

THE ROSE



INNER BEAUTY, PEACE AND LOVE

A **rose** is a perennial flower shrub or vine of the genus ***Rosa***, within the family Rosaceae, that contains over 100 species and comes in a variety of colors. The species form a group of erect shrubs, and climbing or trailing plants, with stems that are often armed with sharp prickles. Most are native to Asia, with smaller numbers of species native to Europe, North America, and northwest Africa. Natives, cultivars, and hybrids are all widely grown for their beauty and fragrance.

The leaves are alternate and pinnately compound, with sharply toothed oval-shaped leaflets. The plant's fleshy edible fruit, which ripens in the late summer through autumn, is called a rose hip. Rose plants range in size from compact, miniature roses, to climbers that can reach 7 meters in height. Species from different parts of the world easily hybridize, which has given rise to the many types of garden roses.

The name *rose* comes from French, itself from Latin, *rosa*, which was borrowed from Oscan, from Greek *rhodion* (Aeolic *wrodion*), from Old Persian *wurdi* "flower".

Attar of rose is the steam-extracted essential oil from rose flowers that has been used in perfumes for centuries. Rosewater made from the rose oil, is widely used in Asian and Middle Eastern cuisine. The French are known for their rose syrup, most

commonly made from an extract of rose petals. In the United States, this French rose syrup is used to make rose scones and marshmallows.

Rose hips are occasionally made into jam, jelly and marmalade or are brewed for tea, primarily for their high Vitamin C content. They are also pressed and filtered to make rose hip syrup. Rose hips are also used to produce Rose hip seed oil, which is used in skin products and some makeup products.



The leaves of most species are 5–15 centimetres long, pinnate, with (3–) 5–9 (–13) leaflets and basal stipules; the leaflets usually have a serrated margin, and often a few small prickles on the underside of the stem. The vast majority of roses are deciduous but a few (particularly in South east Asia) are evergreen or nearly so.

The flowers of most species of roses have five petals, with the exception of *Rosa sericea*, which usually has only four. Each petal is divided into two distinct lobes and is usually white or pink, though in a few species yellow or red. Beneath the petals are five sepals (or in the case of some *Rosa sericea*, four). These may be long enough to be visible when viewed from above and appear as green points alternating with the rounded petals. The ovary is inferior, developing below the petals and sepals.

The aggregate of the rose is a berry-like structure called a rose hip. Rose species that produce open-faced flowers are attractive to pollinating bees and other insects, thus more apt to produce hips. Many of the domestic cultivars are so tightly petalled that they do not provide access for pollination. The hips of most species are red, but a few dark purple to black hips. Each hip comprises an outer fleshy layer, the hypanthium, which contains 5–160 "seeds" (technically dry



single-seeded fruits called achenes) embedded in a matrix of fine, but stiff, hairs. Rose hips of some species, especially the Dog Rose and Rugosa Rose, are very rich in vitamin C, among the richest sources of any plant. The petals have waxy cuticals and it works like a leaf. The hips are eaten by fruit-eating birds such as thrushes and waxwings, which then disperse the seeds in their droppings. Some birds, particularly finches, also eat the seeds.



While the sharp objects along a rose stem are commonly called "thorns", they are actually prickles — outgrowths of the epidermis (the outer layer of tissue of the stem). True thorns, as produced by e.g. citrus or pyracantha, are modified stems, which always originate at a node and which have nodes and internodes along the length of the thorn itself. Rose prickles are typically sickle-shaped hooks, which aid the rose in hanging onto other vegetation when growing over it. Some species such as *Rosa rugosa* and *R. pimpinellifolia* have densely packed straight spines, probably an adaptation to reduce browsing by animals, but also possibly an adaptation to trap wind-blown sand and so reduce erosion and protect their roots. Despite the presence of prickles, roses are frequently browsed by deer. A few species of roses only have vestigial prickles that have no points.

