

WFRS REGIONAL NEWSLETTER

Middle & Eastern European Members of the World Federation of Rose Societies

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'Rosagold' (Stefan Wagner, 1995, Romania)

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'Geschwind's Schonste' (bred by
R. Geschwind, introduced by M. H.
Chotek in 1929)



EDITOR'S NOTE



In this issue of our regional newsletter, Jiri Malaska, head of the Botanical Garden and Rosarium in Olomouc, Czech Republic tells us the story of creating the rosarium and presents the collection of roses which is enriched every year.

Along with historic and modern roses, you will find roses created by Czech and Slovak breeders, as one of the goals of the team is to collect the varieties bred by local breeders.

Ivana Komanicka from Slovak Republic, a writer and art philosopher and interested in roses, especially their local history, gives us a glimpse of the story of the Rose Countess, Maria Henrieta Chotek who created in Dolna Krupa, one of the largest rosarium in Europe, with 6000 varieties, at the beginning of the 20th century. She saved the roses left by Rudolf Geschwind and even introduced some of them. The newly founded Slovak Rose Society does a great job to keep alive the countess memory.

If you have not been, I invite you to visit the rosarium in Olomouc and also Dolna Krupa where each year rose festivals are organised.

Matjaz Mastnak presents the activity of the Slovenian Rose Society, one of the most active society in our region. The rosarium in the Volcji Potok Arboretum, Slovenia was bestowed with the WFRS Award of Garden

Excellence and the plaque will be unveiled on the 2nd of June.

In our region new roses are bred and in this issue you can see the latest varieties introduced in Romania, Poland and Slovak Republic.

As I wrote in the first issue, my wish is to have this newsletter for you, all the rose lovers in our region and as your vice-president I would be pleased to work together with you to get better acquainted and to learn what is happening within our rose societies. Special thanks to those who contributed to this issue of the newsletter.

I hope to meet some of you in Brussels, at the next Heritage Conference and I wish you all the best roses in your garden and in your hearts. And I would be happy to hear from you!

Angela Bokor

Romania

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THE OLOMOUC ROSARIUM

by Jiri Malaska, Czech Republic

The Rosarium of the Botanical Garden of the Flora Olomouc Exhibition Centre is located in the centre of the city of Olomouc, which lies in the east of the Czech Republic. The 3.5 hectare rosarium is part of the Botanical Garden complex on the eastern side of the Crown Fortress in Bezručovy sady, a well preserved part of the former bastion fortress of Olomouc.

The manager of the Botanical Garden complex is the Flora Olomouc Exhibition Centre, which takes care of the maintenance of the historical parks in Olomouc and organises annual horticultural exhibitions.



A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ROSARIUM

The story of roses in Olomouc began more than 50 years ago. The idea to build a rosarium was born out of the needs and intentions of the Flora Exhibition Centre and with the help of the then Rosa Club. The intention was to show visitors of horticultural exhibitions not only roses in the form of cut flowers, but as plants in their environment.

The aim was to show the differences between the different varieties, in their growth and resistance to diseases.

The architectural design was developed by Ing. Emil Zavadil from Prague and the design of the garden landscaping was created by Ing. Jiří Fingr from Flora Olomouc.

The actual construction, which began in the spring of 1971, involved not only the employees of the then Flora Olomouc, but also local military units, all units of the National Front, as well as students and teachers of Olomouc schools, including students of Palacký University.



*the rosarium
at the time of
building, 1971*

The result was an unconventionally conceived complex divided into five concrete platforms (blocks or parterres) set in the modelled terrain. Blocks 1 and 2 are connected by a large concrete tank, the so-called lower pool. Blocks 3 and 4

are connected by a smaller basin with a then fifteen-metre fountain. The individual blocks are made up of massive concrete frames on which concrete panels were placed to form the walking part of the blocks. The rose beds themselves are formed by concrete frames, and come in two sizes.



*the rosarium
at the
beginning of
summer, 1972*

The Rosarium was inaugurated on the 25th of August 1972 with the exhibition "Confessions of the Roses", which was visited by more than one hundred thousand visitors in ten days. In terms of the range of roses grown, the Rosarium was conceived to serve the widest possible professional and lay public and to exhibit the finest rose varieties of the time.

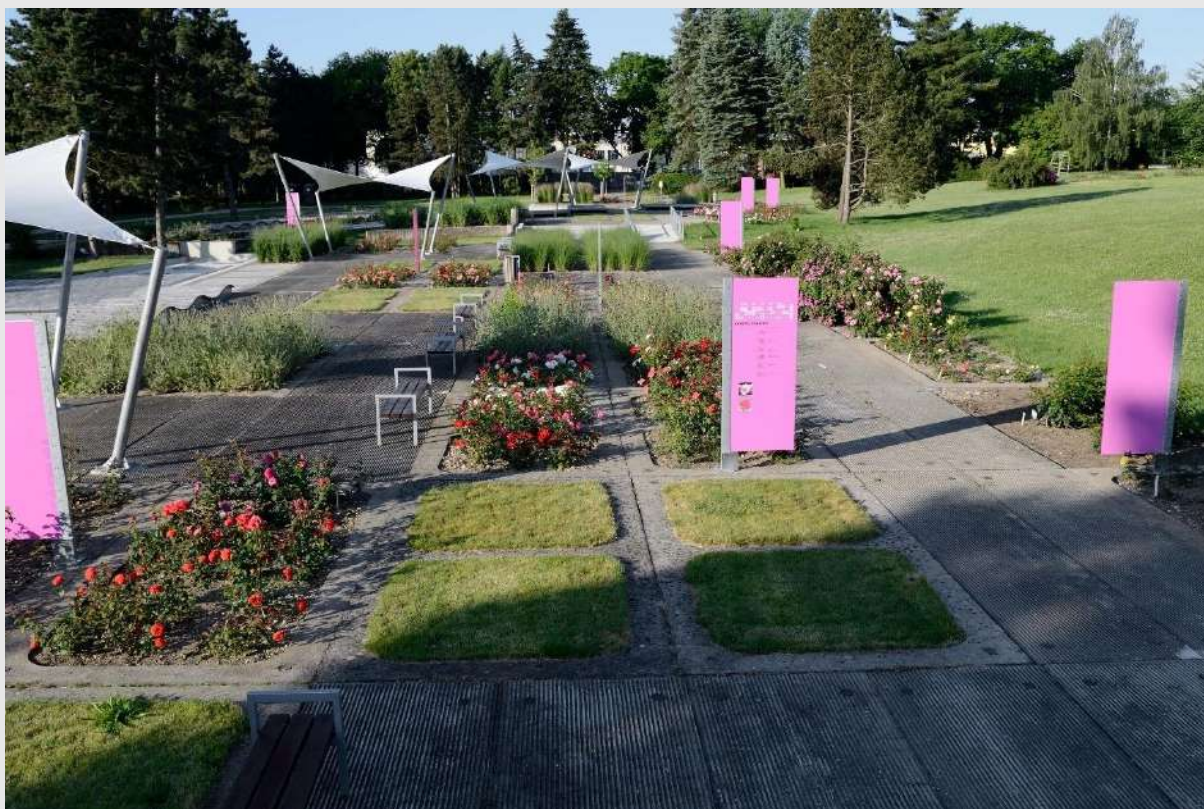
It was planned to continuously supplement and renew the assortment of roses with quality varieties, i.e. time-tested cultivars. At the opening ceremony, 180 rose varieties were on display, comprising 8,500 rose bushes. In 1975, there were already 385 varieties in 15,000 rose bushes. In the following years, the number of cultivars and shrubs was more or less maintained at the same level.



