

**NEWLY INTRODUCED ROSE CULTIVARS IN ROSARIUM OF THE  
BOTANIC GARDEN "D. BRANDZA", UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This paper presents the newly introduced rose cultivars in the Rosarium from the Botanic Garden "Dimitrie Brandza" of the University of Bucharest. One of the objectives in Botanic Gardens is to bring new species or cultivars to expand the collections. In that matter the roses represent one of the biggest collections from our institution so is very important to help it grow and also one of the main attractions when is the blooming season.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Like all the roses collections around the world, the main concern is to bring new cultivars to enrich the value of Botanic Gardens Rosarium. In the Botanic Garden of Bucharest, a big change in the last 20 years happened in 2008, when the renewing process of the Rosarium started by rearranging the old roses to make room for the new ones. At the beginning, approximately 120 cultivars were brought in a number of 900 bushes; this enrichment is still going on, now reaching a number of 300 cultivars and 5000 bushes. The last purchase was made last year when 30 cultivars were brought, 29 of which were new for the collection. They are part of the hybrid tea, floribunda and climber groups (Charles & Brigid Quest-Ritson, 2008.).

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The new cultivars were purchased from the "Sweet Garden" company in October 2021, they were both with bare roots (18) and in pots (11); 'Abracadabra', 'Anisade', 'Arthur Bell', 'Belle Epoque', 'Bel Ange', 'Blue Parfume', 'Galahad', 'Gebruder Grimm', 'Gold Medal', 'Golden Lady Ruffles', 'Harry Wheatcroft', 'Heidi Klum', 'Ibiza', 'Jacques Cartier', 'Jalilah', 'J. W. Von Goethe', 'La Villa Cotta', 'Moonstone', 'Osiria', 'Orientalia', 'Outta the Blue', 'Pape Jean Paul II', 'Peace cl', 'Perfume Kisses', 'Purple Eden', 'Red Intuition', 'Red Lady Ruffles', 'Rose de Peintres', 'Tiffany'. The soil preparations were the known ones; digging the land, soil fragmentation and raking, the removing of plants and non-plants residues. Preparing pits with a depth of 30-35 cm and a distance of 50/50 cm. These were followed by shaping the roots of the plants and mulching them for stimulation, planting, watering and putting soil at the base of plants to keep moisture in the ground and also to protect the grafted area. In spring the typical cuttings were made to create a well-balanced roses with new branches; also during vegetation

maintenance cuttings were made to stimulate new blooming waves, by removing all the dead flowers and cutting half of the rose shoots between the starting point and the flowers. All the new shoots from the rootstocks were eliminated to concentrate all the supplies to the grafted part of the rose. Treatments were applied according to a schedule with pesticides for diseases, pests and also a foliar fertilizer (Wagner, 2002).



Figure 1. 'Arthur Bell'  
Samuel Darragh McGredy  
IV, Northern Ireland  
(1959).  
(Photo orig.)



Figure 3. 'Bell Epoque'  
Michel Kriloff, France  
(1962)  
(Photo orig.)



Figure 2. 'Bel Ange'  
Louis Lens, Belgium  
(1962)  
(Photo orig.)



Figure 4 'Gold Medal'  
Jack E. Christensen, U. S. (1982)  
(Photo orig.)



Figure 5 'Harry Wheatcroft'  
Harry Wheatcroft & Sons Ltd., U. K.  
(1972)  
(Photo orig.)



Figure 8 'Jalilah'  
Interplant, Netherlands  
(2006)  
(Photo orig.)



Figure 6 'Heidi Klum'  
Hans Jürgen Evers, Germany  
(1999)  
(Photo orig.)



Figure 9 'Jacques Cartier'  
Jean Desprez, France  
(1842)  
(Photo orig.)



Figure 7 'La Villa Cotta'  
Tim Hermann Kordes, Germany  
(2002)  
(Photo orig.)



Figure 10 'Osiria'  
Reimer Kordes, Germany  
(1978)  
(Photo orig.)

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The losses were small after the first rest period, especially since the temperatures did not present any problems. The cultivars behaved well for the first year of vegetation, problems with diseases and pests were not significant, the black spot (caused by *Diplocarpon rosae*) was present but not so as to cause major problems. It is still too early to judge the vigor of the plants considering that the plants are not mature.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

After the first year of vegetation, we can only say that the roses developed well, they all bloomed, but they did not have the specific size flowers of the cultivar. The losses were small at around 4%, which is a very good percentage for a supplier from whom the purchase was made for the first time. In the future, all cultivars will be monitored to check the resistance to pathogens and the pedoclimatic conditions. The goal is to identify which of the newly introduced cultivars are the most compatible with the conditions in the Bucharest area and to further recommend them to all rose's lovers.

## **REFERENCES**

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