Species



Some representative rose species

- [*Rosa banksiae*](#): Lady Banks Rose
- [*Rosa californica*](#): California Rose
- [*Rosa canina*](#): Dog Rose, Briar Bush
- [*Rosa carolina*](#): Pasture Rose
- [*Rosa chinensis*](#): China Rose
- [*Rosa dumalis*](#): Glaucous Dog Rose
- [*Rosa eglanteria*](#): Sweetbriar or Eglantine Rose
- [*Rosa foetida*](#): Austrian Yellow or Austrian Briar
- [*Rosa gallica*](#): Gallic Rose, French Rose
- [*Rosa gigantea*](#) (syn. *R. x odorata gigantea*)
- [*Rosa glauca*](#) (syn. *R. rubrifolia*): Redleaf Rose
- [*Rosa laevigata*](#) (syn. *R. sinica*): Cherokee Rose, Camellia Rose, Mardan Rose
- [*Rosa majalis*](#): Cinnamon Rose
- [*Rosa minutifolia*](#): Baja Rose
- [*Rosa moschata*](#): Musk Rose
- [*Rosa multiflora*](#): Multiflora Rose
- [*Rosa pimpinellifolia*](#): Scotch Rose
- [*Rosa rubiginosa*](#) (syn. *R. eglanteria*): Eglantine, Sweet Briar
- [*Rosa rugosa*](#): Rugosa Rose, Japanese Rose
- [*Rosa virginiana*](#) (syn. *R. lucida*): Virginia Rose

Cultivation



In horticulture roses are propagated by grafting or rooting cuttings. Cultivars are selected for their flowers, growth habit, cold and/or disease resistance, and many other factors. They may be grafted onto a rootstock that provides sturdiness, or (especially with Old Garden Roses) allowed to develop their own roots. Roses require 5 hours of direct sunlight a day during the growing season. Following blooming and exposure to frost roses enter a dormant stage in winter.

Many thousands of rose hybrids and cultivars have been bred and selected for garden use; most are double flowered with many or all of the stamens having mutated into additional petals. In the early 19th century the Empress Josephine of France patronized the development of rose breeding at her gardens at Malmaison. As long ago as 1840 a collection numbering over one thousand different cultivars, varieties and species was possible when a rosarium was planted by Loddiges nursery for Abney Park Cemetery, an early Victorian garden cemetery and arboretum in England.

Twentieth-century rose breeders generally emphasized size and color, producing large, attractive blooms with little or no scent. Many wild and "old-fashioned" roses, by contrast, have a strong sweet scent.

Roses thrive in temperate climates. Those based on Asian species do well in their native sub tropical environments. Certain species and cultivars can even flourish in tropical climates, especially when grafted onto appropriate rootstocks.

There is no single system of classification for garden roses. In general, however, roses are placed in one of three main groups: Wild, Old Garden, and Modern Garden roses.

Old Garden Roses

An Old Garden Rose is defined as any rose belonging to a class which existed before the introduction of the first Modern Rose, La France, in 1867. In general, Old Garden Roses of European or Mediterranean origin are once-blooming woody shrubs, with notably fragrant, double-flowered blooms primarily in shades of white, pink and red. The shrubs' foliage tends to be highly disease-resistant, and they generally bloom only on two-year-old canes. The introduction of China and Tea roses from East Asia around 1800 led to new classes of Old Garden Roses which bloom on new growth, often repeatedly from spring to fall. Most Old Garden Roses are classified into one of the following groups.



Alba

Literally "white roses", derived from *R. arvensis* and the closely allied *R. alba*. These are some of the oldest garden roses, probably brought to Great Britain by the Romans. The shrubs flower once yearly in the spring with blossoms of white or pale pink. The shrubs frequently feature gray-green foliage and a climbing habit of growth .

Gallica



The gallica or Provins roses are a very old class developed from *R. gallica*, which is a native of central and southern Europe. The Apothecary's Rose, *R. gallica*

officinalis, was grown in monastic herbaries in the Middle Ages, and became famous in English history as the Red Rose of Lancaster. Gallicas flower once in the summer over low shrubs rarely over 4' tall. Unlike most other once-blooming Old Garden Roses, the gallica class includes shades of red, maroon and deep purplish crimson.