the finished rosarium, 1972

The current appearance of the rosarium was influenced by the reconstruction, the main stage of which was completed in 2016. This renovation was carried out according to the design of the architect Ing. Zdeněk Sendler and his team from Brno. During this reconstruction, mainly technical elements such as paths, concrete pools, including filtration technology were repaired and modified, a new entrance, an information centre and a steel pergola were built.

The whole area of the rosarium was enriched with new furnishings, especially shade sails, resting wooden waves, pink information boards, baskets, benches and deck chairs. The rose plantings were supplemented with beds of ornamental grasses, perennials and lawns. According to the rose catalogue in June 2016, the time of opening after the renovation, there were 567 rose varieties in the rosarium, numbering approximately 3,000 shrubs.



*the rosarium
one year after
reconstruction
2017*

CURRENT COLLECTIONS in THE OLOMOUC ROSARIUM

By the end of 2022, we had 1,031 species and varieties of roses growing in the rosarium, numbering about 4,100 bushes. With the current range of roses, we aim to show visitors representatives from all garden rose groups and interesting facts from the world of roses. The roses are planted in the rosarium according to the horticultural division of roses and according to the place of origin of the breeder.

The collection of botanical roses includes 50 species native to Europe, Asia and North America, with a focus on species important in rose breeding.

The historic varieties represented in the rosary are Gallicas (26 varieties), Damask roses (8 varieties), Centifolia roses (4 varieties), Moss roses (19 varieties), Alba roses (18 varieties), Bourbon roses (12 varieties), Portland roses (8 varieties), Bengals (9 varieties) and Hybrid Perpetual roses (8 varieties).



*the rosarium
in 2020*

Modern rose varieties are divided according to the horticultural division into shrub roses, bedding roses and climbing roses. Garden roses are further divided according to the origin of the breeder. In the rosarium we have roses from breeders from the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, as well as Ukraine. A separate collection is dedicated to roses bred in the Czech and Slovak Republics.

Other collections worth mentioning include hybrids of Persian roses (21 varieties), Ruffles roses (9 varieties), Canadian roses from the breeder Felicitas Svejda (19 varieties), English

Roses from David Austin (72 varieties) or a sample of the first varieties of modern rose groups.

At the moment, in addition to expanding the existing collections, we are also preparing new collections, such as a sample of Japanese breeding or a collection of roses from the Polish breeder Łukasz Rojewski.

At the beginning of this year, the collection of roses in the Olomouc rosarium was declared the **National Collection of Roses of the Czech Republic** by the Union of Botanical Gardens of the Czech Republic.



COLLECTIONS OF ROSES FROM CZECH AND SLOVAK BREEDERS

One of our priority are roses bred in the Czech and Slovak Republics. Currently we have 167 varieties from 22 Czech breeders and 127 varieties from 7 Slovak breeders.

OVERVIEW OF ROSES FROM CZECH BREEDERS IN THE OLOMOUC ROSARIUM

VARIETY	BREEDER	YEAR
ALBERTINA	BENETKA	before 2013
JABLOŇOVÝ KVĚT	BENETKA	1996
RUDOLFINA	BENETKA	2002
RŮŽENA	BENETKA	1993
VIOLETA	BENETKA	1996
ADOLF DEEGEN	BÖHM	1935
ALOIS JIRÁSEK	BÖHM	1930
ANIČKA	BÖHM	1957
ANTONÍN DVOŘÁK	BÖHM	1933
AVE MARIA	BÖHM	1933
BEZRUČ	BÖHM	1938
BLATENSKÁ KRÁLOVNA	BÖHM	1937
BÖHM JUNIOR	BÖHM	1935
BÖHMŮV TRIUMF	BÖHM	1934
BOŽENA NĚMCOVÁ	BÖHM	1930
BRIAND-PANEUROPA	BÖHM	before 1930
ČESKÁ POHÁDKA	BÖHM	1933
ČSL. ČERVENÝ KŘÍŽ	BÖHM	before 1934
ČSR	BÖHM	1934
DR. ANTONÍN ŠVEHLA	BÖHM	before 1935
DR. EDVARD BENEŠ	BÖHM	1935
DR. KAREL KRAMÁŘ	BÖHM	1937
DR. RENÁTA TYRŠOVÁ	BÖHM	1937
ELIŠKA KRÁSNOHORSKÁ	BÖHM	1932
ESPERANTO	BÖHM	1932
GENERÁL ŠTEFÁNIK	BÖHM	1931
GENIUS MENDEL	BÖHM	before 1934
HAVLÍČKOVA NÁRODNÍ	BÖHM	1935
HOLD SLUNCI	BÖHM	1956
HUBIČKA	BÖHM	1935
HVIEZDOSLAV	BÖHM	1936
JAN HUS	BÖHM	1933
JIHOČESKÉ SLUNCE	BÖHM	1937
JUGOSLÁVIJE	BÖHM	1936
KDE DOMOV MŮJ	BÖHM	1935
KRÁSNÁ ÚSLAVANKA	BÖHM	1930

