M.Sc. Botany (Semester II) Course Title: Systematics and Evolution

Unit II: Rosaceae (Rose family)

Dr. Ram Prasad
Department of Botany
Mahatma Gandhi Central University
Motihar, Bihar

A Rose is a Rose: the family Rosaceae



Roses have always been a source of inspiration

Scientific classification:

- Kingdom : Plantae
- Phylum : Angiosperms
- Class: Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledonae)
- Order: Rosales
- Family: Rosaceae (Rose Family)

6- subfamilies

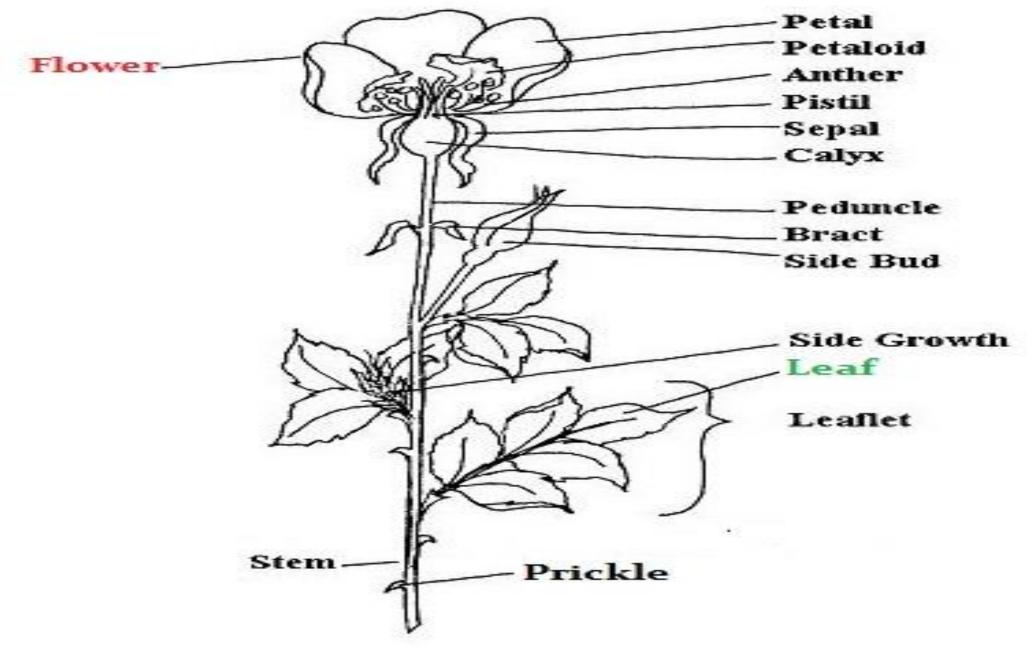
- Genera: 115
- Species: 3,200 (257 species in India)