Damask

Named for Damascus in Syria, damasks originated in ancient times with a natural cross of (*Rosa moschata* x *Rosa gallica*) x *Rosa fedtschenkoana*. Robert de Brie is given credit for bringing damask roses from the Middle East to Europe sometime between 1254 and 1276, although there is evidence from ancient Roman frescoes that at least one damask rose existed in Europe for hundreds of years prior. Summer damasks bloom once in summer. Autumn or Four Seasons damasks bloom again later, in the fall: the only remontant Old European roses. Shrubs tend to have rangy to sprawly growth habits and vicious thorns. The flowers typically have a more loose petal formation than gallicas, as well as a stronger, tangy fragrance.



Centifolia or Provence

Centifolia roses, raised in the seventeenth century in the Netherlands, are named for their "one hundred" petals; they are often called "cabbage" roses due to the

globular shape of the flowers. The result of damask roses crossed with albas, the centifolias are all once-flowering. As a class, they are notable for their inclination to produce mutations of various sizes and forms, including moss roses and some of the first miniature roses

China



The China roses, based on *Rosa chinensis*, were cultivated in East Asia for centuries and finally reached Western Europe in the late 1700s. They are the parents of many of today's hybrid roses, and they brought a change to the form of the flower. Compared with the aforementioned European rose classes, the Chinese roses had less fragrant, smaller blooms carried over twiggy, more cold-sensitive shrubs. Yet they possessed the amazing ability to bloom repeatedly throughout the summer and into late autumn, unlike their European counterparts. This made them highly desirable for hybridisation purposes in the early 1800s. The flowers of China roses were also notable for their tendency to "suntan," or darken over time — unlike the blooms of European roses, which tended to fade after opening. Today's exhibition rose owes its form to the China genes, and the China Roses also brought slender buds which unfurl when opening. According to Graham Stuart Thomas, China Roses are the class upon which modern roses are built. Tradition holds that four "stud China" roses ('Slater's Crimson China', 1792; 'Parsons' Pink China', 1793; 'Hume's Blush Tea-scented China', 1809; and 'Parks' Yellow Tea-Scented China', 1824) were brought to Europe in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; in fact there were rather more, at least five Chinas not counting the Teas having been imported. This brought about the creation of the first classes of repeat-flowering Old Garden Roses, and later the Modern Garden Roses.

Tea



The original "Tea-scented Chinas" (*Rosa x odorata*) were Oriental cultivars thought to represent hybrids of *R. chinensis* with *R. gigantea*, a large Asian climbing rose with pale-yellow blossoms. Immediately upon their introduction in the early 1800s breeders went to work with them, especially in France, crossing them first with Chinas and then with Bourbons and Noisettes. The Teas are repeat-flowering roses, named for their fragrance being reminiscent of Chinese black tea (although this is not always the case). The color range includes pastel shades of white, pink and (a novelty at the time) yellow to apricot. The individual flowers of many cultivars are semi-pendent and nodding, due to weak flower stalks. In a "typical" Tea, pointed buds produce high-centered blooms which unfurl in a spiral fashion, and the petals tend to roll back at the edges, producing a petal with a pointed tip; the Teas are thus the originators of today's "classic" florists' rose form. According to rose historian Brent Dickerson, the Tea classification owes as much to marketing as to botany; 19th century nurserymen would label their Asian-based cultivars as "Teas" if they possessed the desirable Tea flower form, and "Chinas" if they did not. Like the Chinas, the Teas are not hardy in colder climates.