LIDKA BÖHMOVÁ	BÖHM	before 1928
LUDEK PIK	BÖHM	1933
MÁŇA BÖHMOVÁ	BÖHM	1925
MARYČKA MAGDONOVÁ	BÖHM	1936
MASARYKOVA JUBILEJNÍ	BÖHM	1930
MIČURIN	BÖHM	1936
MINISTR RAŠÍN	BÖHM	1930
MÍR	BÖHM	1946
OKRESNÍ HEJTMAN ČUBR	BÖHM	1933
PALACKÝ	BÖHM	1936
PAMÁTNÍK KRÁLE JIŘÍHO	BÖHM	1936
PLUKOVNÍK ŠVEC	BÖHM	1935
PLZEŇ	BÖHM	1930
PROBUZENÍ	BÖHM	1935
SLÁVA BÖHMOVA	BÖHM	1930
SNĚHURKA	BÖHM	1937
SVORNOST	BÖHM	1935
TEMNO	BÖHM	1933
TOLSTOJ	BÖHM	1938
TOMÁŠ BAŤA	BÖHM	1932
VYSLANEC KALINA	BÖHM	1935
ZBOROV	BÖHM	1935
ZLATÁ PRAHA	BÖHM	before 1930
ZLATÉ JUBILEUM	BÖHM	1938
DUKÁT	BRABEC	1980
PÍSEŇ	BRABEC	1980
KAREL HYNEK MÁCHA	BRADA	1936
KAREL IV.	BRADA	1935
MARYŠA	BRADA	1936
POĚMA	BRADA	1933
RUSALKA	BRADA	1934
SVATOPLUK ČECH	BRADA	1936
POESIE	ČERTEK	1974
POHÁDKA MÁJE	ČERTEK	1972
KNĚŽNA LIBUŠE	ČERVENÝ	1977
CANTILENA BOHEMICA	HAVEL	1977
CANTILENA MORAVICA	HAVEL	1981
CANTILENA SLOVENICA	HAVEL	1993
NETTE INGEBORG	HAVEL	1994
RŮT	HAVEL	2009
PAVLA	JAŠA	1992
ROSA x HUGOPTERA	KAVKA	1962
ADELA	KRŮL	1992
DARINA	KRŮL	1993
IVETA	KRŮL	1993
JUDITA	KRŮL	1993

KARINA	KRŮL	1993
PARTRICIE	KRŮL	1996
TEREZA	KRŮL	1996
VLASTA	KRŮL	1996
ZDENA	KRŮL	1996
J.Š. BAAR	MIKEŠ	1934
TROJA	MIKEŠ	1927
VLASTA BURIAN	objevil BRADA	1937
SILESIA	ONDERKA	1993
SÁZAVA	PAJER	1964
HAMILA	PETRUŽELKA	2007
AURORA	STRNAD	1970
CAROSI	STRNAD	1979
ČERVENÁ GLORIA DEI	STRNAD	1970
ČERVENÁ SUPER STAR	STRNAD	1976
ČERVENÝ MERCEDES	STRNAD	1975
DENISA	STRNAD	1999
ELIS	STRNAD	2017
HELENA	STRNAD	1971
INTERFLORA STRNAD	STRNAD	1978
KARKULKA MINI	STRNAD	1980
MORAVA	STRNAD	1969
NELA	STRNAD	2002
NIKOL	STRNAD	2003
PEONEA (PAEONIA)	STRNAD	1979
RENA	STRNAD	1999
ROSIČANKA	STRNAD	1970
RŮŽOVÁ LAVINA	STRNAD	1976
SANDRA	STRNAD	?
VERIS	STRNAD	2005
ALOIS KÁRA	ŠÍP	2018
PŇOVANSKÝ ZAHRADNÍK	ŠÍP	2008
SKALIČANY	ŠÍP	2009
HELENKA	TESAŘ	1989
AMETYST	URBAN	1978
ANDREA	URBAN	1969
ANNA	URBAN	1990
BARUNKA	URBAN	1983
BOBRAVKA (BOBRAVA)	URBAN	1975
BOHEMIA	URBAN	1975
CARITAS	URBAN	1970
DAGMAR	URBAN	1988
DOUBLE DONA	URBAN	1998
EAST EUROPA	URBAN	1994
FIDES	URBAN	1970
FLAMENDA	URBAN	1960

GUSTAV MAHLER	URBAN	2009
ILUZE	URBAN	1968
J.G. MENDEL	URBAN	1989
JASENA	URBAN	1983
JITKA	URBAN	1987
JITŘENKA	URBAN	1977
JOSEF KLIMEŠ	URBAN	1985
JUBILEJNÍ	URBAN	1979
JUBILEUM 110	URBAN	1989
KAMELIE	URBAN	1973
KARKULKA	URBAN	1983
KORÉ	URBAN	1980
LADA	URBAN	1978
LEA	URBAN	1973
LIDKA	URBAN	1984
MARTINA	URBAN	1987
MONUMENT	URBAN	1960
NOVEMBER RAIN	URBAN	1992
OLZA	URBAN	?
PAX	URBAN	1983
PŘELUD	URBAN	1989
ROMANCE	URBAN	1975
ROZTOMILÁ	URBAN	1986
SILVER QUEEN	URBAN	?
SNĚHURKA	URBAN	1991
SPES	URBAN	1970
ÚSVIT	URBAN	1978
ANIČKA	VALÁŠEK	1957
FRANTIŠEK VALÁŠEK	VALÁŠEK	1930
ALENA	VEČEŘA	1975
MADLENKA	VEČEŘA	1975
MILENA	VEČEŘA	1971
PLAMEN	VEČEŘA	1972
PRŮHONICE	VEČEŘA	1974
VENDULKA	VEČEŘA	1973
ZORKA	VEČEŘA	1975
LUDVÍK VEČEŘA	VEČEŘA,LÁTALOVÁ	1981
MILEVSKO	VEČEŘA,LÁTALOVÁ	1980
MARIETTA SILVA TAROUCA	ZEMAN	1925
ROSA x PRUHONICIANA	ZEMAN	1927

SELECTED CZECH BREEDERS REPRESENTED IN THE OLOMOUC ROSARIUM

Jan Böhm (1888-1959) was the most important Czech rose breeder who bred and cultivated roses in Blatná in South Bohemia between the World Wars. During his breeding activities he introduced 127 roses to the market. Thanks to his commercial and advertising work, Blatná became world-famous as the 'City of Roses'.