Morphological characters

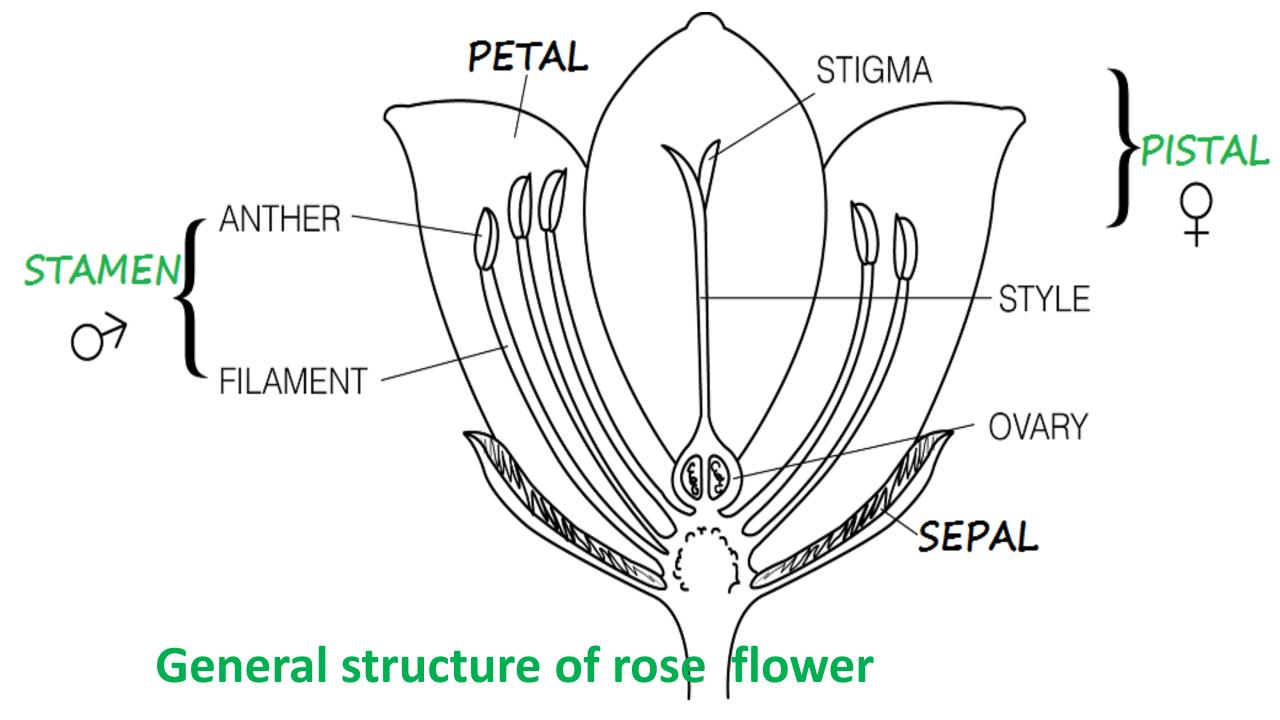
- Habit: Perennial (seasonal) herbs, shrubs (bushes) and trees (woody plants)
- Roots: Tap, branches adventitious arise from stem (produced by cutting)
- Stem: Erect, prostrate or climber, branched, hard and woody. Sometimes, vegetative propagation by runner or sucker or cuttings, in some prickles are present (Rosa spp.).

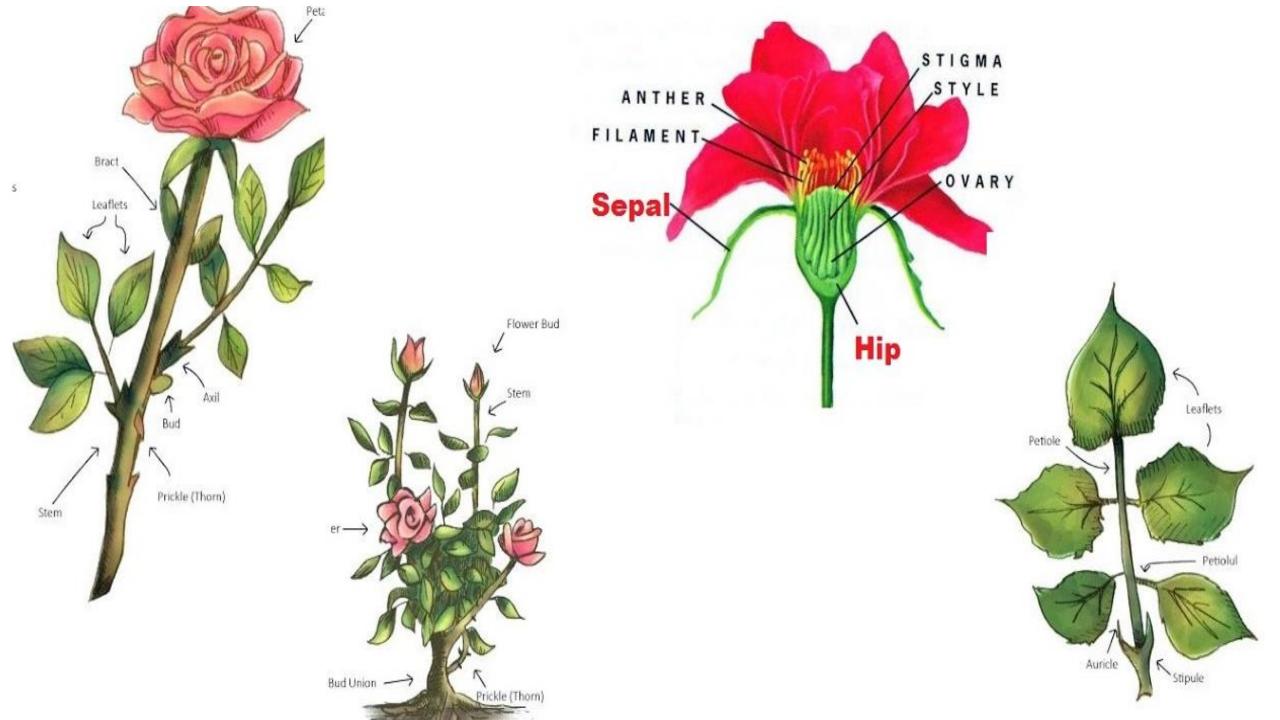
• Leaves: Alternate, simple or compound sometimes pinnately compound, stipulate, adnate and persistent (*Rose, Rubus*)