Bourbon



Bourbons originated on l'Île de Bourbon (now called Reunion) off the coast of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. They are most likely the result of a cross between the Autumn Damask and the 'Old Blush' China rose, both of which were frequently used as hedging materials on the island. They flower repeatedly over vigorous, frequently semi-climbing shrubs with glossy foliage and purple-tinted canes. They were first Introduced in France in 1823

Noisette



The first Noisette rose was raised as a hybrid seedling by a South Carolina rice planter named John Champneys. Its parents were the China Rose 'Parson's Pink' and the autumn-flowering musk rose (*Rosa moschata*), resulting in a vigorous climbing rose producing huge clusters of small pink flowers from spring to fall. Champneys sent seedlings of his rose (called 'Champneys' Pink Cluster') to his gardening friend, Philippe Noisette, who in turn sent plants to his brother Louis in Paris, who then introduced 'Blush Noisette' in 1817. The first Noisettes were small-blossomed, fairly winter-hardy climbers, but later infusions of Tea rose genes created a Tea-Noisette subclass with larger flowers, smaller clusters, and considerably reduced winter hardiness.

Hybrid Perpetual



The dominant class of roses in Victorian England, hybrid perpetuals (a misleading translation of *hybrides remontants*, 'reblooming hybrids') emerged in 1838 as the first roses which successfully combined Asian remontancy with the Old European lineages. Since re-bloom is a recessive trait, the first generation of Asian/European crosses (Hybrid Chinas, Hybrid Bourbons, Hybrid Noisettes) were stubbornly once-blooming, but when these roses were recrossed with themselves or with Chinas or teas, some of their offspring flowered more than once. The Hybrid Perpetuals thus were something of a miscellany, a catch-all class derived to a great extent from the Bourbons but with admixtures of Chinas, teas, damasks, gallicas, and to a lesser extent Noisettes, albas and even centifolias. They became the most popular garden and florist roses of northern Europe at the time, as the tender tea roses would not thrive in cold climates, and the Hybrid Perpetuals' very large blooms were well-suited to the new phenomenon of competitive exhibitions. The "perpetual" in the name hints at repeat-flowering, but many varieties of this class had poor re-flowering habits; the tendency was for a massive spring bloom, followed by either scattered summer flowering, a smaller autumn burst, or sometimes nothing at all until next spring. Due to a limited colour palette (white, pink, red) and lack of reliable repeat-bloom, the hybrid perpetuals were ultimately overshadowed by their own descendants, the Hybrid Teas.

Hybrid Musk



Although they arose too late to qualify technically as Old Garden Roses, the hybrid musks are often informally classed with them, since their growth habits and care are much more like the OGRs than Modern Roses. The hybrid musk group was primarily developed by Rev. Joseph Pemberton, a British rosarian, in the first decades of the 20th century, based upon 'Aglaiia', a 1896 cross by Peter Lambert. A seedling of this rose, 'Trier', is considered to the foundation of the class. The genetics of the class are somewhat obscure, as some of the parents are unknown. *Rose multiflora*, however, is known to be one parent, and *R. moschata* (the musk rose) also figures in its heritage, though it is considered to be less important than the name would suggest. Hybrid musks are disease-resistant, remontant and generally cluster-flowered, with a strong, characteristic "musk" scent.

Hybrid Rugosa



The Rugosas likewise are not officially Old Garden Roses, but tend to be grouped with them. Derived from the *R. rugosa* species of Japan and Korea beginning in the 1880s, these vigorous roses are extremely hardy with excellent disease resistance. Most are extremely fragrant, repeat bloomers with moderately double flat flowers. The defining characteristic of a Hybrid Rugosa rose is its wrinkly leaves, but some hybrids do lack this trait. These roses will often set hips.

Bermuda "Mystery" Roses



A group of several dozen "found" roses that have been grown in Bermuda for at least a century. The roses have significant value and interest for those growing roses in tropical and semi-tropical regions, since they are highly resistant to both nematode damage and the fungal diseases that plague rose culture in hot, humid areas, and capable of blooming in hot and humid weather. Most of these roses are likely Old Garden Rose cultivars that have otherwise dropped out of cultivation, or sports thereof. They are "mystery roses" because their "proper" historical names have been lost. Tradition dictates that they are named after the owner of the garden where they were rediscovered.

