



Spotlight on Shrub Roses

By Jeffrey E. Epping and Dr. Edward R. Hasselkus

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Jeff Epping is a native of southern Wisconsin. He has two degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Madison: in 1985 he was awarded a B.S. degree in Horticulture. He earned his M.S. degree in Woody Ornamental Horticulture in 1988. Dr. E.R. Hasselkus was his major professor.*

Jeff's M.S. thesis focused on Rosa rugosa, the same subject of this article. He is currently a propagator at the Chicago Botanic garden.

Both Professor Hasselkus and Jeff Epping are previous contributors to THE GRASS ROOTS. Jeff also spent a summer on the golf course staff at Blackhawk Country Club where, among many other things, he provided excellent instruction on the care, pruning and general culture of woody ornamentals.

Dr. Hasselkus has had scores and scores of WGCSA members in classes during their undergraduate years. He's also been a WGCSA guest speaker.

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Few woody plants can rival the genus *Rosa* in popularity. Although garden roses (hybrid teas, grandifloras and floribundas) usually take top billing, shrub roses are deservedly becoming more popular.

The Midwest's high summer humidity and sub-zero winter temperatures make garden rose culture difficult at best.

However, disease-resistant, cold-hardy shrub roses offer a less-demanding alternative for those who might be disenchanted with garden rose culture.

Rosa rugosa cultivars and its hybrids comprise the most promising group of landscape roses on the basis of the following qualities: flower; fruit and foliage characteristics; insect and disease resistance; cold hardiness; and form and fall color.

Native to northern China, Korea and Japan, *R. rugosa* grows along sandy

seashores. It is a lightly suckering mounded shrub that grows 3 to 6 feet tall and wide. *R. rugosa* is most effective when used in masses in the landscape.

It is sometimes used as a hedge plant but is best left to assume its natural form. Treated this way, *R. rugosa* requires only annual renewal pruning (removal of the oldest canes at ground level during each dormant season).

It is often considered to be the hardest of all roses, growing in zones 2 through 7.

R. rugosa never requires a winter mulch like garden roses do. Unfortunately, many of its cultivars have lost this hardiness through hybridization with less-hardy roses. Only the hardiest cultivars are useful in the mid-to-upper Midwest.

This species is particularly useful on sites with poor, dry soil. It requires a well-drained, neutral to slightly acidic soil. Very basic soils can cause alkaline-induced chlorosis.

Because this plant is a coastal native, it is naturally tolerant of salt—both in sea spray and in soil. This tolerance is especially important in Midwestern states where salt pollution from winter deicers is common. *R. rugosa* is excellent for roadside plantings, medians and other sites where salty runoff and spray can be severe.

Rosa rugosa is the only shrub rose—and one of the few species roses of any kind—that is a recurrent bloomer. Its biggest floral display is in early to mid-June. It then blooms sporadically throughout the growing season until late September. Some *R. rugosa* hybrids have lost their ability to rebloom and are, therefore, less desirable.

Flowers range from single and semi-double to fully double in form, and are white, yellow, pink, magenta or red. Colorful petals surround a cluster of feathery yellow stamens to create a pleasing contrast. Many cultivars have a delightful fragrance—an added bonus in any garden.

Unfortunately, a number of hybrid cultivars tend to retain old brown flower

petals. This problem is especially evident in drought.

Common names for this species are tomato rose and beach tomato, labels derived from the large red fruits that the plant produces. These highly ornamental fruits, or hips, are orange-red and about 1 inch in diameter. They are produced from August through September and persist until early winter.

Mature hips are often present along with the flowers. Together they make a colorful display against dark green foliage. Unfortunately, many hybrid cultivars do not produce fruit, so those that do have higher ornamental value. Double-flowered cultivars are generally sterile.

The species' glossy and rich, dark green leaves have deeply sunken veins, lending them a rugose or quilted appearance. This characteristic gives the shrub a rather coarse texture.

The compound leaves are made up of five to nine 1- to 2-inch leaflets. They are borne on thorny, stout, tan canes. The canes are tomentose and have both prickly and bristly thorns.

The fall color is a pleasing yellow or gold. Some cultivars can be quite striking, displaying shades of yellow, orange and maroon. The showy red hips combined with colorful autumn foliage are especially attractive.