• Inflorescence: Solitary (*Potentilla, Rosa servica*) or grouped in racemose (*Agrimonia*). terminal corymbose (*Rosa moschata*), terminal cyme (Geum) or corymbose cyme (*Potentilla sibbaldi*).



General structure of rose plant

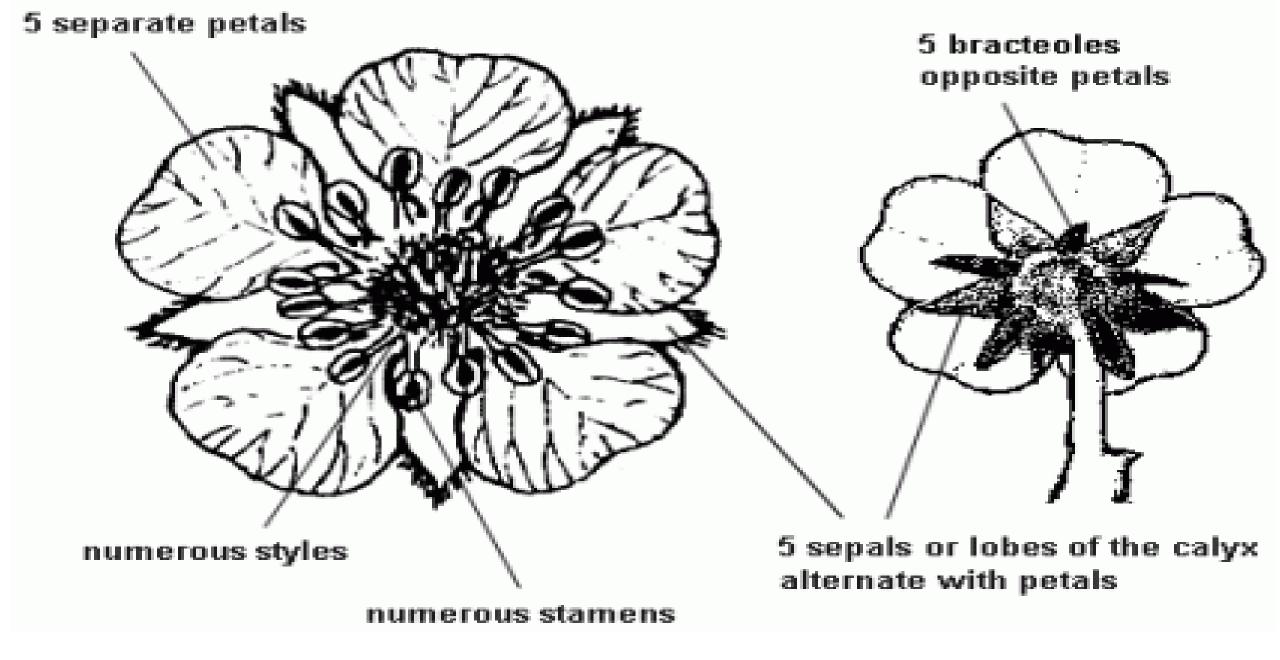




Reproductive characters

 Flower: Actinomorphic, bisexual, pentamerous or tetramerous, hypogynous or epigynous (Pyrus) or perigynous (Rosa); stipules may be represented by epicalyx (Fragaria, Potentilla)

- Calyx: 5 sepals; gamosepalous, sometimes epicalyx present; calyx tube remains free or adnate to the ovary,
- Corolla: Petals 5, or multiples of 5, polypetalous, petals unlimited (Rosa spp.)



Typical Rose Flower

• Androecium (Stamen): Stamens 2, 3 or 4 times the number of petals, may be indefinite, free

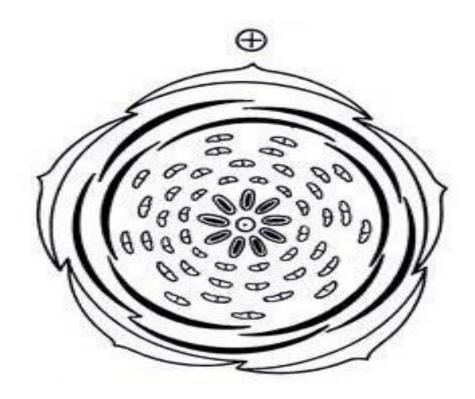
• **Gynoecium (Pistil) (carpel):** 1 (*Prunus*) to several (Fragaria and Rosa), ovary superior occasionally inferior (Pyrus), nectar secreting disc present between stamens and carpels; Placentation: axile during Syncarpous, and basal during apocarpous

- Fruits: Pome (*Pyrus*), drupe (*Prunus*), or an etaerio of drupes or achenes follicles
- Seed: Non-Endospermic
- Pollination: By insects are attracted by nectar, color, aroma



Floral Formula

 \oplus rarely olo ∇ K (5) C5 or α A α G_{1- α or (2-5)}



Floral diagram of rose plant

Economic Importance

 The angiospermic rosaceae family has a great economic significance for humanity