The first variety he introduced to the market was '**Máňa Böhmová**' in 1925, which was also **the first climbing rose variety bred in the Czech Republic**. It is named after the breeder's youngest daughter. He named many of his varieties after important personalities of Czech history, such as 'Masaryk's Jubilee', 'Dr. Edvard Beneš', 'Tomáš Baťa', 'Palacký' or 'Antonín Dvořák'. The last rose he introduced to the market was the remontant 'Hold Slunci' in 1956. We have a total of 54 varieties in the rosarium.



'Máňa Böhmová' - Böhm - 1925



'Zlaté Jubileum' - Böhm - 1938



'Hold Slunci' - Böhm - 1956

Josef Strnad (1904-1981) was born and worked all his life in Rosice u Brna. He started growing roses in 1926 and from the 1970s he also devoted himself to rose breeding.

He bred about 30 varieties and thanks to his contacts abroad he was also responsible for the introduction of many foreign varieties to the Czech market. In the Olomouc rosarium we have 18 of his varieties.



´Růžová Lavina´ - Strnad - 1976



´Dagmar´ - Urban - 1988

Josef Urban (1928-2003) began to breed roses in ornamental and fruit nurseries in Želešice u Brna, where he established a separate section focused on rose propagation.

He bred about 40 varieties and his work is continued by his son, who has 20 rose varieties to his credit. In total, we have 37 varieties from Josef Urban senior and junior in the rosarium.



´Koré´ - Urban - 1980



´Jitka´ - Urban - 1987

Ludvík Večeřa (1918-1975) was the son of a chateau gardener from Velký Meziříčí where he was trained. After working as a gardener and fruit grower in Bohemia and Germany, he joined the research institute in Průhonice. Here he evaluated an assortment of 250 rose varieties and subsequently crossed the selected varieties with each other.

He thus obtained several new varieties. He was the first to use radioactive radiation to breed roses in our territory. By irradiating the seeds of the variety 'Queen Elizabeth' he obtained a new rose, which he called 'Milena'. In total he bred 14 varieties of which 9 are grown in the Olomouc rosarium.



‘Milevsko’ - Večeřa, Látalová - 1980



‘Průhonice’ - Večeřa - 1974

OVERVIEW OF ROSES FROM SLOVAK BREEDERS IN THE OLOMOUC ROSARIUM

VARIETY	BREEDER	YEAR
AENNCHEN VON THARAU	GESCHWIND	before 1885
ALPENFFE	GESCHWIND	1890
ANTONIE SCHÜRZ	GESCHWIND	before 1890
ASTRA	GESCHWIND	1890
AURELIA LIFFA	GESCHWIND	before 1885
CAROLINE BANK	GESCHWIND	1890
CORPORAL JOHANN NAGY	GESCHWIND	before 1890
CREME	GESCHWIND	before 1894
EL ARIANA	GESCHWIND	before 1910
ERINNERUNG AN BROD	GESCHWIND	before 1884
ERNEST G. DÖRELL	GESCHWIND	1887
ESMERALDA	GESCHWIND	1888
EUGÉNE E. MARLITT	GESCHWIND	1910
EURYDICE	GESCHWIND	1887
FATINITZA	GESCHWIND	before 1884

FORSTMEISTERS HEIM	GESCHWIND	before 1885
FREYA	GESCHWIND	before 1901
GARTENSTADT LIEGNITZ	GESCHWIND	before 1910
GEISHA	GESCHWIND	before 1910
GESCHWINDS GEORGEUS	GESCHWIND	before 1910
GESCHWINDS NORDLANDROSE I	GESCHWIND	1884
GESCHWINDS NORDLANDROSE II	GESCHWIND	before 1910
GESCHWINDS ORDEN	GESCHWIND	1880
GESCHWINDS SCHÖNSTE	GESCHWIND	cca 1900
GILDA	GESCHWIND	1887
GIPSY BOY	GESCHWIND	1909
GRISELDIS	GESCHWIND	before 1894
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ	GESCHWIND	before 1897
HIMMELSAUGE	GESCHWIND	before 1893
JOSEPHINE RITTER	GESCHWIND	1900
JULIUS FABIANICS DE MISEFA	GESCHWIND	1902
LEOPOLD RITTER	GESCHWIND	approx. 1900
MARIE DERMAR	GESCHWIND	before 1888
MERCEDES	GESCHWIND	before 1885
NYMPHE EGERIA	GESCHWIND	before 1893
NYMPHE TEPLA	GESCHWIND	before 1884
OVID	GESCHWIND	before 1890
PARKFEUER	GESCHWIND	before 1905
PARKZIERDE	GESCHWIND	1909
ROTKÄPPCHEN	GESCHWIND	1887
WALKÜRE	GESCHWIND	before 1884
WENZL GESCHWIND	GESCHWIND	1902
ALEXANDR DUBČEK	GLVÁČ	2005
NOČNÁ PANNA	GLVÁČ	2002
AMADE LÁSZLÓ	GYÖRY	2006
ANDIKÓ	GYÖRY	2003
ANNA BORÓKA	GYÖRY	2002
ANYÁTOKNAK	GYÖRY	2012
ARANYÜLLŐ	GYÖRY	2013
BABA KAY	GYÖRY	2007
BÁTORKESZI ISTVÁN	GYÖRY	2015
BEYS	GYÖRY	2004
BIHARI JÁNOS	GYÖRY	2006
BOHUMIL HRABAL	GYÖRY	2016
CASSOVIA	GYÖRY	2012
CIOCÄRLIA	GYÖRY	2008
CSÁNGÓHIMNUSZ	GYÖRY	2015
DAGMAR CLAROVÁ	GYÖRY	2015
DITTA	GYÖRY	2015
DOMOKOS PÁL PÉTER	GYÖRY	2015
DR. LIMBACHER	GYÖRY	2009

