Iranian Society of Environmentalists

IRSEN Newsletter

http://www.irsen.org/newse.html

The genus Rosa: An aristocrat from the plant family with class, color and fragrance

S. K. Basu¹; P. Zandi^{2*}, W. Cetzal-Ix³ and R. Sengupta⁴

¹UFL, Lethbridge, AB, Canada; ²IA University; Takestan, Iran; ³CICY, Mérida, Yucatán, México; ⁴WB State University, WB, India *email: z_rice_b@yahoo.com

The Rosales includes 9 families and about 6300 species; the monophyly of this order is supported by molecular phylogenetic analyzes and characterized morphologically by a reduction or lack of endosperm and the presence (Rosaceae, Rhamnaceae, and some Ulmaceae) or absence (Cannabaceae, Urticaceae, and Moraceae) of a hypanthium. However, phylogenetic relationships within order are still not well resolved, but the principal families recognized are Rosaceae, Rhamnaceae, Ulmaceae, Cannabaceae, Urticaceae, and Moraceae. The family Rosaceae includes 90 genera and ca. 3000 species agrouped into three subfamilies: Rosoideae (28 genera/1200-1900 species), Dryadoideae (4/31), and Spiraeoideae (57/1350). This Family is cosmopolitan and most abundant in the Northern hemisphere with showy species such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, almonds, apricots, firethorns, meadowsweets, hawthorns, etc. The genus *Rosa* L. (Roses) are perennial, dicotyledonous plants belonging to the sub-family Rosoideae. In *Rosa* 435 taxa are recognized, 308 species, 13 subspecies, 28 varieties, 17 forms, and 71 natural hybrids (Fig 1).

Scientific classification:

Kingdom: Plantae

Division: Magnoliophyta Class: Magnoliopsida

Order: Rosales Family: Rosaceae Subfamily: Rosoideae

Genus: Rosa L.

Plant habit varies between dwarf bushes to climbers and vines to semi woody shrubs with stems characterized by sharp woody thorns or prickles. The prickles are green when immature but become, brown to black, hard woody on maturity, and turns white on dead branches or stems. Leaves pinnately compound, leaf margins serrated, leaflets ovoid, phyllotaxy opposite. Both accessory whorls present and mostly pentamerous, calyx alternate with petals, 5 bracteoles opposite petals, stamens and styles numerous, Fruits mostly red colored, aggregate (berry-like structures) commonly referred to as a rose hips. Mostly noted on wild species are not found in the domesticated species. Rose hips are rich in different pigments, carbohydrates and vitamins, citric acid, pectin, and flavonoids. Large flowers, bright coloration and fragrance makes this species a desirable ornamental plant actively used in the decoration of gardens, parks, lawns, boulevards, slopes and basins and as bordering hedges. The species is known for draught resistance and winter hardiness and prefers neutral, loamy and partly leached soil profile, less irrigation and bright sunny days



Fig 1. Ornamental plants of Rosa L. [Photo credit: W. Cetzal-Ix]



Fig 2. Different global cultivars of Rosa L. (Rosaceae). [Photo credits: R Sengupta & S. K. Basu]

Roses are native to Asia, with some species reported to be native from the continents of Europe, North America, and northwestern Africa. Roses cultivated across the planet for commercial purposes are either local and native species or cultivars and hybrids. Most species of roses undergoes hybridization quite easily and hence has been successful in generating wide varieties of clones, hybrids, mutants and genotypes producing a beautiful spectrum of different colored petals and wide ranges of fragrances. Roses are known to be cultivated in ancient China and then spread to the Indian subcontinent and to the empire of Persia most possibly for its fragrance and color; and then slowly to the Middle East and finally into the continent of Europe most possibly through the Arab traders. Historic accounts refer to the fact that roses became extremely popular among the ancient Romans and also among Roman aristocratic families and the royal court due to its beauty, fragrance and several pharmaceutical properties. Rose is the national flower of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Maldives. Different cultivars of *Rosa* sp are presented in Fig 2.

Rosa is one of major economically important genera of ornamental horticulture; also of nutritionally important for the edible temperate fruits, as well as for its medicinal or nutraceuticals uses. Several economically important species of the *Rosa* are summarized in Table 1.