 Third ranked of the flowering families for commercial importance in the temperate region (Cold) except Antarctica

Commercial and Medicinal importance:

- Rose petals are used for making Gulkand
- Rose flower are used for extraction of rose oil and used in perfumes for scented purposes
- Ark-Gulab (curing eye disease) isolated from rose petals after distillation with water
- Fruits of *Prunus domestica* are used in leucorrhoea and irregular menstruation

- Fruit:
- Several species of eatable fruits are:

- Pyrus malus: Apple
- Prunus dulcis: Almond
- Prunus persica: Peach
- Prunus armeniaca: Apricot
- Fragaria ananassa: Strawberry



Wood

• The branches of *Cydonia indica* are used as walking sticks

•The wood of *Cydonia indica*, and *Crataegus* oxyacantha is used in making tool handles

• The wood of *Pyrus pastia* is used for making tobacco pipes

Ornamentals plants



Mountain avens (*Dryas octopetala*)



Rosa spp.



Goats beard (*Aruncus dioicus*)

Acknowledgements

- Pandey BP (2010) A Textbook of Botany: Angiosperms. S.
 Chand & Co. Ltd. (ISBN: 9788121904049, 9788121904049)
- Stussy TF (1990) Plant taxonomy. Columbia University Press, USA
- Sharma OP (1993) Plant Taxonomy. Tata McGraw-Hill Education
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/rosaaceae
- https://www.syedgilanis.com/2019/01/rosaceae.html
- I apologize to all authors whose findings could not be substantiated or cited in our presentation due to reasons of

Thank you for your attention