EGRESUS AURUM	GYÖRY	2005
EPERYES	GYÖRY	2003
GENERÁL Klapka	GYÖRY	2010
GIZELLA	GYÖRY	2005
GIZIKE	GYÖRY	2009
GYIMESI CSÁGÓK	GYÖRY	2015
GYÖRY MAMA	GYÖRY	2010
HEJCE	GYÖRY	2010
HÉTFALUSI CSÁNGÓK	GYÖRY	2015
HYBE	GYÖRY	2003
IMOLA	GYÖRY	2003
IRENA SENDLEROWA	GYÖRY	2008
JANI	GYÖRY	2008
JANKO HRAŠKO	GYÖRY	2013
JAROSLAV JEŽEK	GYÖRY	2014
JÁSDI-SZEUTKÚT	GYÖRY	2009
KALEVALA	GYÖRY	2007
KARCSI	GYÖRY	2011
KÁRPÁTI PIROSKA	GYÖRY	2011
KONCZ MÁRTON	GYÖRY	2012
KRIVÁŇ	GYÖRY	2012
KUBICKÓ ISTVÁN	GYÖRY	2015
LAKATOS DEMETER	GYÖRY	2015
LATIATUC FELEYM ZUMTUCHEL	GYÖRY	2010
MAJOR VINCENT SKLENKA	GYÖRY	2012
MARTA	GYÖRY	2010
MATTHIAS BELLIVS	GYÖRY	2009
MEDZIČILIZIE	GYÖRY	2016
NETI	GYÖRY	2007
NOEL	GYÖRY	2003
OBETIAM ARMÉNSKEJ GENOCÍDY	GYÖRY	2009
OBETIAM PETRŽALSKÝCH LÁGROV	GYÖRY	2015
OBSIDIO SZIGETIANA	GYÖRY	2014
PAMIATKE SNÚBENCOV KUCIAKOVCOV	GYÖRY	2019
PERLA	GYÖRY	2015
PRAHA 89	GYÖRY	2009
PROF. DR. BLASKOVICS	GYÖRY	2015
REJTÖ JENÖ	GYÖRY	2010
ROSA KALLÓS ZOLTÁN	GYÖRY	2016
ROSA RALPH S. MOORE	GYÖRY	2015
RÓŽA KATYŇSKÁ	GYÖRY	2014
RYTTILA	GYÖRY	2002
SALKAHÁZI SÁRA	GYÖRY	2008
SAMARIA	GYÖRY	2008
SÁRA	GYÖRY	2003
SEDMIKRÁSKA	GYÖRY	2005

SCHÖNER NÁCI	GYÖRY	2006
SIKULCI	GYÖRY	2011
SZÉKELYFÖLD	GYÖRY	2013
SZELLE MAMA	GYÖRY	2009
SZÍNI SEBŐ ALAJOS	GYÖRY	2009
TALAS	GYÖRY	2005
ThDr. PAVOL JANTAUSCH	GYÖRY	2007
URBS REGINAE	GYÖRY	2011
VÁMBÉRY ÁRMIN	GYÖRY	2006
VETVAR	GYÖRY	2014
VILLA CAMARUM	GYÖRY	2010
VILLA POTHON	GYÖRY	2008
YEHUDA ASSAD	GYÖRY	2004
FRANC XAVER GRUBER	GYÖRY	2010
ZSILINSZKY ISTVÁN	GYÖRY	2008
ORAVA	CHORVÁT	1969
IGNIS	CHOTKOVÁ	1934
BALETKA	JEŽOVIČ	1997
ČERNICA	JEŽOVIČ	2009
ROSA VILLOSA 'KARPATIA'	ŠÍMÁNEK	1973
ANIČKA SPORT	VIŠŇOVSKÁ	1979

SELECTED SLOVAK BREEDERS REPRESENTED IN THE OLOMOUC ROSARIUM

Rudolf Geschwind (1829-1910)

was one of the most important breeders in Slovakia. A trained forester, he worked in this profession in many places. His most important period as a breeder was spent in Krupina, Slovakia. The main aim of his rose breeding was to increase the hardiness of roses at that time.

He tried to achieve this by crossing the varieties of the time with botanical rose species. He also devoted himself to breeding the then new groups of modern roses. An example is the tea-hybrid 'Astra'. The result of his efforts was 135 rose varieties, of which 41 varieties are grown in the Olomouc rosarium



'Aurelia Liffa' - Geschwind - before 1885



‘Parkfeuer’ - Geschwind
before 1905

‘Astra’ - Geschwind -
1890



Szilveszter Györy (1934-) is a breeder from Dunajská Streda, Slovakia. In his garden he has collected about 700 rose varieties, which has provided the basis for his breeding work.

His work focuses mainly on the creation of miniature roses. Since 1999, he has bred around 100 varieties. Almost eighty of his rose varieties can be seen in the Olomouc rosarium.



‘Györy Mama’ - Györy - 2010



‘Kalevala’ - Györy - 2007



'Zsilinszky István' - Györy – 2008

The area of the Rosarium with the adjacent botanical garden is situated in the centre of Olomouc and creates a green oasis in the city. There is a children's playground, two public grills for rent, a refreshment stand and an information centre.

Every year, in the first half of June, the Rosarium hosts the "Confession of the Roses" event aimed at promoting roses and their cultivation. The event includes expert lectures, guided tours of the site and a cultural programme. This year's event will take place on the weekend of 10 and 11 June 2023.

The grounds of the Botanical Garden and Rosarium are open from the beginning of April to the end of October, throughout the week from 9.00 am to 6.00 pm. Further information can be found at www.flora-ol.cz.



*Jiří Malaska (*1982) acquired a positive attitude towards nature and plant cultivation from his parents at a young age. From his father, a food researcher, a systematic and analytical approach and a desire to understand how things work and what they are made of. From his mother, a horticulturist, a warm relationship with plants and their cultivation. From an early age Jiri had his own flower bed where he began his experiments with growing plants. Later he graduated from the Agricultural School in Olomouc. As part of his studies, he experimented with plants under the influence of increased soil salinity and at the same time grew vegetables and potatoes on the family plot.*

After his studies, he started working in a greenhouse horticulture field where he first encountered roses, but also other ornamental plants. After changing several jobs not only in horticultural companies, the opportunity came to work in the Botanical Garden. Jiri took this opportunity without hesitation and now he has been working as the head of the Botanical Garden and Rosarium in Olomouc for five years. It was only here that he began to devote himself fully to roses and quickly succumbed to their beauty and mystery and they have become his main interest.

