'Captain Samuel Holland' Rose

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'Captain Samuel Holland' is a winter-hardy, pillar-type rose with a trailing growth habit and light-red flowers. The plant flowers freely and recurrently and is resistant to powdery mildew [*Sphaerotheca pannosa* (Wallr. Ex Fr.) Lev.] and blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosae* Wolf.).

Origin

'Captain Samuel Holland' was derived from pollination of L48 by U11. L48 was derived by pollination of *Rosa kordesii* by DE, an open-pollinated hybrid seedling of 'Red Dawn' and 'Suzanne' (Fig. 1). The pollen parent, U11, is a cross between L25 and D25, which also are derived from *R. kordesii*, 'Red Dawn', and 'Suzanne'. 'Red Dawn' is derived from the Van Fleet recurrent climber 'New Dawn', while 'Suzanne' is derived from a hybrid between *R. laxa* Retz. and *R. spinosissima* L. The high degree of winter hardiness is derived from *R. kordesii*, *R. laxa*, and *R. spinosissima*.

Description

'Captain Samuel Holland' (Fig. 2) has a trailing growth habit with branches that grow to 1.8 m at L'Assomption, Quebec. The unopened bud, which is bright red, changes to a medium red at the unfurling stage. The flowers average 70 mm in diameter, have 23 petals, and are borne in clusters of one to 10. Based on the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart (1966), the upper and lower

while leaves are classified as 137C in the green group. The foliage is abundant, light green, and glossy. Leaflets number five to seven and average 50 mm long and 32 mm wide. They are ovate, acuminate, and dentate. There is an average of five thorns per 100 mm of stem.

Performance

'Captain Samuel Holland' has been tested at Ottawa, Ontario, for 5 years (Table 1) and for an additional 3 years at L'Assomption. Both sites are in the Canadian plant hardi-

petal surface colors are classified as 66B and 66D, respectively, in the red-purple group,

Fig. 1. Pedigree of 'Captain Samuel Holland' rose.

Table 1. Mean values for characteristics of 'Captain Samuel Holland' rose in Ottawa compared with earlier cultivars

Cultivar	Years observed	Winter ¹ injury	Weeks of flowering, June-Sept.	Amount ² of bloom	Mildew ³	Blackspot ³
Captain Samuel Holland	5	2.4	12.2	2.4	1.0	2.0
John Cabot	17	3.2	10.3	2.5	1.1	2.4
Henry Kelsey	15	3.5	9.0	2.9	1.0	3.2
William Baffin	10	2.6	10.4	2.5	1.0	1.5
John Davis	9	2.1	11.6	2.8	1.8	2.4

¹All values are averages of 5 years of observations on plots containing three plants.

²Rating 1 to 7 in percent lost wood or infected foliage: 1 = 0, 2 = 1% to 5%, 3 = 6% to 12%, 4 = 13% to 25%, 5 = 26% to 50%, 6 = 51% to 75%, 7 = 76% to 100%.

³Rating 1 to 6 in percent coverage: 1 = 1% to 5%, 2 = 6% to 12%, 3 = 13% to 25%, 4 = 26% to 50%, 5 = 51% to 75%, 6 = 76% to 100%.

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Fig. 2. 'Captain Samuel Holland' rose.

ness zone 5a (Ouellet and Sherk, 1967) [U.S. Dept. of Agriculture zone 4 (Cathey and Heriteau, 1990)] (Table 1). This rose has survived winters with no protection and only suffered slight winter damage, which required minimal pruning of dead wood in the spring. At Ottawa, the plant flowered repeatedly for an average of 12.2 weeks out of the 16 weeks from June to September. 'Captain Samuel Holland' showed good field resistance to both powdery mildew and

blackspot. This rose is easily propagated from softwood cuttings and grows well on its own roots.

Availability

'Captain Samuel Holland' has been registered with the Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation (COPF), P.O. Box 725, Durham, Ontario N0G 1R0, Canada. Royalties will be collected. Limited amounts of propagation stock will be available to nurseries

with COPF membership beginning in 1991.

Literature Cited

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