

Parkland Roses

The Parkland Series of roses were developed by the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) at the Morden Research Station in Manitoba. They were developed to withstand the cold Canadian winters, but also to thrive in warm and humid summers. The Parkland roses are very easy to care for, needing minimal spraying for disease and insects. Although very hardy, the Parkland Series is not quite so cold hardy and disease resistant as the Canadian Explorer Series. However, they are “own root” plants, so even when they die back to the snow line, they will come back true.

Adelaide Hoodless

Adelaide Hoodless is an extremely floriferous and vigorous shrub rose. This rose, introduced in 1973, is a tribute to the founder of the Women's Institute on the occasion of their 75th anniversary. Plants produce large clusters (up to 35 blooms) of 7 cm, semidouble, red blooms in July and September. It is advisable to prune off old flowers and hips to promote repeat flowering. This plant grows to about 1.0 m with arching stems. Resistance to powdery mildew is good, while resistance to blackspot is moderate.



Plants of Adelaide Hoodless survive in zone 2 and warmer zones. The plant propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

This cultivar was developed from a cross between the floribunda Fire King and a hardy seedling derived from *R. arkansana* 'J.W. Fargo' x Assiniboine. Assiniboine is a hybrid of the floribunda Donald Prior and *R. arkansana*.

Cuthbert Grant

Cuthbert Grant, introduced in 1967, is an upright-growing shrub with large, dark red, velvety flowers. This plant received an Award of Merit in 1970 from the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture and was also chosen as Manitoba's Centennial Rose in the same year.



The flowers have a strong fragrance and are semi-double, crimson red, and 10 cm in diameter. Plants produce flowers in June and September and grow 0.8 to 1.0 m high. Cuthbert Grant has excellent resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot and survives well in zone 3. This cultivar is propagated by softwood stem cuttings.

The seed parent of Cuthbert Grant was developed from Crimson Glory and a hybrid of Donald Prior and *R. arkansana*. The pollen parent was Assiniboine

Hope for Humanity

Hope for Humanity rose was introduced in 1995 and named in honour of the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The Society has exclusive rights to the rose until 1998, after which it will become available for the general trade.



Hope for Humanity is a low-growing ever blooming rose. Plants have an open habit and average 0.5 m in height and 0.6 m in width. Cane strength is good. The double blood red flowers are produced over a 10 - 14 week period, starting in late-June from over-wintered buds and continuing on the current season's growth.

Flower buds are pointed and a deep wine red colour. The number of flowers per inflorescence varies from 2 to 15, with most having 4 to 5. Flowers are double, cup shaped and average 8.0 cm in diameter. There are small white spots at the base of the inner side of the petal, and a white and yellow spot at the base of the outer side of the petal. Flowers are slightly fragrant.

Disease resistance is good for powdery mildew and rust, and fair to good for blackspot. Plants have consistently survived in zone 3a with no additional protection. This cultivar is readily propagated from softwood cuttings.

Hope for Humanity is a complex hybrid, involving Prairie Princess, Morden Amorette, Morden Cardinette, *R. rugosa* and *R. arkansana*

Morden Amorette

Morden Amorette was introduced in 1977 and is more compact and everblooming than most shrub roses. Plants grow 0.3 - 0.5 m in height and bear carmine to rose bengal flowers, 7 - 8 cm in diameter with 25 - 30 petals. The inside petals are rolled inward covering the flower centre. Because it is fertile, removal of old flowers promotes continuous blooming.



Resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot is moderate. Plants are hardy in zone 3 but may require light spring pruning of stem deadwood. Propagation is by softwood stem cuttings.

Morden Amorette originated as a chance dwarf seedling from two complex hybrid parents. The pollen parent had the same parentage as Adelaide Hoodless. The seed parent was derived from Independence crossed with a hybrid originated from Donald Prior and *R. arkansana*.

Morden Blush

Morden Blush, introduced in 1988, is a hardy, low-growing, everblooming, shrub. It has moderate to good field resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot. Plants tolerate the high summer temperatures exceedingly well.



Plants grow 0.5 to 1.0 m high and flower continuously from June to freeze-up, the longest for any prairie-developed shrub rose. The flowers are of variable colour depending on temperature. Flowers are light pink in cool temperatures and ivory to white in hot temperatures. The flower bud is very attractive and can be used in corsages or wedding bouquets. When open, the flowers are flat, with the inner petals infolded to form a button-type centre, similar to the old-fashioned types of roses.

Morden Blush survives in zone 2b. It propagates very easily from softwood stem cuttings.

This rose is a complex hybrid. The seed parent was a hybrid of Prairie Princess and Morden Amorette. The pollen parent was a complex hybrid involving Prairie Princess, White Bouquet, Assiniboine and *R. arkansana*.

Morden Cardinette

Morden Cardinette, introduced in 1980, is a dwarf, everblooming shrub suitable for use both as a potted flowering plant and a landscape bedding rose. Potted plants can be grown for flowering at Mother's Day, kept in the house for 2 weeks, then planted outdoors. Plants are very attractive when grown in a pot as the flower size is larger than most other greenhouse pot roses.



Plants grow 0.3 - 0.5 m in height and bear cardinal red, double, cupshaped blooms. Flowers are in clusters of 2 to 8, measure 8 cm in diameter, and average 25 petals per flower.

Resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot is moderate. Plants are hardy in zone 3b and propagate easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Morden Cardinette is a complex hybrid involving Prairie Princess, White Bouquet, Assiniboine and *R. arkansana* on the seed parent side and Adelaide Hoodless, Independence, Donald Prior and *R. arkansana* on the pollen parent side.

Morden Centennial

Morden Centennial was introduced in 1980. It is a hardy, floriferous shrub rose flowering repeatedly throughout the season with the main flushes in June and August-September. The name commemorates the centennial of the Town of Morden, which occurred the year of introduction.



Plants reach a height of 0.7 - 1.0 m and bear lightly scented, medium pink blooms in clusters of 1 - 4. Flowers are 7 - 8 cm across with about 40 petals. Removal of dead flowers promotes reblooming.

Morden Centennial has good resistance to powdery mildew and moderate resistance to blackspot. Plants survive winters in zone 2 and propagate easily from stem cuttings.

In 1996, Morden Centennial was honoured with "The Outstanding Cultivar Award", presented by the Canadian Society for Horticulture Science. This award is presented to a plant that has made a significant contribution to industry and has been widely accepted as a standard in many parts of the country.

This cultivar originated from a cross between Prairie Princess and a hardy seedling developed from White Bouquet, Assiniboine and *R. arkansana*.

Morden Fireglow

Morden Fireglow, introduced in 1989, is unique among shrub roses as it combines both hardiness and scarlet-red flowers, a color rarely seen in hardy roses. Plants flower recurrently throughout the growing season.



Morden Fireglow has an upright plant habit, grows from 0.5 to 0.7 m in height, and bears flowers in clusters of 1 - 5. The flowers are 6 - 8 cm across with about 28 petals. Field resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot is moderate.

Plants have consistently survived winters in zone 2b. They propagate easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Morden Fireglow was developed through the selection of its parents on the basis of chemical analysis of the flower pigments. This cultivar was developed using a seed parent derived from Prairie Princess, Morden Amorette, White Bouquet, Assiniboine and *R. arkansana*. The pollen parent was Morden Cardinette.

Morden Ruby

Morden Ruby, introduced in 1977, is a red-flowered hardy shrub. It is a sister of Adelaide Hoodless and arose as a solid-coloured bud sport from an original nonsolid-coloured flower. The flowers are double, ruby red, and long lasting. This plant reaches a height of 1.0 and flowers repeatedly during the growing season.



Resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot is moderate to good. This cultivar is hardy in zone 2 and propagates easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Morden Ruby originated from the same cross as Adelaide Hoodless.

Morden Snowbeauty

Morden Snowbeauty, introduced in 1998, is a hardy, recurrent-blooming shrub suitable for mass plantings or as a specimen. It is named for the lovely snow white flowers produced during the growing season. They are slightly fragrant, average 8 cm across, have an average of 12 petals and are produced in clusters of 3-5 flowers.



Plants are dense bushes which average 0.3 -1.0 m in height and 0.4 - 1.2 m in width. Morden Snowbeauty has attractive medium to dark green foliage coupled with excellent resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot. This plant was selected based on a series of intensive greenhouse screening trials for resistance to these diseases.

This cultivar has survived winters in hardiness zone 2b with no winter protection. Softwood cuttings root easily and are the preferred method of propagation.

Morden Snowbeauty is a complex hybrid that incorporates *Rosa arkansana*, Assiniboine, Adelaide Hoodless, Mount Shasta, Morden Amorette and Prairie Princess.

Morden Sunrise

Morden Sunrise is the first hardy yellow flowered Parkland rose. This cultivar is a hardy, recurrent-blooming shrub rose ideal for specimen type plantings. It was introduced in 1999 and named for the lovely yellow flowers produced during the growing season.



Plants, bearing erect stems, average 0.7 m in height and a similar width. The flowers are fragrant and are yellow-orange to yellow in colour. Combinations of yellow, orange and pink petal colours are common, especially in cooler weather. Flowers average 8 cm across, have an average of 8 petals, and are produced in 4 to 8 flowers per inflorescence.

Morden Sunrise has very attractive dark green shiny foliage. This is coupled with good early season resistance to black spot, mildew and rust. This plant was selected based in part on a series of intensive greenhouse screening trials for resistance to these diseases.

This cultivar has survived winters in hardiness zone 3 with no winter protection. Softwood cuttings root readily and are the preferred method of propagation.

Morden Sunrise is a complex hybrid that incorporates *Rosa arkansana*, Assiniboine, Sunsprite, White Bouquet, Fire King and Prairie Princess.

Winnipeg Parks

Winnipeg Parks is a hardy, recurrent-blooming shrub suitable for use as a bedding landscape rose or specimen plant. It was introduced in 1990 and named for the City of Winnipeg Parks and Recreation Department centennial in 1993.



Plants are dense bushes, which average 0.4 - 0.7 m in height and 0.3 - 0.7 m in width. The flowers are slightly fragrant and are medium red in colour. They average 8 cm across, have 22 petals, and are produced in clusters of 1 - 4. Plants have moderate to good field resistance to powdery mildew and blackspot. Winnipeg Parks has the most attractive foliage of the Parkland roses to date as well as interesting red-tinged leaves in the fall.

This cultivar has survived winters in hardiness zone 2b. It propagates very easily from softwood stem cuttings.

Winnipeg Parks is a complex hybrid that incorporates Assiniboine, Adelaide Hoodless, Cuthbert Grant, Morden Cardinette and Prairie Princess.