Classification of modern roses can be quite confusing because many modern roses have old garden roses in their ancestry and their form varies so much. The classifications tend to be by growth and flowering characteristics, such as "large-flowered shrub", "recurrent, large-flowered shrub", "cluster-flowered", "rambler recurrent", or "ground-cover non-recurrent". The following includes the most notable and popular classifications of Modern Garden Roses:

Landscape Roses



These are a modern category of rose developed mainly for mass amenity planting. They are collectively known as shrub roses. In the late 20th century, traditional hybrid tea and floribunda rose varieties fell out of favor amid gardeners and landscapers, as they are often labor and chemical intensive plants susceptible to a myriad of pest and disease problems. So-called "landscape" roses have thus been developed to fill the consumer desire for a garden rose that offers color, form and fragrance, but is also low maintenance and easy to care for. Most landscape roses having the following characteristics:

- Lower growing habit, usually under 60 cm (24 inches)
- Repeat flowering

- Disease and pest resistance
- Non suckering, growing on their own roots.

Principal parties involved in the breeding of new Landscape Roses varieties are: Werner Noack (Germany), Meidiland Roses (France), Boot & Co. (Netherlands), and William Radler (USA).

Flower Carpet roses, or Carpet roses as they are also known, have changed the whole spectrum of the landscape roses group. First introduced by Werner Noack in 1990, they at the time received the highest award given by the All Deutschland Rose testers in Germany, one of the toughest rose tests in the world. Of the 43 varieties in this test - and of which on average of all tests, is judged about 200 times in regard to the resistance to sickness, it was the only variety that passed the test, but also with the highest points ever given to a rose at that time, 85.5 out of a possible 100, with the disease resistance of 18.3 out of 20. Available globally, they are now regarded as one of the best landscape rose groups ever bred.

Carpet Roses



Again, like David Austin, these may not be officially recognized as a separate class of roses by any established rose authority, Carpet roses (also known as **Flower Carpet**) are recognized by consumers, landscapers and industry alike. Werner Noack (Germany) started his breeding of disease resistant roses in 1965. He was passionate about roses, but did not believe that with all the diseases in roses that they would appeal to gardeners over the long term. In 1989 he introduced his first Flower Carpet rose, Flower Carpet Pink. Besides unprecedented disease tolerance, it had longest flowering of nearly any roses (from 5–9 months depending on climate) did not require any fancy pruning, could be cut back with shears, clippers or by tractor slashing (doesn't matter whether cut back 1/3, or to soil level) and all of this on nice lush bright green foliage.

Continual development and a strong breeding program saw different colours of Flower Carpet roses become available: White, Appleblossom, Red, Yellow, Gold, and Coral. During this time breeding has continued under his son, Reinhard Noack. Further breeding saw in 2007 the introduction of his Next Generation breeding with Flower Carpet Pink Supreme, Scarlet, and Amber. In addition to all the aforementioned attributes, these are at home in even warmer climatic conditions up to 42C.

Pruning



Rose pruning, sometimes regarded as a horticultural art form, is largely dependent on the type of rose to be pruned, the reason for pruning, and the time of year it is at the time of the desired pruning.

Most Old Garden Roses of strict European heritage (albas, damasks, gallicas, etc.) are shrubs that bloom once yearly, in late spring or early summer, on two-year-old (or older) canes. As such, their pruning requirements are quite minimal, and are overall similar to any other analogous shrub, such as lilac or forsythia. Generally, only old, spindly canes should be pruned away, to make room for new canes. One year old canes should never be pruned because doing so will remove next year's flower buds. The shrubs can also be pruned back lightly, immediately after the blooms fade, to reduce the overall height or width of the plant. In general, pruning requirements for OGRs are much less laborious and regimented than for Modern hybrids.

Modern hybrids, including the hybrid teas, floribundas, grandifloras, modern miniatures, and English roses, have a complex genetic background that almost always includes China roses (*R. chinensis*). China roses were evergrowing, everblooming roses from humid subtropical regions that bloomed constantly on any new vegetative growth produced during the growing season. Their modern hybrid descendants exhibit similar habits; unlike Old European Roses, modern

hybrids bloom continuously (until stopped by frost) on any new canes produced during the growing season. They therefore require pruning away of any spent flowering stem in order to divert the plant's energy into producing new growth and hence new flowers.

