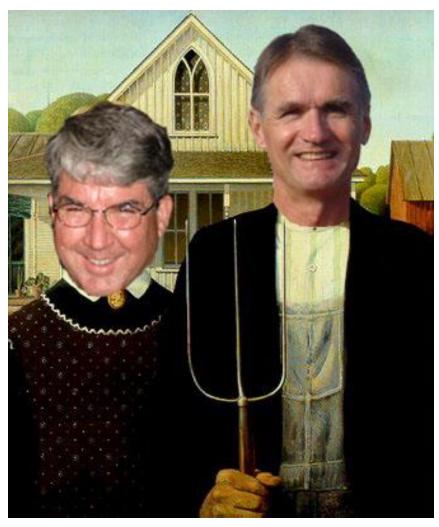


Agenda

- Introductions
- Six-Step Rose Breeding Overview
- The Perfect Example
- Tom's Favorites
- The Not-So-Perfect Example
- Keith's Favorites
- Biotechnology & the Blue Rose
- The Future of Rose Breeding

Introducing: The Godfathers of Rose Breeding



Tom Carruth and Keith Zary



Six-Step Rose Breeding Overview

- Step 1: Set breeding objectives
- Step 2: Parental selection
- Step 3: Hybridizing process (April-June, December)
- Step 4: Progeny selection (4-6 years)
- Step 5: Global trialing (2 years)
- Step 6: Build-up and commercial introduction

Step 1: Set Breeding Objectives

Shared Breeding Objectives

- Disease resistance
- Overall garden performance
- Attractive growth habit
- New colors
- New fragrances



Tom's 'Fourth of July'



Keith concentrates heavily on own-root vigor, powerful fragrances, and strong hybrid teas

with high-centered

bloom form.

Keith's 'Diana, Princess of Wales'

Tom gives special focus to garden beauty, attractive aging color, and rapid repeat-blooming climbers.

Step 2: Parental Selection

Weeks/J&P Breeding Programs

- Each program has about 2-300 parents
- About half are proprietary
- Both programs located in So Cal
- Important to select parents that will help reach breeding objectives



'Baby Love'



'Beloved'

Tom's Top Parents

- Voodoo
- City of San Francisco
- Baby Love
- Santa Claus
- Unnamed yellow R. soulieana derivative from Herb Swim's work

Keith's Top Parents

- Beloved
- Gemini
- Snowcone
- Unnamed red arching SH seedling from Footloose
- Unnamed fragrant yellow orange blend floribunda seedling from Mirabella

Step 3: Hybridizing Process



Conducting pollinations

- Conduct pollinations (April to June)
- Harvest and clean seed (August to September)
- Stratify seed (70 to 90 days at 2°C)
- Plant seed (December)



Harvesting seed – by hand and by blender



Planting seed

Step 4: Progeny Selection

- First year selection in seedling greenhouse
- All subsequent selections conducted in Wasco fields
- Trialed for at least 6 years
- Selection criteria
 - Disease resistance
 - Vigor and plant habit
 - Beauty of flower
 - Floriferousness
 - Fragrance
 - Cold hardiness





Step 5: International Trialing

All-America Rose Selections (AARS)

- Established in 1938 in response to Plant Patent Act
- 20-25 test gardens across the country
- Rigorous two-year, unbiased trial
- AARS winners considered the best roses in the country





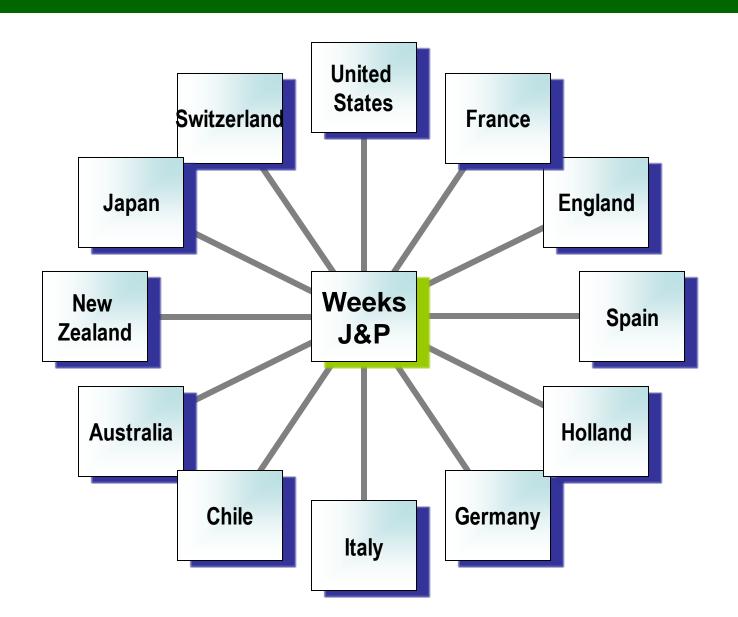
Hot Cocoa
2003 AARS winner



Gemini
2000 AARS winner



Step 5: International Trialing



The Perfect Example



Altissimo



Tom's Favorite Rose Creations



The Not-So-Perfect Example **Breeding Objectives Parental Selection** Soft pink hybrid tea Color blend Powerful fragrance Super clean foliage Own-root Pope John Paul II



