'Winnipeg Parks' Rose

Lynn M. Collicutt

Agriculture Canada, Research Station, Morden, Manitoba ROG 1J0, Canada

Additional index words. *Rosa*, *Rosa arkansana*, *Rosa laxa*, *Rosa spinosissima*, hardiness, breeding, ornamentals

'Winnipeg Parks' is a new rose cultivar developed and released in 1990 by Agriculture Canada, Research Station, Morden. This rose will survive in Agriculture Canada climatic zones 3 to 5 and is suitable for use as a bedding landscape rose or as a specimen plant. It is the 10th cultivar in the Parkland Rose Series (Marshall, 1977) and is named in honor of the City of Winnipeg Parks and Recreation Dept. Centennial in 1993. This cultivar will be valuable in the nursery trade, as it will fill the demand for low-growing, hardy landscape roses.

Origin

'Winnipeg Parks' originated from crosses involving 'Prairie Princess', 'Cuthbert Grant', and 'Morden Cardinette' made at the Morden Research Station in 1982 (Fig. 1). 'Prairie Princess' has *Rosa laxa* Retz. and *R. spinosissima* L. in its parentage (Haring, 1986). 'Morden Cardinette' and 'Cuthbert Grant' have *R. arkansana* T. Porter, *R. laxa*, and *R. spinosissima* in their background (Haring, 1986; Marshall and Collicutt, 1985).

'Winnipeg Parks' is a low-growing, everblooming plant. Plants are dense bushes that are on average 45 to 70 cm tall and 35 to 70 cm wide. Foliage is medium to dark green with reddish tinges developing in cool weather. Leaves have an average of five leaflets.

Flowers are produced for 11 weeks during the growing season, with the main flush in June. Flower color is medium red (Royal Horticultural Society 53C), which changes to dark pink-red (Royal Horticultural Society 57A) as the flower ages (Royal Horticultural Society, 1966). The open-flower diameter is 8 ± 2 cm with an average of 22 petals (Fig. 2). Blooms are slightly fragrant and produced either singly or in clusters of two to four flowers.

Field resistance to local populations of powdery mildew [*Sphaerotheca pannosa* (Wallr. ex Fr.) Lév.] and rust (*phragmidium*) is good (0 to 10% of leaves infected), while field resistance to blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosae* Wolf.) is fair to good (0 to 25% of leaves infected). Resistance levels for both diseases are similar to those for 'Morden Blush'. Resistance for powdery

mildew and rust was rated during June and July, while blackspot resistance was rated

during August and September, both over 5 years. Plants have consistently survived in Agriculture Canada hardiness zone 3B (Ouellet and Sherk, 1967). 'Winnipeg Parks' is intermediate in winter survival and regrowth compared to other cultivars of the Parkland Series. Stem dieback may occur, especially in colder climates, but regrowth occurs from the lower stem and crown to produce a vigorous bush that flowers profusely within the same growing season. This growth pattern, which is a desirable trait, also reduces the ultimate height of the plant.

Fig. 1. Parentage of *Rosa* 'Winnipeg Parks'.

Received for publication 12 Dec. 1991. Accepted for publication 13 Apr. 1992. The cost of publishing this paper was defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. Under postal regulations, this paper therefore must be hereby marked advertisement solely to indicate this fact.

Fig. 2. *Rosa* 'Winnipeg Parks' flower.

Propagation

As with Parkland Roses (Marshall, 1977), 'Winnipeg Parks' should be grown on its own roots. This aspect is important, as it eliminates suckering of the rootstock, common in cold climates.

'Winnipeg Parks' should be propagated by softwood stem cuttings of one to three nodes taken in late spring, treated with 3000 to 7000 ppm of indole-butyric acid, and rooted under intermittent mist or fog. Plants may also be propagated by tissue culture.

Availability

'Winnipeg Parks' is registered with the American Rose Society (International Registration Authority) and the Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation (COPF), 652 Aberdeen Ave., North Bay, Ontario, P1B 7H9. A limited supply of propagating material is available until 1994 from the Research Station, Morden, to COPF members for commercial production and to research institutions for test purposes. A patent will be applied for in the United States. Agriculture Canada reserves the right to collect royalties from this cultivar.

Literature Cited

- Haring, P. (ed.). 1986. Modern roses 9. Amer. Rose Soc., Shreveport, La.
- Marshall, H.H. 1977. New rose series meets demand. *Canada Agr.* 22(3):24-26.
- Marshall, H.H. and L.M. Collicutt. 1985. 'Morden Amorette' and 'Morden Cardinette' roses. *HortScience* 20:305-306.
- Ouellet, C.E. and L.C. Sherk. 1967. Woody ornamental plant zonation. III. Suitability map for the probable winter survival of ornamental trees and shrubs. *Can. J. Plant Sci.* 47:3513-3568.
- Royal Horticultural Society. 1966. The Royal Horticultural Society colour chart. Royal Hort. Soc., London.