Additionally, Modern Hybrids planted in cold winter climates will almost universally require a "hard" annual pruning (reducing all canes to 8"–12" in height) in early spring. Again, because of their complex China rose background, modern hybrids are typically not as cold hardy as European OGRs, and low winter temperatures often desiccate or kill exposed canes. In spring, if left unpruned, these damaged canes will often die back all the way to the shrub's root zone, resulting in a weakened, disfigured plant. The annual "hard" pruning of hybrid teas, floribundas, etc. should generally be done in early spring; most gardeners coincide this pruning with the blooming of forsythia shrubs. Canes should be cut about 1/2" above a vegetative bud (identifiable as a point on a cane where a leaf once grew).



For both Old Garden Roses and Modern Hybrids, any weak, damaged or diseased growth should be pruned away completely, regardless of the time of year. Any pruning of any rose should also be done so that the cut is made at a forty five degree angle above a vegetative bud. This helps the pruned stem callus over more quickly, and also mitigates moisture buildup over the cut, which can lead to disease problems.

For all general rose pruning (including cutting flowers for arrangements), sharp secateurs (hand-held, sickle-bladed pruners) should be used to cut any growth 1/2" or less in diameter. For canes of a thickness greater than 1/2", pole loppers or a small handsaw are generally more effective; secateurs may be damaged or broken in such instances.

History

The rose has always been valued for its beauty and has a long history of symbolism. The ancient Greeks and Romans identified the rose with their goddesses of love referred to as Aphrodite and Venus. In Rome a wild rose would be placed on the door of a room where secret or confidential matters were discussed. The phrase *sub rosa*, or "under the rose", means to keep a secret — derived from this ancient Roman practice.

Early Christians identified the five petals of the rose with the five wounds of Christ. Despite this interpretation, their leaders were hesitant to adopt it because of its association with Roman excesses and pagan ritual. The red rose was eventually adopted as a symbol of the blood of the Christian martyrs. Roses also later came to be associated with the Virgin Mary.

Rose culture came into its own in Europe in the 1800s with the introduction of perpetual blooming roses from China. There are currently thousands of varieties of roses developed for bloom shape, size, fragrance and even for lack of prickles.



Popular culture



- ❖ Roses are ancient symbols of love and beauty. The rose was sacred to a number of goddesses (including Isis and Aphrodite), and is often used as a

symbol of the Virgin Mary. 'Rose' means pink or red in a variety of languages (such as Romance languages, Greek, and Polish).

- ❖ The rose is the national flower of England and the United States, as well as being the symbol of England Rugby, and of the Rugby Football Union. It is also the provincial flower of Yorkshire and Lancashire in England (the white rose and red rose respectively), of Alberta (the wild rose) in Canada, and of Islamabad Capital Territory in Pakistan. It is the state flower of four US states: Iowa and North Dakota, Georgia), and New York. Portland, Oregon counts "City of Roses" among its nicknames, and holds an annual Rose Festival.
- ❖ Roses are occasionally the basis of design for rose windows, such windows comprising five or ten segments (the five petals and five sepals of a rose) or multiples thereof; however most Gothic rose windows are much more elaborate and were probably based originally on the wheel and other symbolism.
- ❖ A red rose (often held in a hand) is a symbol of socialism or social democracy: it is used as a symbol by British, Irish, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Finnish, Brazilian, Dutch and other European labor, socialist or social democratic parties. This originated when the red rose was used as a badge by the marchers in the May 1968 street protests in Paris. The White Rose was a World War II non violent resistance group in Germany.
- ❖ A bouquet of red roses is often used to show love. It is used as a Valentine's Day gift in many countries.
- ❖ On St George's Day in Catalonia people offer dark red roses as gifts, especially between lovers. The Virolai, a hymn to the Virgin of Montserrat, one of the black Madonnas of Europe, begins with the words: "*Rosa d'abril, Morena de la serra...*" (April rose, dusky lady of the mountain chain...). Therefore this virgin is sometimes known as "Rosa d'abril". The red rose is thus widely accepted as an unofficial symbol of Catalonia.

