



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

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(54) **FLORIBUNDA ROSE PLANT NAMED**  
**‘MEITALREA’**

(50) Latin Name: *Rosa hybrida*  
Varietal Denomination: **cv. Meitalrea**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct variety of Floribunda rose plant is pro-  
vided that abundantly and substantially continuously forms  
attractive single cup-shaped blossoms displaying at opening  
an irregular blend of yellow and luminous red which evolves  
to a greater concentration of red at maturity. The vegetation is  
strong. A bushy growth habit is displayed. The foliage is  
dense dark green with a glossy upper surface. The tolerance to  
disease is good, with a light sensitivity to black spot having  
been observed during observations to date. The plant is well  
suited for providing distinctive attractive ornamentation in  
the landscape.

**1 Drawing Sheet**

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Botanical/commercial classification: *Rosa hybrida*/Flori-  
bunda Rose Plant.

Varietal denomination: cv. Meitalrea.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The new variety of *Rosa hybrida* Floribunda rose plant was  
created in France by artificial pollination wherein two parents  
were crossed which previously had been studied in the hope  
that they would contribute the desired characteristics. The  
female parent (i.e., the seed parent) was an unnamed and  
unreleased seedling (non-patented). The male parent (i.e.,  
pollen parent) additionally was an unnamed and unreleased  
seedling (non-patented).

The parentage of the new variety can be summarized as  
follows:

Unnamed Seedling×Unnamed Seedling.

The seeds resulting from the above pollination were sown  
and small plants were obtained which were physically and  
biologically different from each other. Selective study  
resulted in the identification of a single plant of the new  
variety.

It was found that the new Floribunda rose plant of the  
present invention:

- (a) forms strong vegetation,
- (b) exhibits a bushy growth habit with dense dark green  
foliage having a glossy upper surface,
- (c) abundantly and substantially continuously forms attrac-  
tive single cup-shaped blossoms displaying at opening  
an irregular blend of yellow and luminous red which  
evolves to a greater concentration of red with maturity,  
and

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(d) is well suited for providing distinctive attractive orna-  
mentation in the landscape.

The tolerance to disease is good with a light sensitivity to  
black spot (i.e., *Diplocarpon rosae*), sometimes known as  
Marsonia, having been observed during observations to date.

The new variety of the present invention can be readily  
distinguished from its ancestors. More specifically, the  
female parent displays a dusted ochre blossom coloration,  
and the male parent displays an ochre streaked with yellow  
blossom coloration.

The new variety also can be readily distinguished from the  
‘Meisiastri’ variety (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 20,719) and the ‘Rad-  
fifth’ variety (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 22,316). More specifically,  
the ‘Meisiastri’ variety forms dissimilar blossoms that are  
coral in coloration with substantial cream-to-yellow striping,  
and the ‘Radfifth’ variety displays a dissimilar upright and  
climbing growth habit.

The new variety well meets the needs of the horticultural  
industry and can be grown to advantage as colorful ornamen-  
tation in parks and gardens.

The new variety has been found to undergo asexual propa-  
gation at Le Cannet des Maures, Var, France, by a number of  
routes, including budding, grafting, and the use of cuttings.  
Such asexual propagation by the above-mentioned tech-  
niques has shown that the characteristics of the new variety  
are stable and are strictly transmissible by such asexual  
propagation from one generation to another. Accordingly, the  
new variety undergoes asexual propagation in a true-to-type  
manner.

The new variety has been named ‘Meitalrea’.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH**

The accompanying photograph shows as nearly true as it is  
reasonably possible to make the same in a color illustration of



this character, typical specimens of plant parts of the new variety. The rose plants of the new variety were approximately two years of age and were observed during July while budded on *Rosa laxa* rootstock and growing outdoors at Le Cannel des Maures, Var, France.