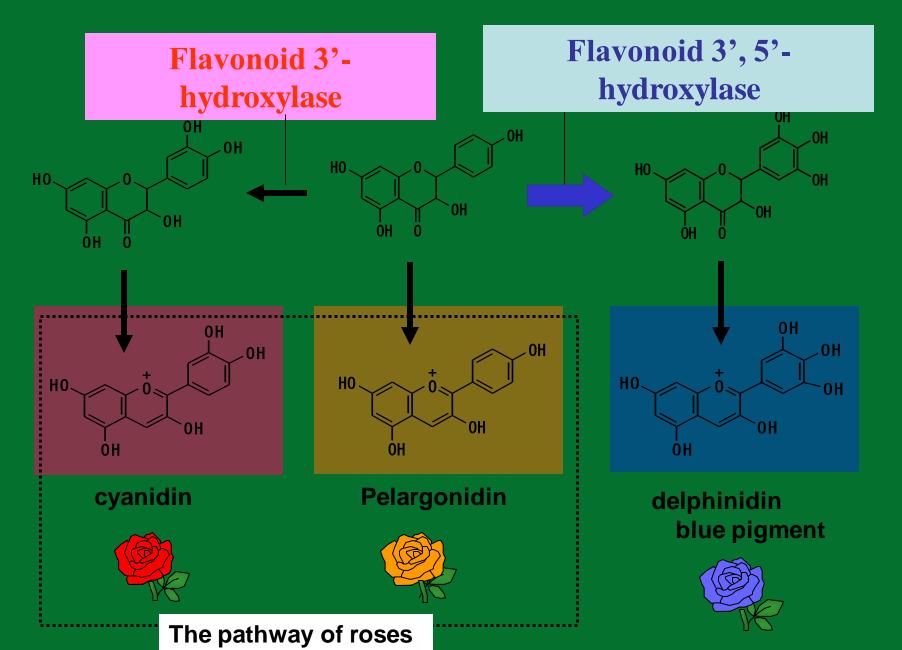


Keith's Favorite Rose Creations





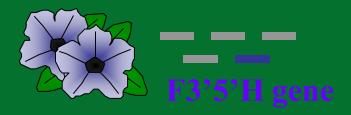
Biosynthetic Pathway of Pigments



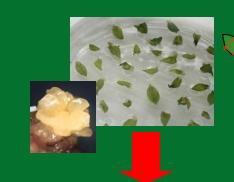
Roses are Red, Violets are Blue



Generation of Blue Roses



Obtaining a F3'5'H gene from blue flowers



Induction of callus from leaves



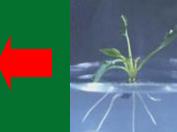
Transformed cell

Introduction of a F3'5'H gene and selection







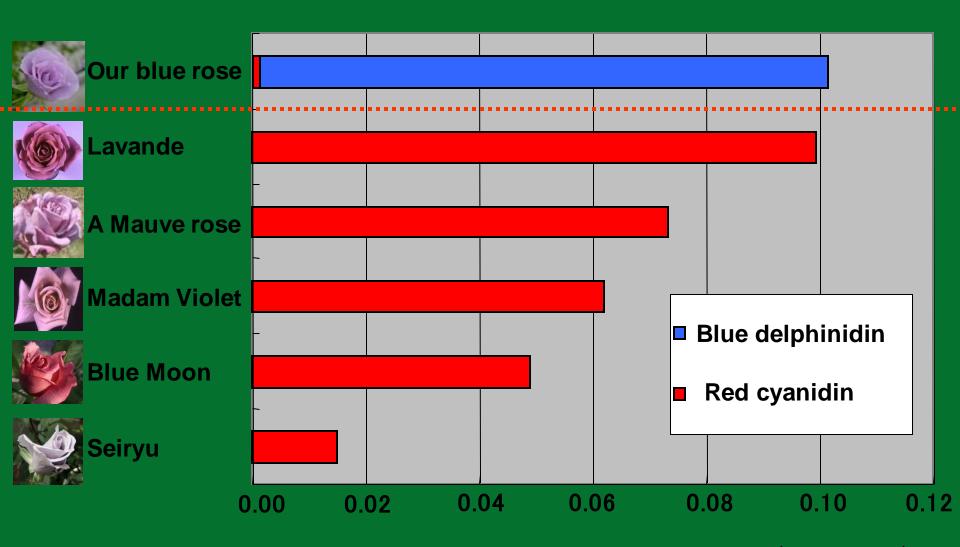