ROSES IN DOLNA KRUPA

by Ivana Komanicka, Slovak Republic

The first Rose Festival in Dolná Krupa took place in winter in 2007 when around fifty roses were planted there, among them Geschwind roses which Countess Maria Henrietta von Chotek, known as “The Countess of Roses”, introduced after his death. The roses were planted in a small municipal park, next to the Mausoleum Crypt where the Countess is buried.



the Chotek family mausoleum, Dolna Krupa

At its gate two of her favourite roses 'Weisse Tausendschön' (1908) and 'Geschwind Schönste' (1900, introduced 1929) make a white and red arch, the same as can be seen in the historical photograph.

To see the roses in full bloom, the organisers, who later founded *M.H. Chotek Rose Association*, agreed to meet in summer next year and since then every year, at the beginning of June, the Rose Festival in Dolná Krupa takes place.

The history of planting and celebrating roses in Dolná Krupa goes back to early nineties when German nursery Kalbus, that specialises in historic roses brought and planted roses in the park. Johannes Kalbus tried to make his concept of “the village of roses” work and later he was behind the design of a Rosarium of M.H.Chotek - Medolandia in the area of a former distillery.

More than 1000 roses were planted, not only from the nurseries but also from the collections, like that of the breeder František Glváč who was the President of Slovak National Rose Society. In 2000 and 2001 the first rose exhibitions were organized, which became a part of the Rose Festival.

In 2013 Kordes introduced ‘Rosengräfin Marie Henriette’ in Dolná Krupa celebrating her 150th birth anniversary. In the meantime roses found their place back also in manor house park, the cultivars that used to grow in Henrietta Chotek Rosarium, one needs to say once the famous European Rosarium, together with the cultivars she was selling from 1925.

Thanks to the research of the historian Stanislav Petráš and his book *Rose Countess and Her World* (2018) we get the idea of what the Rosarium looked like. First who mentioned it was Lambert in *Rosen-Zeitung* in 1910 along Sangerhausen, in his text on trial rose gardens.



‘Rosengräfin Marie Henriette’ (Kordes, 2013)



Rose beds in the park of manor house

Last summer during Rose Festival the new rose beds in park were celebrated. A collection of roses bred in a former Czechoslovakia including the seedlings of a contemporary breeder of miniature roses Szilvester Györi that were transplanted here from his garden, now a bit neglected, in exactly the same manner as Geschwind seedlings were transplanted here a hundred years ago.

Geschwind, who did not succeed in creating a public rose park in Krupina by the end of his life, agreed to have his seedlings and roses he was breeding with transplanted in June 1910. From two thousand Geschwind seedlings Chotek introduced a couple of his roses, among them what became his landmark rose 'Geschwinds Norlandsrose' (1929).

As the Conservation and Heritage Authorities did not approve the Rosarium in the park, the *M.H. Chotek Rose Association* decided to plant them close to the entrance, on a site of a former small, socialist architectonic feature that were introduced here during 70's when the manor house was a recreational home for Composers Association.

„It is not an easy task“, says Jana Hutťanová, a historian from the Slovak National Museum and Vice-President of *M.H. Chotek Rose Association*. „A lot of concrete that is still in the ground but it is a sunny site and roses like it here. We call these rose beds supply beds, under this prerequisite roses were allowed to be planted here.“

I tell her that it is an exciting concept and they should keep up with it, as it also refers to what Countess Chotek did in her times. This year a few more roses will be planted in the new beds including a sport of Kordes rose 'Freude' discovered by Štefan Dolinay which he called 'Marián Kováč' (2009) after a Slovak rose historian who did a research on Countess Chotek still during socialism.

The Rose Festival usually takes place for two days, when the manor house is decorated with rose arrangements. Selected photos or drawings from Chotek archive are exhibited. Jana Hutťanová tells me a story of how some fine drawings of Henrietta's grandmother Henrietta Chotek née Brunswick from 1800-1801 were found in the attic of a local house.



Flower arrangements in manor house during Rose Festival

But this year the Rose Festival will last just one day as the neoclassical manor house whose history goes back to the second half of 18th century is under a major reconstruction and is temporarily closed and will only be re-opened at the end of the year.

I ask historian Jana Hutťanová about the reconstructions of the interior and Chotek furniture, she says „there are some furniture and some paintings that are clearly from the Dolná Krupa manor house which are now in Červený Kameň. It was a central deposit place of Slovak National Museum where the furniture from various manor houses was taken in 50´s. With paintings the identification is much easier. But we do have period photographs of the interior with its furnishing. Still, it is a long process to get them back here.”

So this year the Rose Festival will be focused more on the outside and the park. The main theme will be the folklore of which Countess Chotek was a passionate propagator.



Found drawing of Henrietta Chotek née Brunswick (1800)

Stano Petráš tells the story of her house built in the park according to her plans which she called “Schweizerhouse” evoking old village house from some Swiss region. It had everything a traditional farm needed – poultry and a well, but also a collection of folk furniture and house items.



voting for the Rose of the Year



'Crumba' (Győry, 2010) old Latin name of Dolna Krupa, (Seedling x 'Swany') x (Seedling x 'Super Excelsa'), miniature ground cover rose



'Ignis' (M.H.Chotek, 1934) (photo:Helpmefind.com)

The traditional folk costume from the village of Dolná Krupa will be on display during Rose Festival. Together with more than a hundred roses from the collections of Botanic Gardens in Bratislava, Arboretum Mlyňany and local rose growers. Visitors will vote for the rose of the year.

Finally, there is one more rose that needs to be mentioned here. Countess Chotek's rose 'Ignis', an extremely hardy shrub rose introduced in 1934 by Jan Böhlm.

The Czech nursery Ruže Skaličany specializing in roses bred in Czech Republic and Slovak Republic will deliver this rose propagated from the Sangerhausen collection. "A real jewel" says Jana Hutťanová, and as such it will be seen in bloom this June planted somewhere special in the park.



the Manor House, Dolna Krupa

Ivana Komanická is a writer and art philosopher, she is the founder of an online Journal, Slovak Roses.(slovakroses.com)



NEWS FROM THE SLOVENIAN ROSE SOCIETY

by Matjaž Mastnak, Secretary of Slovenian Rose Society

The Society of Rose Lovers Slovenia started its annual program in January and February, namely with three lectures on the zoom platform.