Rosa rugosa is highly resistant to blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosae*) and powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa rosae*), the two most devastating foliar diseases affecting roses. Only cultivars that have retained the species' disease-resistance should be considered for landscape use.

The mossy rose gall wasp (*Diplolepis rosae*) can also be a problem on *R. rugosa*. Wasps deposit eggs that develop into a large, roundish, hairy mass on 1-year-old twigs in spring. The galls are initially light green and later turn brown. They contain wasp larvae that mature and emerge the following spring. Only one generation of wasps occurs each year.

Occasional galls are easily eliminated by pruning infested canes. If the problem worsens, control the insect with a systemic soil insecticide in early spring.

Another insect affecting *R. rugosa* is rose stem girdler (*Agilus aurichalceus*). These beetles lay eggs on canes in June and July. Larvae hatch and feed on the pith, effectively killing all growth above this point.

Woody galls house the insects over winter, so infested canes should be pruned. Rose stem girdler may also be controlled by applying a systemic insecticide to the soil. Cultivars differ in their susceptibility to this insect.

There are over 50 cultivars of *R. rugosa* in existence today. At the University of Wisconsin-Madison, we evaluated 30 of the most commonly available cultivars.

Observations were made from spring 1987 until fall 1988—primarily at the Longenecker Gardens of the University of Wisconsin Arboretum-Madison and the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Chanhassen.

Additional observations took place at the Boerner Botanical Gardens, Hales Corners, WI; the Chicago Botanic Garden, Glencoe, IL; The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, IL; and the Secrest Arboretum, Wooster, OH.

Growing conditions at Longenecker Gardens during the summer of 1987 were warm and humid. This helped to reveal which roses resist blackspot and powdery mildew.

The 1988 growing season was critically hot and dry in Madison, as it was throughout the Midwest. We used supplemental irrigation to help the plants through the severe drought.

To ensure that we gathered accurate disease-resistance data, we did not apply any fungicides. We applied systemic insecticides only when absolutely necessary to keep a plant from dying.

We did not mulch the roses for winter protection either. The coldest temperature recorded in our observation areas for 1986-87 was -12° .

In 1987-88, it was -21° . A number of cultivars suffered injury during the second winter.

Our species nomenclature follows Hortus Third. Cultivar nomenclature is in accordance with Gerd Krussman's "The Complete Book of Roses," the most current and thorough shrub rose reference available today.

Despite the overall excellence of *R. rugosa*, there are other shrub roses with redeeming qualities. Here is a brief list of other useful rose species and cultivars:

Bonica (*Rosa* 'Meidomanac') is the first shrub rose ever to win All-America Rose Selections honors. Bonica is one of five cultivars recently introduced in the Meidiland hybrid shrub rose series.

Bonica has double, clustered light pink flowers and blooms continuously

from June until frost. It is slightly fragrant, with green, not particularly showy, hips (in Madison) and thick, glossy, dark green foliage. Bonica is very resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew but has no fall color. It has an upright, dense form with light suckering and grows 3 to 4 feet tall (in Madison).

It is not completely hardy in Zone 5a; the branch tips died back at least 12 inches in the winter of 1986-87 and to the ground during the 1987-88 winter. Although Bonica is not vegetatively hardy in the upper Midwest, it grows on its own roots, which are hardy.

Also, flowers are produced on current-season's wood, so even if canes die back to the ground, the shrub suckers back vigorously and produces flowers. The Longenecker plants grew to 3 feet and were in full bloom by mid-June, despite winter injury.

Bonica is not as maintenance-free as more hardy cultivars, but its disease resistance and flowers are well worth the added effort of pruning each spring. It is an excellent alternative to the popular, less-hardy cultivar 'The Fairy'.

Carefree Beauty (*Rosa* 'Bucbi') is a hybrid shrub rose with large, semi-double, medium pink, clustered flowers that bloom from June until frost. It is fragrant, with green hips (in Madison) and medium green, thick, glossy foliage.

Carefree Beauty is resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew but has no fall color. Its upright habit is somewhat open, and this shrub grows 3 to 4 feet tall and wide.