The economical importance of Rose oil

Rose oils constitute different ingredients like 2-phenylethanol, citronellol, ingredient geraniol, nerol, stearopten waxes etc. Rose oil is used as perfume in the production of soap and cosmetics and as flavor in liquors and tea. Being mildly antimicrobial and rich in fragrance, it is used in lotions, soaps and creams. It is also used in the traditional treatment of exhaustion and fatigue, anemia, asthma, liver dysfunctions and some gastrointestinal problems and due to positive impact on the nervous system activity; it is also used as a relaxing, toning and cooling agent.

Table 1. Different species of rose and their color, habit, distribution, constituents and uses (based on USDA 2014).

Plant Family	Scientific name	Common name	Flower color & E. oil content	Growth habit	Duration	Uses	Some distribution areas	
	Rosa abyssinica R. Br. ex Lindl.	-	White; γ- muurolene , caryophyllene oxide	Shrub	Perennial	medicinal, ornamental	Yemen, Ethiopia, Somalia	
	Rosa acicularis Lindl.	Prickly wild rose, Bristly rose	Pink (rarely white); –	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	North Asia, Europe, and North America Central and	i i i i i
	Rosa agrestis Savi	Fieldbriar	White; Sesquiterpenes	Shrub	Perennial	Medicinal, ornamental	Southern Europe, Asia Minor and the Caucasus	
	Rosa ×alba L. (pro sp.)	White rose of York	White;-	Sub shrub	Perennial	Medicinal, ornamental	USA ,eastern Asia	
	Rosa albertii Regel_	Albert Rose	White; -	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	Kazakhstan, Mongolia	
	Rosa arkansana Porter	Prairie wild rose	white to pink colored flowers;-	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	USA	
	Rosa arvensis Huds.	Field rose	White; -	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	Europe, Turkey	;
	Rosa beggeriana Schrenk	Begger rose	Milky white; –	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	Turkey, Iran, Kyrgyszstan, Kazakhstan, Afganistan, W- Pakistan and Central Asia	
	Rosa bella Rehder & E.H. Wilson_	Floribunda rose	Pink; –	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	North-western China	1
	Rosa blanda Aiton	Labrador rose	Light to dark rose pink; –	Shrub	Perennial	Food, ornamental	N-America	
Rosaceae	Rosa bracteata J.C. Wendl.	Macartney rose	White; -	Shrub	Perennial	Food, ornamental	Asia	
	Rosa bridgesii Crép.	Pygmy rose	Pink; –	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	USA	
	Rosa brunonii Lindl.	Himalayan Musk rose	White; eugenol , citronellol , geraniol ,terpinen-4-ol	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	Central and west Asia	
	Rosa canina L.	Dog rose	pale pink, deep pink to white; 2- phenethyl alcohol ,eugenol.	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	Kazakhstan, USA	
	Rosa carolina L.	Carolina rose, pasture rose	Pale to mid pink; –	Shrub, sub shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	USA	
	<i>Rosa caudata</i> Baker	-	Deep pink; -	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	USA	
	Rosa centifolia L.	Provence rose	Pink, more rarely white or dark red; phenethyl alcohol, geranyl acetate, geraniol, linalool, citronellol	Shrub	Perennial	Medicinal, ornamental	French	
	Rosa chinensis Jacq	China rose	Pale pink to scarlet/crimson; Quercetin 3-O- (2",6"- digalloyl)-β-D- glucoside	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	China	

Table 1. continued.

