Group 166B. Branches: Color: Young, Yellow-Green Group 147D. Mature, Yellow-Green Group 147C. Length: 25-30 cm. Diameter: 4-5 mm. Internode length: 2.5 cm. Large Prickles: Quantity: On branch from base 25-35 per 15 cm. Form: Long, straight to slightly upward. Length: 3-4 mm. Texture: Soft. Color: Young, Yellow-Green Group 147D. Small Prickles: Quantity: 60-70 per 15 cm. Form: Short, straight to slightly upward. Length: 1-2 mm. Texture: Soft, hairy. Color: Young, Yellow-Green Group 147D. Mature, Greyed-Orange Group 166B.

OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTIVAR DURING WINTER DORMANCY

My observations in U.S.D.A. Zone 4 indicate that the cultivar has ornamental appeal in the winter landscape: Color: Mature hips, Red Group 42B. Color: Leaf foliage, Fall: Yellow Group 7A; Early winter: Greyed-Orange Group 171B. Color: Mature bark, Yellow-Green Group 148C.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Hybrid Rugosa rose plant named 'BOC rogosnif' as herein illustrated and described, characterized particularly as to novelty by the unique flower color combination of beetroot purple and suffused magenta; white streaked eye; prominent gold stamens; strong, cinnamon fragrance; continuous flowering; vigorous growth; resistant to major fungal diseases; readily propagated via budding or rooted cuttings.

* * * * *



FIG. 1



FIG. 2