This cultivar is not completely hardy in Zone 5a. The branch tips died back 6 to 8 inches in the winter of '86-'87 and to the ground during the winter of '87-'88. Carefree Beauty is similar to Bonica in its hardiness, so spring pruning is necessary. Like Bonica, it is not maintenance-free, but its disease-resistance and flowering characteristics make it a worthy shrub rose.

Rosa blanda is native to the north-eastern US and Canada. This floriferous shrub has single, light pink flowers, although these fragrant blooms are non-recurrent. Bright red, globose, smooth and very persistent hips contrast with dull blue-green foliage occurring in groups of five to seven leaflets. *R. blanda* has yellow fall color.

R. blanda has an excellent flower display in late May and June. Flowers give way to bright red fruits, which color

in late July and remain showy throughout winter. In our observations, *R. blanda* proved to be one of the best roses for fruit display.

This shrub has sparsely thorned to thornless canes and attractive red bark. This strong-growing, suckering species forms dense, mounded thickets and grows 4 to 5 feet tall.

It is very hardy, and no winter injury was observed in Zone 2. This species' biggest drawback is its susceptibility to late-season blackspot. But if this can be tolerated, the fruit display throughout fall and winter is more than ample reward.

The floriferous *Rosa hugonis* is native to central China and has single, bright yellow flowers that are non-recurrent. Dark red hips are concealed by very fine-textured foliage (seven to 13 leaflets), so they are not showy.

This species is disease-resistant and has yellow to maroon fall color. The deep brown, slender canes, which can be prone to cankers, bear both prickly and bristly thorns. This rose has a vasselike habit and can grow 6 to 8 feet tall and slightly wider. It is hardy in Zone 5a. *R. hugonis* is still the best single, yellow-flowered shrub rose commonly available.

Rosa spinosissima altaica (*R. pimpinellifolia altaica*) is native to eastern Asia. It is an early, non-recurrent bloomer with single, pale yellow to white flowers and showy yellow stamens.

Small brownish red hips accent fine-textured foliage of five to 11 leaflets. This species is disease-resistant, with slender canes that bear fine prickles and bristles. It has a dense, profusely suckering habit and grows 3 to 4 feet tall. We did not observe winter injury in Zone 5a. This shrub is useful as a dense groundcover.

Rosa setigera is a native to central North America. This late bloomer has single, pale pink, clustered, non-recurrent flowers and small, red, clustered hips that are both abundant and persistent. The bright green foliage, in groups of three to five leaflets, is coarse-textured.

R. setigera is disease-resistant and has orange to maroon fall color and smooth sprawling canes with sparse recurved thorns. The reddish purple young twigs are 12 to 15 feet long.

We did not observe winter injury in Zone 5a. *R. setigera* is a useful shrub rose for naturalistic landscapes and is especially nice when grown on a split rail fence. It can also be used as a

hardy climbing rose.

Rosa virginiana is native to eastern North America and has single, light pink, non-recurrent flowers. The bright red hips persist throughout winter and contrast with the dark green, glossy foliage in groups of seven to nine leaflets.

This species is disease-resistant but is susceptible to rose stem girdler. It has orange to maroon fall color. The red, glossy canes are mostly smooth, with paired, stipular thorns. They are very showy in the winter landscape.

The upright, suckering habit forms dense thickets, and this shrub grows 3 to 5 feet tall. It is winter hardy in Zone 5a. *R. virginiana* was the best all-around performer among the species roses; no other rose can beat it for year-round interest.

Sources for *Rugosa* Cultivars

Hortico, Inc.
723 Robson Road, R.R. No. 1
Waterdown, Ontario LOR 2H0
(416) 689-6984

Roses of Yesterday & Today
802 Brown's Valley Rd.
Watsonville, CA 95076-0398
(408) 274-3537

Pickering Nurseries
670 Kingston Rd. (Hwy 2)
Pickering, Ontario LIV 1A6
(416) 839-2111.

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Recommended *Rosa rugosa* Roses

'**Albo-plena**' (*R. rugosa albo-plena*) is a selected mutation of *R. rugosa* 'Alba', according to Krussmann. 'Albo-plena' has double, pure white, fragrant flowers, dark green foliage and a dense, low habit. It grows up to 4 feet tall.

This cultivar does not produce hips, but it is highly resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew. 'Albo-plena' has yellow to orange fall color and is winter hardy in Zone 5a. It is a good white-flowered cultivar; its only drawback is its lack of hip production.