Rose Myths

- Why white roses are so special is no mystery -- it's a myth. Perhaps it started with the Romans, who believed white roses grew where the tears of Venus fell as she mourned the loss of her beloved Adonis.



- Myth also has it that Venus' son Cupid accidentally shot arrows into the rose garden when a bee stung him, and it was the "sting" of the arrows that caused the roses to grow thorns. And, when Venus walked through the garden and pricked her foot on a thorn, it was the droplets of her blood which turned the roses red.
- The rose is a legend of its own. The story goes that during the Roman empire, there was an incredibly beautiful maiden named Rhodanthe. Her beauty drew many zealous suitors who pursued her relentlessly. Exhausted by their pursuit, Rhodanthe was forced to take refuge from her suitors in the temple of her friend Diana. Unfortunately, Diana became jealous. And, when the suitors broke down her temple gates to get near their beloved Rhodanthe, she also became angry, turning Rhodanthe into a rose and her suitors into thorns.
- A rose by any other name... According to Greek Mythology, it was Aphrodite who gave the rose its name.
- The people of ancient Greece used roses to accessorize. On festive occasions, they would adorn themselves with garlands of roses and splash themselves with scented oil.

- The Rose is the flower of love. It was created by Chloris, the Greek goddess of flowers, but of a lifeless body of a nymph which she found one day in a clearing in the woods. She asked the help of Aphrodite, the goddess of love, who gave her beauty; Dionysus, the god of wine, added nectar to give her a sweet scent, and the three Graces gave her charm, brightness and joy. Then Zephyr, the West Wind, blew away the clouds so that Apollo, the sun god, could shine and make the flower bloom. And so the Rose was born and was immediately crowned Queen of the Flowers
- Clay tablets excavated in the temples of Ur in Iraq speak of the delivery of rose water intended for the sultan of Bagdad. The sultan used no fewer than 30,000 jars of rose water a year, to make his rooms smell nice for his extensive harem.
- The Saracen general Saladin sent camel caravans loaded with rose water through his empire to cleanse the mosques after 'impure' crusaders had occupied the prayer rooms.
- Until the early 19th century dried rose petals were believed to have mysterious powers. Napoleon gave his officers bags of rose petals to boil in white wine, to cure lead poisoning from bullet wounds, Even today, rose water is still used to refresh the hands before a feast or festive greeting, from the Middle East to northern India.



The Rose will help you to:

- ❖ To recognize that all have their own individual challenges and there is no judgement.
- ❖ To love unconditionally, a pure acceptance of another's pathway.
- ❖ To forgive or hold the intention of forgiving anyone who has consciously or unconsciously hurt you.
- ❖ To empathize with others in need.

To Receive Attunement:

Please call upon your Higher Self, Angels, Spirit Guides and anyone else you wish to join you and then call to The Rose to join you.

The rose is the highest frequency flower on the planet, carrying a beautiful fragrance, which expands the mind and heart.

Sit quietly, breathing rhythmically and allow your entire body to relax.

Focus on your heart and breathe into it, imagining it opening and becoming warm and soft.

Be aware of the love and peace in your heart. Breathe in the aroma of the beautiful rose and feel the peace with every breath. Sit quietly and let these enter your heart and mind. Look for the beautiful light to shine through the Rose and think about who you truly are.....Let the rose enter your heart and feel the love.

When you are ready to return take some very deep breaths and thank the Rose and anyone else you asked to join you.



Passing the attunement

Ask your Higher Self, Angels, Spirit Guides and anyone else you would like present and Call for The Rose to assist you in sending (persons name) on (date) The Rose attunement.

Spirit of The Rose



This attunement can be passed in person, distance or by chi ball. Please ensure the manual is kept intact.....It is a gift from the Universe and Spirit and is price- less (no money to be exchanged for this attunement). Energy exchanges and acts of kindness to the Plant Kingdom is all that is asked for.