

VIRGINIA ROSE

Rosa virginiana P. Mill. var.
lamprophylla (Rydb.) Fern.

Plant Symbol = ROVIL

Contributed by: USDA NRCS National Plant Data Center



Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913
Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada. Vol. 2: 285.
Courtesy of [Kentucky Native Plant Society](#).

Alternate Names

pasture rose, wild rose, common wild rose

Uses

Ethnobotanic: The seed was a good source of vitamin E, it was ground into a powder and mixed with flour or added to other foods as a supplement (Facciola 1990). A decoction of the roots was used as a bath and to treat worms in children (Moerman 1998). An infusion of the roots was used to treat

bleeding cuts on the feet and as a wash to treat sore eyes (Ibid.). The fruit served as a good source of essential fatty acids, which is fairly rare for a fruit.

Medical: It is being investigated as a food that is capable of reducing the incidence of cancer and also as a means of halting or reverting the growth of cancer (Matthews 1994). The fruits are high in vitamin C and may be eaten out of hand or used to make preserves.

Status

Please consult the Plants Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status, such as, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values.

Description

General: Rose family (Roseaceae). Virginia rose (*Rosa virginiana*) is an upright shrub growing between four to six feet tall. The glossy dark green foliage develops excellent yellow to red fall color (Dirr 1997). This species bears fragrant pink flowers that are two to three-inches in diameter and occur in clusters of five to eight.

Distribution: *Rosa virginiana* ranges from Arkansas, east to Alabama, north to Newfoundland and west to Ontario (Vines 1960). For current distribution, please consult the Plant profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Adaptation

Virginia rose grows along the edges of salt marshes, roadsides and in pastures. This species succeeds in moist soils, growing well in heavy clayey soils. It prefers a sunny position and does well under winter conditions. This is an outstanding ornamental shrub that is easy to grow.

Establishment

Propagation by Seed: Most rose seeds often take one to two years to germinate because of an immature embryo and a hardened seed coat. To reduce the waiting period, scarify the seed and place in damp peat at a temperature of 27 to 32°C for four to five months by which the seed should begin to germinate. Place the seedlings into individual pots when they are large enough to handle. Out plant seedling in the summer if the plants are more than twenty-five centimeters tall, otherwise grow in a cold frame for the winter and out plant in late spring.

Management

Pruning should be done to remove spent blooms and diseased areas after winter for winter injury, and to shape a plant.

Roses are one of the most susceptible ornamentals to most pests and require control from intensive IPM control programs.

Beneath the flesh of the fruit, there is a layer of hairs around the seeds that can cause irritation to the mouth and digestive tract if ingested.

Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

Materials are somewhat available through native plant nurseries. Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service) office for more information. Look in the phone book under "United States Government." The Natural Resources Conservation Service will be listed under the subheading "Department of Agriculture."

References

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Grimm, W.C. 1970. *Home guide to trees, shrubs, and wildflowers*. Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Heuser, C. W. 1997. *The complete book of plant propagation*. The Taunton Press, Newtown, Connecticut.

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Moerman, D. 1998. *Native American ethnobotany*. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.

Rehder, A. 1940. *Manual of cultivated trees and shrubs: hardy in North America*. The MacMillan Company, New York, New York.

Riotte, L. 1978. *Companion planting for successful gardening*. Garden Way, Vermont.

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For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>

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