In February and March, three rose pruning workshops were held for members in three places in various regions of Slovenia. During this time, members of the Society conducted two seminars on rose maintenance for professional gardeners and several workshops for amateur gardeners. In January, officer of Slovenian Rose Society have been invited to Pordenone, Italy, to participate at the program of Associazione La Compagnia delle Rose, a partner rose society, and in April to Roseto San Giovanni, Trieste, Italy.

The central spring event of Slovenian Rose Society was a one-day event entitled "Nothing but Beautiful About Roses". The event took place on March 25, 2023 in the Volčji Potok Arboretum. The meeting started at 8:30 with coffee, tea, biscuits and chat, and continued with lectures. The content of two lectures looked back to the past and two to the present.

First, Dr. Lucija Čok reported on new discoveries from the archive in the seaside town of Koper. She presented documents from which it is clear that from 1837 to 1841 the patrician De Belli family planted a rich rose garden with then-modern roses. They were purchasing roses in Milan, Trieste, Verona and even in France.

The second historical lecture was entitled "How Count Blagay produced rose oil in Polhov Gradec". Ajda Kozjek, senior curator from the Technical Museum of Slovenia, presented scant information about how Count Rihard Ursini Blagay founded a large rose plantation in the middle of the 19th century near the manor house of Polhov Gradec with the aim of producing rose oil. The curator brought with her a distillation kettle, which was supposedly used for the distillation of rose water. The invited perfumer Ana Ličina confirmed that the kettle is useful for such purposes and that it is a Traditional Alquitar Distiller Still. She also

explained that the kettle is complete, as until now it was believed that a part was missing. The custodian also presented a special device with which rose water was vaporized in the manor house, so that the rooms were scented with roses any time in the year.



Karin Bejo, who manages the maintenance of public greenery in Maribor, reported on the contemporary problems of using the rose in the urban environment. Maribor is the second largest Slovenian city. The fourth speaker was Matjaž Mastnak, who presented the Award of Garden Excellence that the Volčji Potok Arboretum received from the WFRS for its rose gardens.

On the same day, the annual meeting of the association followed, where the members present approved the program of the association for 2023 and the financial report for 2022. This was followed by lunch and a social part of the meeting. On the day of the event, the new "Historical Roses" exhibition was opened.

The exhibition is prepared on 24 billboards attached to the manor house's pillars. It presents classes of historical roses and illustrates them with varieties that visitors can see blooming at the Volčji Potok Arboretum.

The group then strolled to the upper rose garden and debated about ways to prune roses and other work with roses. Due to the cold and rainy weather, the meeting ended before 3 p.m.

The number of social gatherings will increase in May, when roses bloom in western Slovenia. The main annual event "Slovenian Day of Roses" will be held on June 2, 2023 in the Volčji Potok Arboretum, when the Award of Garden Excellence Ceremony will also take place.

April 16, 2023

FROST-TENDER ROSES –DO THEY GROW IN OUR REGION?

by Angela Bokor, Romania

At the beginning of the 19th century , two roses, among others were brought from China to Europe: Hume’s Blush Tea-scented China and Park’s Yellow Tea-scented China. Crossbred with the European roses they gave rise to a new class, the Tea roses.

A little earlier, another rose from China, Parson’s Pink China arrived in Europe and soon after that in South Carolina, North America. Where by a chance cross with *Rosa moschata* led to ‘Blush Noisette’, which sent back to Europe was used to form a new class, the Noisette Roses.

From crosses between Park’s Yellow with the Noisettes, yellow Teas were created both dwarf and climbing varieties.

The roses from China introduced new traits, like new colours, shiny foliage, pretty form of buds and flowers, and remontancy, but also the lack of winter hardiness.

The Teas and Noisettes cannot be grown in areas where winter is cold, nevertheless before the World War II they were grown in greenhouses and orangeries in the East of Europe.

Since 2018 ‘Marechal Niel’ grows in a greenhouse in the botanical garden in Warsaw, Poland and it is in bloom now.

‘Marechal Niel’ is a climbing Tea-Noisette and it is considered to be the most popular rose of the 19th century.

With a light green foliage and large, bold yellow flowers with a strong fragrance ‘Marechal Niel’ is considered a seedling of ‘Isabella Gray’ (a climbing Noisette) but parentage is uncertain.

It was discovered by Louis Castel in France in 1857 and named after Adolphe Niel, a French Army general.



‘Marechal Niel’ in the botanical Garden, Warsaw
(photo: Facebook, Ogród Botaniczny Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego)

The same John Park who brought Park's Yellow Tea-scented china, also brought *Rosa banksiae lutea*. This is a species but also not winter hardy.

A rambler with very few thorns, glossy leaves and with small, semi-double buttery yellow flowers in large clusters. In Olomouc, Czech Republic, it has been protected over winter and now is in bloom too.

But in the south of our region, in Portoroz, Slovenia where the weather is warmer *Rosa banksiae lutea* thrives without any protection.



Rosa banksiae lutea

(photo: Facebook, Jiri Malaska, Výstaviště Flora Olomouc)



a group of rosarians in front of *Rosa banksiae lutea*, in Portoroz, Slovenia, April 2021

NEW ROSES INTRODUCED IN THE REGION

In Cluj-Napoca, Romania at the Research Station roses have been bred since 1939. Today Roman Gabriela continues the work started by Rudolf Palocsay and Stefan Wagner. Her latest creations are 'Luna Alba' and 'Splendoria'.

An amateur hybridizer in the south east of Romania, Iuroaea Gheorghe also introduced several cultivars, among them 'Aris' and 'Lilith'. The roses bred in Romania can be seen on the Romanian Rose Society's website amiciirozelor.ro



'Luna Alba' (Roman Gabriela, 2022)



'Splendoria' (Roman Gabriela, 2022)



'Aris' (Iuroaea Gheorghe, 2022)



'Lilith' (Iuroaea Gheorghe, 2022)

In Poland, Lukasz Rojewski, continues to delight us with lovely roses like 'Daenerys', 'Pina Colada', 'Reykjavik', Dragon's Teeth'. His roses, which are perfectly suitable to grow in our region, can be seen on his website (rojewskiroses.com)



'Daenerys', syn. 'Matka Smoków'(L. Rojewski, 2022)



'Pina Colada', syn. 'Patronus' (L. Rojewski, 2022)



'Reykjavik' (L. Rojewski, 2022)



'Dragon's Teeth' syn. 'Smocze Zeby' (L. Rojewski, 2022)

Szilveszter Györy from Dunajská Streda, Slovakia introduced in 2020 a series of miniature roses using 'Baba Kay' (across between 'Little White Pet' and 'The Fairy') as a parent. He had a career as a sailor on Danube and his roses commemorate his career and also the history of Central Europe.