Plant Family	Scientific name	Common name	Flower color& E. oil content	Growth habit	Duration	Use	Some distribution areas	
	Rosa ×damascena Mill. (pro sp.)	Damask rose	Pink; Nonadecane, heneicosane, docosane, citronellol, 9- nonadecene	Sub shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	Iran, Syria	
	Rosa davidii Crép	Father David's rose	Rosy pink; –	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	Asia	
	Rosa davurica Pall.	Shi Mei, Daurian rose	Pink; eugenol, benzyl alcohol , β-ionone, dihydro-β- ionol, linalol, benzaldehyde	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	East Serbia, Mongolia , China , Korea, Japan	
	Rosa dumalis Bechst.	Glaucous Dog-rose	Dark to light pink	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	SW Asia, Europe	
; ; ; ; ; ; ;	Rosa ecae Aitch.	-	Deep yellow;-	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan , Kashmir, India	
 	Rosa fedtschenkoana Regel	Fedchenkovsk iy rose	White;-	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	Central Asia , northwest China	
! !	Rosa ferruiginea Vill.	Redleaf rose	Clear pink;-	Subshru b	Perennial	Ornamental	USA	
	Rosa foetida Herrm.	Persian yellow rose	Deep yellow; n-nonadecane , heptadecene, n-dodecanoic acid	Shrub	Perennial	Medicinal, ornamental	Asia (Iran)	
Rosaceae	Rosa foliolosa Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray	White prairie rose	White to rose pink;-	Subshru b	Perennial	Ornamental	SE-USA	! ! ! !
1 ! ! ! !	Rosa forrestiana Boulenger	-	Pale to bright pink;—	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	China	
! ! ! !	Rosa gallica L.	Gallic rose	Rose pink, crimson;-	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	Ukraine, Caucasus, Iraq, Europe	
 	Rosa gymnocarpa Nutt.	Bald-hip rose, wood rose	Pink;-	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	NW-America	;
	Rosa ×harisonii Rivers	Harison's yellow rose, yellow rose of Texas	Sulphur- yellow, deep yellow;-	Subshru b	Perennial	Ornamental	USA	
; ! ! ! !	Rosa indica L.	Cyme rose	Light pink to deep pink;-	Subshru b	Perennial	Medicinal, ornamental	Asia	; ; ;
	Rosa jundzillii Besser	-	Pale to rosy pink;-	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	Europe, Russian, Turkey	
	Rosa ×kamtchatica Vent.	Kamchatka rose	Pink with paler centers;-	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	Russia	
	Rosa kokanica Regel ex Juz.	Kokand rose	Bright yellow;–	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	Iran ,Afghanistan, Mongolia, Kazakhstan	
	Rosa laevigata Michx.	Cherokee rose	White, creamy white;-	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	Laos, Vietnam, China	
	Rosa laxa Retz.	Lax rose	white to pale pink; –	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	Russia	

Table 1. continued.

Plant Family	Scientific name	Common name	Flower color & E. oil content	Growth habit	Duration	Use	Some distribution areas
Rosaceae	Rosa majalis J. Herrm.	May rose	Purplish pink, mid pink; –	Shrub	Perennial	Medicinal, ornamental	Europe, Siberia(Russia)
	<i>Rosa</i> maracandica Bunge	Samarkand rose	Golden- yellow;-	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental, honey plant	USA, Asia
	Rosa micrantha Borrer ex Sm.	Small flower sweetbriar	Pink;-	Shrub	Perennial	Food, medicinal, ornamental	W,S,C- Europe, Russia, Caucasus, Armenia, Lebanon, Turkey and North West Africa
-	Rosa minutifolia Engelm.	Baja rose	Bright pink; -	Subshru b	Perennial	Ornamental	USA, Mexico
	Rosa mollis Sm.	Soft downy rose	Pink to purplish;–	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	USA,UK, Europe
	Rosa moschata J. Herrm.	Musk rose	White, cream; citronellol, geraniol, nerol	Subshru b, vine	Perennial	Ornamental	S-Europe, N- America, SW- Asia, Mediterranean
	Rosa moyesii Hemsl. & E.H. Wilson	Mandarin rose	Pink to blood- red; –	Shrub	Perennial	Ornamental	W-China

Based on USDA, 2014

References

Aimin XLQ (1999) Progresses on storage and fresh-keeping of rose cut flowers. Journal of Zhongkai University of Agriculture and Technology 2: 59-64.

Baille M, Baille A, Delmon D (1994) Microclimate and transpiration of greenhouse rose crops. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology 71(1): 83-97.

Berkowsky P, Bruce J (2000) Importance of rose oil in asthma remedy. Academic Press, New York.