FIG. 1 illustrates a specimen of a young shoot;

FIG. 2 illustrates a specimen of a floral bud at the opening of the sepals;

FIG. 3 illustrates a specimen of a floral bud at the further opening of the sepals;

FIG. 4 illustrates a specimen of a floral bud at the opening of the petals;

FIG. 5 illustrates a specimen of a flower as opening begins;

FIG. 6 illustrates a specimen of a flower in the course of opening—plan view—obverse;

FIG. 7 illustrates a specimen of a flower in the course of opening—plan view—reverse;

FIG. 8 illustrates a specimen of a fully open flower—plan view—obverse;

FIG. 9 illustrates a specimen of a fully open flower—plan view—reverse;

FIG. 10 illustrates a specimen of an open flower at full maturity—plan view—obverse;

FIG. 11 illustrates a specimen of an open flower at full maturity—plan view—reverse;

FIG. 12 illustrates a specimen of a floral receptacle showing arrangement of the stamens and pistils;

FIG. 13 illustrates a specimen of a floral receptacle showing arrangement of the pistils (stamens removed);

FIG. 14 illustrates a specimen of a flowering stem;

FIG. 15 illustrates a specimen of a main branch;

FIG. 16 illustrates a specimen of a pair of leaves with 3 leaflets—plan view—upper surface (upper left), and—under surface (lower right); and

FIG. 17 illustrates a specimen of a pair of leaves with 5 leaflets—plan view—upper surface (upper left), and—under surface (lower right).

#### DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The chart used in the identification of the colors is that of The Royal Horticultural Society (R.H.S. Colour Chart—1995) except where ordinary color terms are utilized. Common color terms are to be accorded their customary dictionary significance. The description is based upon the observation of plants of the new variety at an age of approximately two years during the month of May while being grown outdoors while budded on *Rosa laxa* rootstock at Le Cannel des Maures, Var, France.

Class: Floribunda.

Plant:

*Growth habit.*—Bushy.

*Height.*—Commonly approximately 60 cm on average.

*Width.*—Commonly approximately 50 cm on average.

Branches:

*Color.*—Young stems: commonly near Yellow-Green Group 146B. Adult wood: commonly near Yellow-Green Group 148A.

*Small thorns.*—Size: commonly approximately 6 mm in length on average with an obovate and narrow base on young stems. Quantity: commonly approximately 3 on average over a length of 10 cm on young stems, and commonly absent on adult stems. Color: commonly near Greyed-Red Group 195A more or less suffused with Greyed-Orange Group 17A on young stems.

*Longer thorns.*—Configuration: very elongated and curved downwards on the upper surface and very concave on the under surface. Size: commonly approximately 8 mm in length on average with an obovate and narrow base on young stems, and commonly 1 cm in length on average with an obovate and narrow base on adult stems. Quantity: commonly approximately 6 on average over a length of 10 cm on young stems, and commonly approximately 5 on average over a length of 10 cm on adult stems. Color: commonly near Greyed-Green Group 195A more or less suffused with near Greyed-Orange Group 174A on young stems, and near Greyed-Purple Group 183C on adult stems.

Leaves:

*Overall appearance.*—Dense dark green.

*Leaflets.*—Shape: generally oval. Number: 3, and most often 5.

*Size.*—Terminal leaflets commonly are approximately 5.3 cm in length on average and approximately 3.4 cm in width on average. Apex: somewhat cuspidate. Base: rounded. Serration: slightly denticulate, small and single. Texture: firm and leathery on the under surface, and glossy on the upper surface. Color (young foliage): near Green Group 137B on the upper surface, and near Yellow-Green Group 146C on the under surface. Color (adult foliage): near Green Group 139A on the upper surface, and near Yellow-Green Group 147B on the under surface.

*Petiole.*—Texture: non-glandular on the upper surface and commonly with many prickles on the under surface. Color: near Yellow-Green Group 146B on the upper surface, and near Yellow-Green Group 146C on the under surface.

*Rachis.*—Color: near Yellow-Green Group 146B on the upper surface, and near Yellow-Green Group 146C on the under surface. Texture: non-glandular on the upper surface and commonly with numerous prickles on the under surface.

*Stipules.*—General appearance: adnate, pectinate, and rather broad. Size: commonly approximately 2.1 cm in length on average, and approximately 5 mm in width on average. Texture: generally smooth on the upper and under surfaces. Color: near Yellow-Green Group 146B on the upper surface, and near Yellow-Green Group 146C on the under surface.