'Baba Kay' is named after a rock in the Danube, between Serbia and Romania. 'Kaplnka Korona' after a chapel built close to the place where Lajos Kossuth buried the Hungarian royal crown, after the revolution in 1848. The chapel was built by Franz Joseph. When the area was submerged under waters when the Iron Gates hydroelectric plant was built,

Györy asked if the chapel would be saved. The answer was: 'do you wish Franz Joseph to get back to life?'

'Rosa František Hýbl' was named after a Czech historian who wrote a book about a massacre of German minority living in Dobsina, during WW II. 'Szeretföld' is named after a novel by a contemporary writer, Iancu Laura.

And we will mention here another rose bred by Györy and introduced in 2018, 'Wagner István', named after the most prominent breeder in Romania, who died in 2017.



'Kaplnka Korona' (syn. 'Korona Kapolna') Poliantha. 2,5-3 cm pink, globular flowers, mild fragrance



'Rosa František Hýbl', Miniature 25-30cm, flowers light pink turning to white, mild fragrance



'Szeretföld', Miniature, flowers 2,5-3cm, white turning to pink, yellow at the base, mild fragrance.



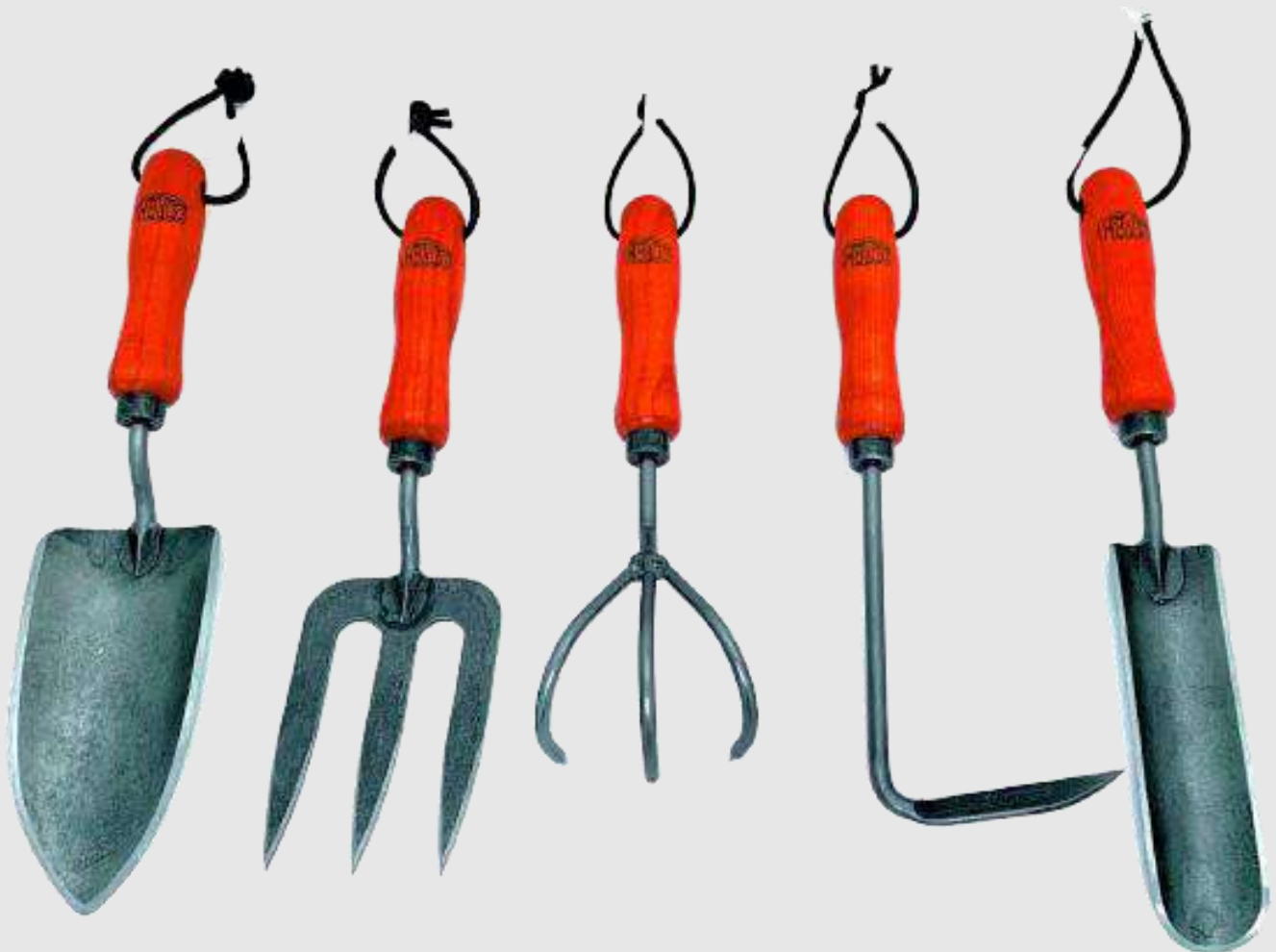
'Wagner István' (Györy, 2018)

NEW TOOLS FROM FELCO

The Swiss company has just introduced a new range of gardening hand tools which includes a trowel, cultivator, weeder, fork and Swiss Hori-Hori. Handmade from high-quality, sustainable materials these tools have a lifetime warranty.

The handles are made from sustainable FSC ash wood with an ergonomic contour which is easy and comfortable to use over extended periods of time. The bright red handle color synonymous with FELCO, is done by a phthalate free, linen based oil, which ensures the tools are easy to find in the garden. The forged boron steel and hardened steel are heavy duty, honed and sharpened to perfection to make even the toughest gardening tasks easy.

Please contact the FELCO representative in your country and indulge yourself with these little helpers!



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