'**Belle Poitevine**' is an old (1894), hybrid cultivar. It has slightly fragrant, large, semidouble, light mauve-pink flowers with showy yellow stamens. The hips are not showy, and the foliage is dull, medium green. It has yellow to orange fall color and a dense compact habit, reaching 3½ to 4 feet tall and wide.

This cultivar is highly resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew and is winter hardy in Zone 5a. 'Belle Poitevine' is a tough cultivar with attractive flowers, foliage and form. Krussmann and other references do not mention that the flowers are sterile, but hips abscise shortly after they form.

'**Blanc Double de Coubert**' is very similar to 'Albo-plena', differing only in flower form and ultimate height. This hybrid has semidouble

to double, pure white, fragrant flowers and showy yellow stamens.

This shrub is a vigorous grower with glossy, dark green foliage and yellow fall color. It grows 4 to 6 feet tall. It is highly resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew and is hardy in Zone 5a.

'Blanc Double de Coubert' also produces fairly heavy suckers and can get somewhat leggy. References don't indicate that it is sterile, but if hips do form, they abort before becoming showy.

'**Frau Dagmar Hastrup**' ('Frau Dagmar Hartopp') is a *R. rugosa* seedling that proved to be the best all-around performer of all cultivars evaluated. It is a prolific bloomer, with fragrant, light-pink, single flowers and showy yellow stamens.

This cultivar produces very large red hips in great quantity that color as early as July. They appear along with the flowers and remain showy until November.

'Frau Dagmar Hastrup' has excellent yellow to orange fall color, rich dark green foliage, and a low, dense, mounded form growing 3 to 4 feet tall. It has the greatest resistance to blackspot and powdery mildew of any *R. rugosa* cultivar evaluated. It is very hardy; we did not observe any winter injury in Zone 5a.

Further Evaluation Needed

'**Dart's Dash**' is a hybrid recently added to Longenecker Gardens. It has large, semidouble, mauve flowers and large, orange-red hips. The foliage is bright green and showed no sign of disease last season. We are uncertain of its form and hardiness.

'**Roseraie de l'Hay**' is a cultivar of a sport of *R. rugosa* 'Rosea'. It has large double, crimson-purple and very fragrant flowers. The sparse hips are not showy.

We did not observe any black spot, powdery mildew or other diseases on the light green foliage. Krusmann says this cultivar has a bushy form and reaches medium height. Plants at Longenecker Gardens were protected by snow cover during our evaluations, possibly influencing their winter performance. The cultivar is listed as hardy in Zone 2.

'**Topaz Jewel**' is a recent addition to Longenecker Gardens. It is a recent hybrid cultivar and one of few yellow-flowered *rugosa* roses. It is a recurrent bloomer with semidouble, light yellow flowers and showy orange stamens. We did not observe any hip production. The medium green foliage had no evidence of blackspot or other diseases.

'Topaz Jewel' is described as having a dense, bushy habit with arching canes. It grows up to 5 feet high and 7 feet wide. We are uncertain of its hardiness.

Acceptable *Rosa rugosa* Cultivars

'**Delicata**' is an old (1898), hybrid cultivar with large, semidouble, lilac-pink, slightly fragrant flowers and showy yellow stamens. The large orange-red hips are sparsely produced and sometimes occur with the flowers. The dark green foliage turns yellow in fall.

'Delicata' is a vigorous grower with a good, dense form (3 to 4 feet tall) and is winter hardy in Zone 5a.

It is not as disease-resistant as 'Belle Poitevine', but it is useful when a darker pink flower is preferred. 'Delicata' was moderately infected with blackspot in late August and September 1987 but was disease-free during the drier 1988 growing season.

'**Hansa**' is a hybrid cultivar with semidouble, large, purplish red, very fragrant flowers. It produces many orange-red hips, often along with the flowers. This cultivar has dark green, glossy, blackspot-resistant foliage and yellow to orange fall color.

The upright habit is often tall and leggy, and this shrub grows to an ultimate height of 5 to 6 feet. We did

not observe any winter injury in Zone 5a, and 'Hansa' is a good performer except for its leggy habit.