Flowering Cultivation in glasshouse

Regeneration

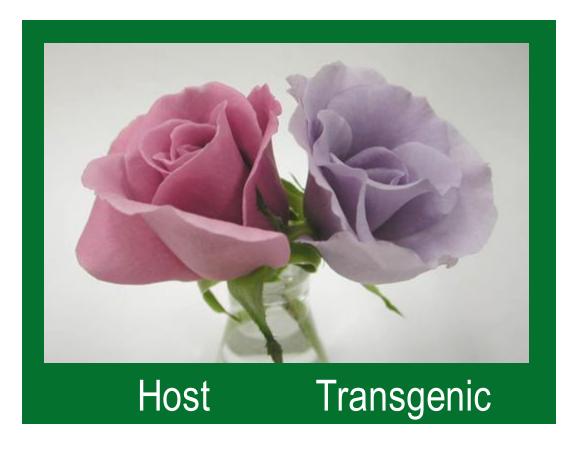
Pigment Analysis vs. Mauve Roses



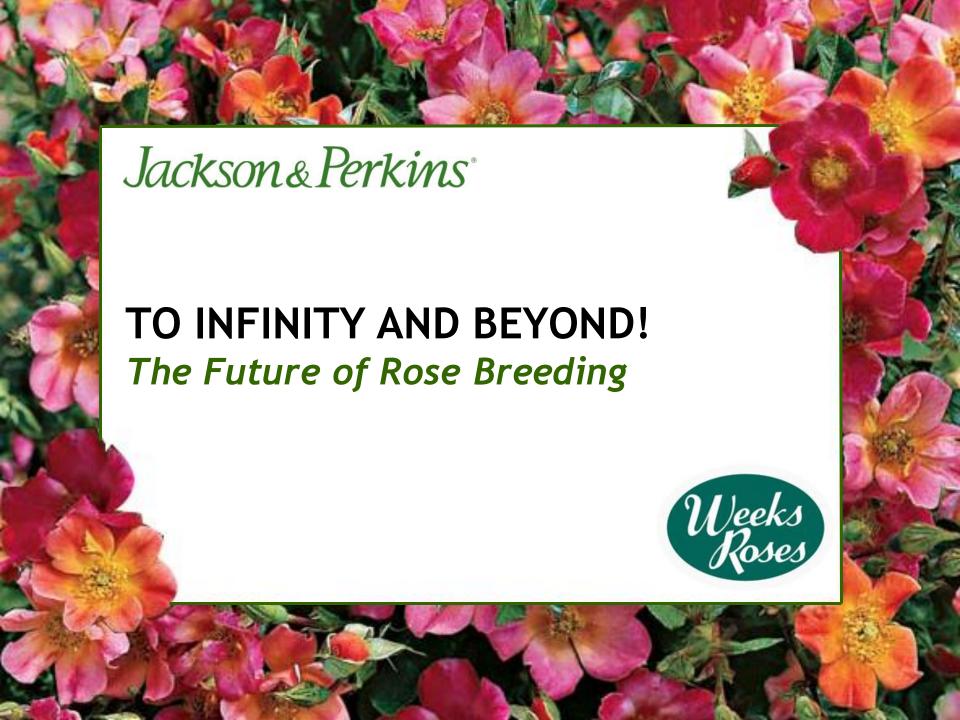
(mg/g petal)

In the End, Roses ARE Blue!

(Well, sort of...)







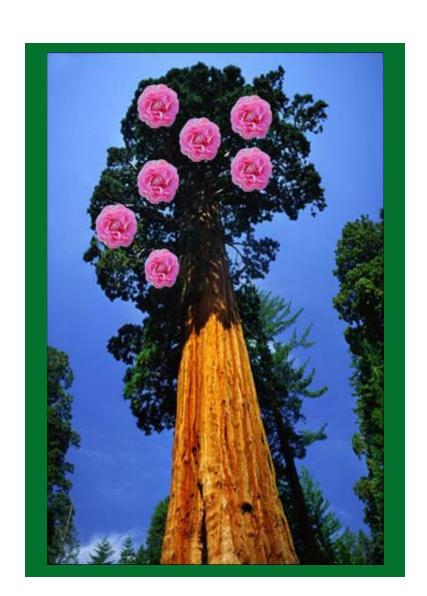
Compact Plant with Big Blooms



New Colors



Really Big Tree Roses



Shade-Loving Roses



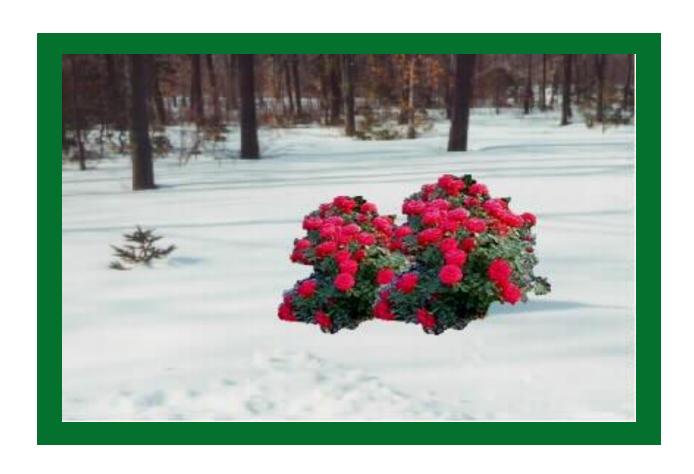
Drought Tolerant Roses



Water-Loving Roses



Really Cold Hardy Roses!



New Fragrances



Rainbow Roses?