Bo H, Xianghuan L, Xiaofang Z (2002) Technology and Its Mechanism of Color Keeping in Red Rose Petals during the Processing of Dry Pressed Flowers. Acta Horticulturae Sinica 29(6): 561-565.

Boutekedjiret CF, Bentahar R, Belabbes L, Bessiere JM (2003) Extraction of rosemary essential oil by steam distillation and Hydro distillation. Flavour Fragrance Journal, 18(6): 481-484.

Bredmose N (1993) Effects of year-round supplementary lighting on shoot development, flowering and quality of two glasshouse rose cultivars. Scientia Horticulturae, 54(1): 69-85.

Celik F, Kazankaya A, Ercisli S (2009) Fruit characteristics of some selected promising rose hip (*Rosa* spp.) genotypes from Van region of Turkey. African Journal of Agricultural Research, 4(3): 236-240.

Chamani E, Irving DE, Joyce DC, Arshad M (2006) Studies with thidiazuron on the vase life of cut rose flowers. The society for advancement of Horticulture, 8(1): 42-44.

Cullen J, Knees SJ, Cubey HS (2011)The European Garden Flora Flowering Plants: A Manual for the Identification of Plants Cultivated in Europe, Both Out-of-Doors and Under Glass, 2ND edn., Cambridge University Press, New York, USA

Dogan A, Kazankaya A (2006) Fruit properties of rose Hip species grown in lake van basin (eastern Anatolia region). Asian Journal of Plant Sciences, 5(1): 120-122.

Elings A, den Belder E, Yilma Y, Dawd M, Lemessa F (2009) Integrated pest management in Ethiopian rose horticulture. In I All Africa Horticultural Congress 911 (pp. 511-518).

Ercişli S, Eşitken A (2004) Fruit characteristics of native rose hip (*Rosa* spp.) selections from the Erzurum province of Turkey. New Zealand journal of crop and horticultural science, 32(1): 51-53.

Góra J, Lis A, Kalemba D (1995) Chemical Composition of the Essential Oil of *Rosa centifolia* L. Petals. Journal of Essential Oil Research – J Essen Oil 7(1):89-90.

Hummer KE, Janick J (2009) 1. Rosaceae: Taxonomy, Economic Importance, Genomics. In: KM Folta, Gardiner SE (Eds.), Genetics and Genomics of Rosaceae, Plant Genetics and Genomics: Crops and Models 6. Springer Science+Business Media.

Honarvar M, Javidnia K, Khosh-Khui M (2011) Essential oil composition of fresh and dried flowers of Rosa moschata from Iran. Chemistry of Natural Compounds, 47(5):826.

Horst RK, Cloyd RA (2007) Compendium of rose diseases and pests (pp. 28-30). St. Paul: APS press.

Hosni K, Kerkenni A, Medfei W, Ben Brahim N, Sebei H (2010) Volatile Oil Constituents of *Rosa canina* L.: Quality As Affected by the Distillation Method. Organic Chemistry International

Hui-chao LIU (2007) Advance in Research of Rose Tissue Culture. Journal of Henan Institute of Science and Technology (Natural Sciences Edition), 3: 015.

Jud WS, Campbell CS, Kellog EA, Stevens PF, Donoghue MJ (2008) Plant Systematics: A Phylogenetic Approach, Third Edition. Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, Massachusetts.

Li HY, Hu GF, Hu BZ (2004) A study on tissue culture and rapid propagation of rose Journal of Northeast Agricultural University, 1: 017.

Lieth JH, Pasian CC (1991) A simulation model for the growth and development of flowering rose shoots. Scientia Horticulturae, 46(1): 109-128.

Lin P, Cai J, Li W, Sang QD (2003) Constituents of the essential oil of Hemerocallis flavaday lily. Flavour Fragrance Journal, 18(6): 539-541

Ma XH, Wang YH, Wei Q, Zhang GJ (2004) Study on processing technology of rose essential oil. Chemistry and Industry of Forest Products, 24: 80-84.

Matsumoto S, Fukui H (1996) Identification of rose cultivars and clonal plants by random amplified polymorphic DNA. Scientia Horticulturae, 67(1): 49-54.