This cultivar and 'Delicata' are rather similar, but 'Delicata' has lighter pink flowers and a better compact habit. 'Hansa' has a superior hip display and is more resistant to blackspot.

'**Scabrosa**' is a rather recent (1950) hybrid introduction. Its large, single, deep mauve-pink flowers have showy yellow stamens and usually appear in clusters of five. 'Scabrosa' produced attractive flowers and fruit, but not as freely as did 'Frau Dagmar Hastrup'.

The large, orange-red hips are abundant, and the bright green foliage is resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew. 'Scabrosa' has yellow to orange fall color and a dense, low, mounded form. It grows 3 to 4 feet tall. This cultivar is very hardy; we did not observe winter injury in Zone 5a.

'**Schneezweg**' ('Snowdwarf') is a floriferous hybrid with semidouble small, white flowers and showy yellow stamens. Small, orange-red, showy

hips often appear with the flowers. The dark green foliage has a finer texture than that of *R. rugosa* but is somewhat susceptible to blackspot. 'Schneezweg' has a mounded dense habit and ultimately grows 4 to 5 feet tall and wide. This cultivar is wintry hardy in Zone 5a.

'**Therese Bugnet**' is a hybrid cultivar with large, double, medium pink loosely clustered and very fragrant flowers. The red hips are rare, and the blue-green foliage is slightly susceptible to blackspot and turns yellow and orange in fall.

The attractive, glossy red canes are somewhat susceptible to rose stem girdler attacks. The upright habit suckers to form dense thickets, and this shrub grows 5 to 6 feet tall. 'Therese Bugnet' is very attractive in the winter landscape due to its shiny red canes and is winter hardy in Zone 5a.

It's biggest drawback is its susceptibility to rose stem girdler. This is not surprising since *R. acicularis*, one of its parents, can be extremely susceptible to this insect.

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Rosa rugosa Cultivars: Not Recommended

'**Agnes**', a hybrid is one of very few cultivars with yellow flowers. This cultivar blooms only once, in early June, and has large, double, pale amber-yellow, fragrant flowers. It does not have hips, and the dark green foliage appears tattered. It is very blackspot-susceptible, and the shrub is usually defoliated by mid-August. This thorny cultivar has an open, leggy habit. It grows 5 to 6 feet tall and wide.

'Agnes' died back to the snow line during the winter of 1987-88. This plant's only merit is its unique yellow flowers.

'**Alba**' is a cultivar of unknown origin with single, white flowers and showy yellow stamens. Orange hips are abundantly produced toward the end of the growing season. The lower leaves of the dark green foliage tend to yellow and drop late in the growing season. 'Alba' is yellow in fall and has an upright, very leggy habit. This shrub grows 3 to 4 feet tall, suckers quite vigorously and is very hardy. We found no evidence of winter injury in Zone 5a.

'**Charles Albanel**' is a hybrid cultivar with double, mauve flowers and sparsely produced red hips. It retains spent flower petals, which detract from the flowers and foliage. The foliage has a finer texture than that of *R. rugosa* and is resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew.

This cultivar has a dwarfed, dense habit and is a weak grower. Five-year-old plants at both the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum and Longenecker Gardens were less than 2 feet tall and wide and were susceptible to rose stem girdler attacks. This cultivar is hardy in Zone 5a.

'**David Thompson**' is a recent hybrid cultivar with semidouble to double, medium reddish pink flowers that retain old, brown petals. Hips are very rare. The fine-textured, dull, medium green foliage is resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew but lacks vigor. The 5-year-old plant in Longenecker Gardens is less than 2 feet tall and wide. This cultivar is hardy in Zone 5a.

'**Dr. Eckener**' is a hybrid cultivar that does not freely produce its semidouble flowers which are a blend of yellow and pink. It does not have hips. The non-rugose foliage emerges coppery and maroon, turning to medium green. It is blackspot- and powdery mildew-resistant. The upright habit is open, leggy and 5 to 6 feet tall. This cultivar is not hardy in Zone 5a; it died back to the ground in the winter of '87-'88.

'**F.J. Grootendorst**', a hybrid cultivar, has small, loosely double, dark pink flowers with fringed carnation-like margins that are borne in clusters. It has no hips. The medium green, glossy foliage is very susceptible to blackspot; it was defoliated by August in '87 and moderately infected by the end of the '88 growing season.