Inflorescence:

*Number of flowers.*—Commonly approximately 2 to 7 blossoms per stem.

*Buds.*—Shape: generally conical and small in size. Length: approximately 1.7 cm on average. Width: approximately 1.2 cm at the widest point on average. Texture: smooth on outer surface of petals. Color: as the calyx breaks: on the upper surface near Yellow Group 12A more or less streaked with near Orange-Red Group 33A and Red Group 45A and with a spot of near Yellow Group 12A at the base, and on the under surface near Yellow Group 12A more or less streaked with Red Group 44C and with a spot of Yellow Group 12A at the base.

*Flower.*—Diameter: approximately 6 to 7 cm on average when fully open. Shape: cup-shaped. Color (in course of opening): upper side: near Yellow Group 12A more or less suffused with Yellow-Orange Group 14A and more or less streaked with Orange-Red Group 33A



and with a spot of near Yellow Group 12A at the base. under side: near Yellow Group 12A streaked with Red Group 45D and with a spot of near Yellow Group 12A at the base. Color (when open): upper side: near Yellow Group 12A very amply suffused with near Red Group 44A and more or less streaked with Red Group 45A and with a spot of near Yellow Group 12A at the base. under side: near Yellow Group 12A and amply suffused and streaked with near Red Group 45A and with a spot of near Yellow Group 12A at the base. Fragrance: none. Petal number: commonly approximately 9 or 10 on average under normal growing conditions. Petal shape: commonly display a rounded tip generally with weak incision and an obtuse base. Petal arrangement: imbricated and commonly without petaloids. Petal texture: firm and leathery on both surfaces. Petal length: commonly approximately 3 cm on average. Petal width: commonly approximately 3.1 cm on average. Petal drop: good with the petals commonly detaching cleanly before drying. Stamen number: commonly approximately 116 on average. Anthers: arranged regularly around the styles, commonly approximately 3 mm in size on average, and near Greyed-Orange Group 163B in coloration. Filaments: commonly approximately 5 mm in length on average, and near Yellow Group 9A in coloration. Pistils: commonly approximately 92 on average. Styles: commonly approximately 1 mm in size on average, and near Greyed-Yellow Group 162A in coloration. Stigmas: commonly approximately 5 mm in size and near Greyed-Red Group 180A in coloration. *Receptacle*.—Length: commonly approximately 9 mm on average. Width: commonly approximately 9 mm on average at widest point. Shape: pitcher-shaped. Texture: smooth. Color: near Yellow-Green Group 144A. Fruit formation: the quantity of fruit and seeds appears to be influenced by the climatic conditions

that are encountered. Hips: rounded in configuration and commonly near Orange-Red Group 35B in coloration.

*Sepals*.—Length: commonly approximately 2.5 cm on average. Width: commonly approximately 9 mm on average at the widest point. Shape: longish and narrow and commonly upright upon initial opening. Texture: slightly tomentose on the upper surface and smooth on the under surface. Color: commonly near Yellow-Green Group 146D on the upper surface and near Yellow-Green Group 144A more or less suffused with Greyed-Purple Group 183B on the under surface.

*Peduncle*.—Length: commonly approximately 4.5 cm on average. Width: commonly approximately 4 mm on average. Texture: pubescent. Color: near Yellow-Green Group 144A.

#### Development:

*Vegetation*.—Strong.

*Blooming*.—Medium season, very abundant and substantially continuous.

*Tolerance to diseases*.—Good, with a light sensitivity to black spot (*Diplocarpon rosae*) having been observed during observations to date.

#### I claim:

1. A new and distinct Grandiflora rose plant characterized by the following characteristics:

- (a) forms strong vegetation,
- (b) exhibits a bushy growth habit with dense dark green foliage having a glossy upper surface,
- (c) abundantly and substantially continuously forms attractive single cup-shaped blossoms displaying at opening an irregular blend of yellow and luminous red which evolves to a greater concentration of red with maturity, and

(d) is well suited for providing distinctive attractive ornamentation in the landscape; substantially as shown and described.

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