



Australian Government
National Capital Authority

Draft 9

National Rose Gardens

Heritage Management Plan

Volume 2 – Appendix I

2026



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Appendix I: Assessment of the National Rose Gardens – Maureen Ross – 2013

Note

This volume provides a detailed assessment of the National Rose Gardens, as a component of the overall work undertaken to prepare the heritage management plan. It also includes general recommendations for the gardens, as well as specific recommendations about roses to be used in specific beds. This work was undertaken for the 2013 heritage management plan by Maureen Ross, and it may best be considered a record from that time.

In any event, the recommendations made at the time must be read in the light of the policies and strategies contained in Chapter 6. In particular, the recommended roses to be used in specific beds are not supported in some cases, as a different policy approach is recommended, based on reconstruction and some adaptation of the original colour pattern for the gardens.





**Assessment of the
National Rose Gardens
Canberra**

Maureen Ross

2013

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Work Commissioned

- Observation and assessment of roses in Parkes Place and the National Rose Gardens Canberra.
- Overall assessment of the garden.
- Consider whether any original roses are to remain.
- Recommend removal of certain types of roses from the gardens.
- Recommend necessary replacement roses.
- Recommend improvements to the growing conditions.
- Assessment of each rose bed, quantity, plant condition and health, flowering ability, and growing conditions.
- Variety name and class of rose, dates of hybridisation, the hybridist, country of origin.

Executive Summary

The Commonwealth Heritage listed National Rose Garden is a major part of the Old Parliament House surrounds and vista.

This garden has gone through several changes since the original planting in the 1930's. Records show the two gardens, Parkes Place East and West, have been updated 6 or 7 times over a period of 70 years.

Each time the roses were replanted the rose selection was from popular Hybrid Tea roses of those years, strongly dominated by releases from USA and Europe. The Florabunda or cluster flowering roses were not added until the 1960's.

There are no Heritage listed roses in this garden.

A large number of the roses in this garden are now 40 or more years old. Over this time the roses have reduced health and vigour with less flowering and therefore a disappointing display for such a high profile garden.

The overall appearance of 75% of the roses is poor, with distorted aged branches, many showing effects of disease, nutrient deficiencies and invasion of weeds. Rootstock has taken control of many plants and use of herbicide has caused long term damage to the plants. Trees have become well established so robbing outer beds for moisture, leaving stunted roses. Together with old plants in decline the result is loss of hundreds of plants within the rose garden.

Many of the original rose cultivars selected are Hybrid Tea roses, which have a shorter life span of perhaps 15 to 20 years in many cases. This has added to the general decline of the garden, with many plants removed as they die leaving incomplete beds with gaps to fill.

Each rose bed has changed its original size and shape through continual lawn trimming so not uniform throughout the garden.

All plants have a limited life and this current rose garden is well past its productive life. Although some beds have been replaced in recent years the general appearance is of an aged garden.

OPTION 1: Remove all the existing roses and replant the entire garden with fresh healthy plants of similar rose types and colours. Selection of hardier cultivars more suited for park display is paramount.

- Need to purchase all new rose plants.
- Machinery can be used efficiently in the removal of plants and old soil, and adding new soil will be far easier, therefore works program will be quicker.
- Weed control can be applied more effectively and safely.
- Layout of the new beds will be neater and uniform than at present.
- Replanting the roses will need minimal supervision.
- The entire garden will be of uniform growth, age, and last a further 20 years or more.
- This option is a far more practical, economical and satisfactory restoration of these gardens.

I recommend this option.

OPTION 2: Only replace beds of roses with diseased or aged plants.

- Will be difficult to use machinery amongst existing plants to excavate soil and replace fresh soil within each bed.
- Some beds are very overcrowded. Others have gaps where roses have been removed.
- Weed elimination will be difficult to avoid damaging existing plants.
- Numerous roses are not commercially available and are now superseded by better cultivars. To reproduce these varieties by taking propagation material from the existing diseased roses

would not produce viable plants. I cannot recommend this as a propagation nursery would not agree to bring possible disease into their fields.

- When replanting within the beds there must be professional supervision as not all roses are positioned in regular spacing.
- Need to restructure the beds to more uniformity for better overall appearance.
- With a mixture of new and old plants there will be the need to refresh the garden again in 5 years time.

I do not recommend this option.

Current rose cultivars are now hardier and more able to tolerate fungal disease problems. Also current roses have greater freedom of flowering than cultivars from the time of the original planting, therefore more suited for mass display.

Roses have proved they are able to withstand extreme weather conditions, but selection of rose cultivars originally bred in Australia or from a similar climate will be more successful in our harsh conditions.

As a tourist destination of historic importance, Old Parliament House and surrounding parks should display a garden of quality roses with colour for most of the year. This is achievable as the restored plantings of 'McArthur', 'Broinowski', 'Ladies' Gardens and the Species Collection has shown.

With Canberra preparing to celebrate its Centenary in 2013, this rose garden will add another colourful facet within the Capital City of Australia.



Australian bred rose 'Carabella'

Overall observations

Most roses are so old they are showing evidence of Mosaic Virus, with heavy infestations of Scale which has caused huge losses over the years, almost eliminating some beds. Also symptoms of 'dieback' and herbicide damage is very evident. In many roses the rootstock has taken over and the original rose is now lost.