Millan T, Osuna F., Cobos S, Torres AM, Cubero JI (1996) Using RAPDs to study phylogenetic relationships in *Rosa*. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 92(2): 273-277.

Moein M, Karami F, Tavallali H, Ghasemi Y(2010)Composition of the Essential Oil of *Rosa damascena* Mill. from South of Iran. Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Winter, 01: 6.

Naves M (1983) Essential oils of the plant family Rosaceae, Earnest Guenther. Journal Essential Oil, 19:268-281.

Nenov N, Zvetkov R, Ognyanov I (1995) Bulgarian rose oil: development, recent state, and prognosis: plenary lectures. Analytical composition trade industry, Agriculture-Botany, 2: 345-350.

Nigam MC, Gupta GN, Dhingra DR (1959)Oils of the Rosa species. Indian Perfume, 3: 76-83.

Qin MXWYW, Guangjun Z (2006) Dynamic Changes of Essential Oil from Oil-Bearing Rose. Scientia Silvae Sinicae, 3: 015.

Richen C, Xiting Z, Xiaohui L, Junping G (2003) Difference of endopeptidase activity in petals between two cut rose cultivars with different tolerance to water deficit stress during flower opening and senescence. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 30(2): 232-235.

Rose J (1999) Essential oils and Hydrosols. Frog Ltd. California USA.

Ru XQL (2004) Physiological Effects of Preservatives on Preservation of Cut Rose hybrid Flower. Chinese Journal of Tropical Crops, 1: 009.

Shenggen H, Baoyin CR, Uijing L, Yuhui Y (1997) Fresh-keeping effect of Epibrassinolide on rose cut flowers . Journal of Tropical and Subtropical 3: 010.

Sheppard-Hanger S (1995) The aromatherapy Practitioner Reference Manual. Volume (1). Institute of Aromatherapy. Tampa. Florida, USA

Shin HK, Lieth JH, Kim SH (2000) Effects of temperature on leaf area and flower size in rose. In III International Symposium on Rose Research and Cultivation 547 (pp. 185-191).

Shuangyi B, Qinglin L (2001). Preliminary Study on the Senescence Symptom and Vase Life of Different Cultivars of Cut Rose. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 28(4): 364-366.

Sołtys-Lelek A, Barabasz-Krasny B, Turis P, Turisová I (201\$) Morphological differentiation of *Rosa agrestis* Savi in the buffer zone of the Low Tatras National Park (Slovakia) Modern Phytomorphology 5:53-61.

The Plant List (2013). Version 1.1. Published on the Internet; http://www.theplantlist.org/ (accessed 27 July).

Tze-ming L (1964) Roses of China and roses of Europe. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 4: 012.

Ueyama Y, Hashimoto S, Nii H, Furukawa K (1990) The volatile constituents of Shi Mei (Rosa davurica Pall.) flower concrete from China. Flavour Fragr. J., 5:115-120.

USDA (2014) Classification for Kingdom Plantae Down to Family *Solanaceae*. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Available at: https://plants.usda.gov/java/ClassificationServlet?source=profile&symbol=Solanaceae&display=63 [Accessed on 28th June, 2014]

Xing W, Bao M, Qin H, Ning G (2010) Micropropagation of Rosa rugosa through axillary shoot proliferation. Acta Biologica Cracoviensia Series Botanica, 52(2): 69-75.

Yong G, Shaojin W (1990) Studies on the physiological changes and senescence of cut rose during vase-holding life . Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 1: 014.

Zhao XL, Su XH, Han Y, Zhao LJ (2005) Selection and evaluation of the resistant resources to rose crown gall disease. Forest research-Chinese Academy of Forestry, 18(6): 676.

Zhengping L (1988) Study on some factors affecting propagation and transplantation of rose in vitro. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2, 011.

Ziarati P, Asgarpanah J, Safialdinardebilya M (2014) The Volatile Oil Composition of *Rosa foetida* Herrm. Flowers Growing Wild in Kurdistan province (Iran). Journal of essential oil-bearing plants, 17(1): 169-172.