The mounded, dense habit becomes leggy when diseased lower foliage drops. This shrub is very thorny and grows 4 feet tall and wide. This strong grower is not hardy in Zone 5a. It died back to the ground when temperatures fell to -21° .

The hybrid cultivar '**Flamingo**' has large, single, medium pink, attractive flowers whose petals surround a cluster of long, darker stamens. The green, small hips are rare and not showy. The light green foliage is very susceptible to blackspot, as plants were totally defoliated during the '87 growing season.

This shrub grows 3 feet tall and wide and has a mounded form. 'Flamingo' is not hardy in Zone 5a. It died back to the ground during the '87-'88 winter.

'**Grootendorst Supreme**' is a sport of 'F.J. Grootendorst', similar to its parent in every respect except for its crimson-red flower. Of the Grootendorst group, 'Grootendorst Supreme' was observed to be the most blackspot resistant but is still quite susceptible.

'**Henry Hudson**', a recent hybrid introduction, has pink buds that open to semidouble, white flowers with tinges of pink. It retains old brown petals, and the small, red hips are not showy or abundant.

The fine-textured foliage tends to drop interior leaves and is unattractive throughout most of the growing season. Low-growing, 8-year-old plants measured only 3 feet tall and wide. This weak grower is very susceptible to rose stem girdler but is hardy in Zone 5a.

'**Jens Munk**' is a recent hybrid cultivar with medium pink, semidouble flowers and showy yellow stamens. It retains spent flower petals, and the small, red hips are rare and not showy. The medium green foliage is fine-textured and resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew.

'Jens Munk' has an upright, somewhat leggy form. This cultivar is a weak grower; 5-year-old plants in Longenecker Gardens are only 3 feet tall and wide. It is also very susceptible to the rose stem girdler but winter hardy in Zone 5a.

'**Martin Frobisher**' is a recent hybrid cultivar with double, light pink, fragrant flowers that retain unattractive brown petals. It doesn't have hips, and the light green foliage is unattractive and disease-susceptible. Plants dropped lower and interior foliage during both growing seasons. This shrub has an upright form and grows 4 to 5 feet tall. 'Martin Frobisher' is hardy in Zone 5a.

'**Mrs. Anthony Waterer**' is a hybrid with large, semidouble, purplish red, fragrant flowers that are not freely produced. The hips are insignificant. The non-rugose foliage is slightly bronzed when emerging then turns medium green. It is susceptible to blackspot. The vase-like form is very open and leggy. This cultivar is not hardy in Zone 5a; it died to the ground in Longenecker Gardens during the '87-'88 winter.

'**Pink Grootendorst**' is a sport of 'F.J. Grootendorst' and is similar except for its medium pink flower.

'**Rose a Parfume de l'Hay**' is a hybrid cultivar with large, double, dark pink, fragrant flowers that are not freely produced. It does not have hips. The bronzy red foliage is not rugose and turns medium green. It is very susceptible to blackspot and is often chlorotic. This cultivar has an open, leggy form. It is not hardy in Zone 5a; in Madison, it died back during the winter of '87-'88.

'**Sarah van Fleet**' is a hybrid cultivar with large, double, rose-pink, cupped, fragrant flowers. Its hips are small, green and unattractive. The dark green, coarse, glossy foliage is not rugose and is resistant to blackspot and powdery mildew. The sprawling, open habit is very leggy, with canes 6 to 8 feet tall. This cultivar is hardy in Zone 5a. 'Sarah van Fleet' makes a poor freestanding shrub because of its tall floppy canes but it could be useful as a hardy climbing rose.

'**Sir Thomas Lipton**' is a hybrid cultivar with cupped, double, white, fragrant flowers. It has a severe problem with brown-petal retention. It does not produce hips, and the dark green, leathery foliage is somewhat susceptible to blackspot. The stiff, upright habit is often open and leggy at the base. This very thorny cultivar grows 5 to 6 feet tall. It is not hardy in Zone 5a, where canes died back to the snow line at -21° .

'**White Grootendorst**' is a sport of 'Pink Grootendorst' and is similar except for flower color and vigor. It is disease-susceptible and a very weak grower.