PLANT FACT SHEET

# *Rosa acicularis* Lindl.

**GENUS** *Rosa* **FAMILY** Rosaceae

**COMMON NAMES** Wild rose, Prickly rose

## EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

**Edible parts:** Flowers, Fruit, Tea, Seeds, Stem

The fruit can be eaten raw. They can be made into syrups or dried and used in soups and teas. They are also used for jams along with the petals.
The seeds can be ground and used in baking or cooking.

## DESCRIPTION

A shrub. It grows 1.8 m high and spreads 1.2 m wide. It has many prickles. The leaves are greyish-green. There are commonly five leaflets. The flowers are deep pink and have a mild scent. They occur singly. The fruit are bright red, pear shaped hips.

## HABITAT

It grows in subarctic regions. They prefer rich well drained soil. In north China it grows between 400-1,800 m above sea level. Melbourne Botanical gardens. It suits hardiness zones 2-9.

## PRODUCTION

### Cultivation

The plants can be grown from seed, cuttings, suckers or by layering.

## NOTES

There are about 150 Rosa species and many cultivated varieties. The seeds are high in Vitamin E.

## PICTURES




Credit: Food Plants International (Bruce French)

## REFERENCES


Aipeisova S.A., et al, 2019, Wild useful herbs of Aktobe Region (Western Kazakhstan). Ukrainian Journal of Ecology, 9(3), 329-331

Beckstrom-Sternberg, Stephen M., and James A. Duke. "The Foodplant Database." http://probe.nalusda.gov:8300/cgi-bin/browse/foodplantdb. (ACEDB version 4.0 - data version July 1994)

Bowser, M., 2017, Handout on Edible Plants of the Kenai Peninsula. USFWS Kenai National Wildlife Refuge p 18

Cormack, R. G. H., 1967, Wild Flowers of Alberta. Commercial Printers Edmonton, Canada. p 158

Crate, S. A., 2008, "Eating Hay": The Ecology, Economy and Culture of Viliui Sakha Smallholders of Northeastern Siberia. Human Ecology 36:161-174

Cundall, P., (ed.), 2004, Gardening Australia: flora: the gardener's bible. ABC Books. p 1212

Dzhangaliev, A. D., et al, 2003, The Wild Fruit and Nut Plants of Kazakhstan, Horticultural Reviews, Vol. 29. pp 305-371

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 206

Fisk, J. R. & Hoover, E., 2015, Wild Fruits of Minnesota. A Field Guide. University of Minnesota p 29

Flora of China @ efloras.org Volume 9

Hedrick, U.P., 1919, (Ed.), Sturtevant's edible plants of the world. p 572

Heller, C. A., 1962, Wild Edible and Poisonous Plants of Alaska. Univ. of Alaska Extension Service. p 42

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 252

Holloway, P. S. & Alexander, G., 1990, Ethnobotany of the Fort Yukon Region, Alaska. Economic Botany, Vol. 44, No. 2 pp. 214-225

Jernigan, K. (Ed.), 2012, A Guide to the Ethnobotany of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Region. Draft.

Jones, A., 2010, Plants that we eat. University of Alaska Press. p 125

Kuhnlein, H. V., et al, 2009, Indigenous Peoples' food systems. FAO Rome p 53

MacKinnon, A., et al, 2009, Edible & Medicinal Plants of Canada. Lone Pine. p 84

Moerman, D. F., 2010, Native American Ethnobotany. Timber Press. p 482

Plants for a Future database, The Field, Penpol, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0NG, UK. http://www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/

Porsild, A.E., 1974, Rocky Mountain Wild Flowers. Natural History Series No. 2 National Museums of Canada. p 244

Rosa monogr. 44, t. 8. 1820

Scotter, G. W., & Flygare, H., 1993, Wildflowers of the Canadian Rockies. Hurtig. p 120

Shikov, A. N. et al, 2017, Traditional and Current Food Use of Wild Plants Listed in the Russian Pharmacopoeia. Frontiers in Pharmacology. Vol. 8 Article 841

Turner, N., 1997, Food Plants of Interior First Peoples. Royal BC Museum Handbook p 149

Turner, N., et al, 2011, "Up on the Mountain": Ethnobotanical Important of Montane Sites in Pacific Coastal North America. Journal of Ethnobiology 31(1): 4-43

Urgamal, M., Oyuntsetseg, B., Nyambayar, D. & Dulamsuren, Ch. 2014. Conspectus of the vascular plants of Mongolia. (Editors: Sanchir, Ch. & Jamsran, Ts.). Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. “Admon” Press. 334pp. (p. 143-158).

Zhang, Y., et al, Yunatov's Records of Wild Edible Plant Used by the Mongols in Mongolia During 1940-1951: Ethnobotanical Arrangements and Discussions. Inner Mongolia Normal University. p 12

**PROVIDED BY** **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

**LICENCE** CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

**ONLINE FACT SHEET** https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/49a4edce-941a-478e-81c8-c6796065d90f