Approximately 75% of the rose beds need to be removed entirely, soil replaced, and replanted with new stock. Without soil replacement it will be impossible to plant any new stock amongst existing plants in a rose bed.

Many of the original cultivars are not commercially available and will need to be planted with an alternative. It would be unwise to take budwood from the remaining bushes to propagate a new batch, as the wood will not be from healthy stock.

To choose new cultivars will be an advantage as current roses are more tolerant against pests and diseases, and have been selected to cope with increasing hot seasons and drought conditions in Australia.

Of serious consideration is the maintenance of the roses. The maintenance team has been doing an excellent job to revitalise the bushes with careful pruning, but considering the age of the plants they are losing the battle. To rebuild the garden would ensure quicker and easier maintenance overall (a large cost factor), together with the introduction of hardier rose types, which could introduce new pruning techniques such as mechanical pruning methods.

Successful restoration of the original gardens in the precinct of The Old Parliament House has shown how attractive and important garden surrounds can be. This National Rose Garden can also be restored to its original beauty.

Specific problems

- With plants under stress the rootstock has become a real problem taking over and reducing the vigour of the original rose. Plant removal is the only option.
- Some beds have been replanted with new rose cultivars over the years. Some look healthy and could possibly remain, but decisions as to how to develop the construction of the entire garden may make the retention of these beds difficult.
- A large number of the roses are not commercially grown any more, and the plants are not healthy enough to produce viable budwood to propagate. A new rose cultivar will be necessary in this situation.
- All the Standards or Stem roses are well past their lifetime with ugly aged trunks which is not producing new growth. Almost all need replacing.
- Herbicide has been used in many beds to eliminate invading couch grass and other weeds. This chemical has been absorbed into the rose bush with long term damage to the plants. For the plant to grow out of this herbicide damage is doubtful. Crab grass has also invaded the beds and become a pest.
- Assuming a herbicide Glyphosate was used to eliminate weeds, this been absorbed into the roses with leaves all distorted and malformed. Recovery can take up to a year, if at all.
- Some areas of soil are deficient in iron and nitrogen leaving typical example of iron deficiency, or lime-induced chlorosis possibly from limestone in the soil. Example shows pale green leaves with green 'veins', to the extreme almost yellow leaves. This can be corrected with suitable fertiliser or regular addition of sulphur, or removal of soil and addition of quality rich loam.

- Scale insect is out of control in many beds. This has killed huge numbers of plants. In some beds the spread has affected the entire 25 to 30 roses planted in a bed. If observed earlier a simple remedy is to spray with oil, but too late now to bring the plants back to health.

Options

Option 1: Removal of all rose beds and create an entirely new garden

- The current roses are too old. It would be of financial benefit to remove the entire garden in one action. Heavy machinery can be used to both remove the rose plants and prepare the soil making the work easier and faster. This would also allow general weed spray in the worse areas.
- There will be a problem of keeping the lawn grass between the beds, therefore another cost to re-grass the pathways, unless an alternative path material could be considered.
- The current design is quite acceptable, but over the years the beds have become irregular in shape, gradually become larger, with unattractive gaps in the beds through plant losses. To 'patch up' the garden will be extremely difficult and would still leave the irregular bed shapes. For this reason alone the beds need to be re-designed and re-structured to a regular measurement.
- On going maintenance for ease of mowing and edging of beds is important to consider,
- Also need to keep beds well back from the existing trees, for example, roses are struggling by the Lobby Restaurant as too near the trees which have grown over the years.

This option is my preference - quicker to accomplish, easiest to implement, with less supervision necessary.

Knowing how well the preparation and planting of other garden restorations by Old Parliament House was undertaken, I believe this garden should follow in a similar procedure.

This is my recommendation.

Option 2: Only remove beds of diseased and old plants. keep some existing beds.

- This may be very hard to accomplish. Of the total 83 beds of roses in the two gardens 67 need to be removed completely and replaced. Some beds need additions where roses have died.
- It will be difficult to use machinery amongst existing plants to excavate old roses and old soil and replace fresh soil within each bed. Easiest to remove the entire bed.
- Over the years each rose bed has changed its original shape, and is not uniform throughout the garden. The need to restructure the beds is important for overall appearance.
- Numerous roses are not commercially available and are now superseded by better cultivars. To reproduce these varieties by taking propagation material from the existing diseased roses would not produce viable plants. I cannot recommend this, as a propagation nursery would not agree to bring possible disease into their fields.
- Bad weed infestation in many beds. Elimination will be difficult in avoiding contact with the herbicide on existing plants.
- In replanting roses within the old beds, strict supervision will be needed for correct placement. This would add costs to bring a rose authority to Canberra.
- With this option I see complications which could emerge with work in progress.

This option is not my recommendation.

Recommendations for Garden Restoration

Selection of new roses to be considered as soon as possible.

Receive quotes and order roses to be propagated from specialist rose nurseries between October 2009 and January 2010. The nurseries require 18 months from budding to the supply of the plants. Roses need to be budded onto '**Dr. Huey**' rootstock which is more tolerant in hot dry climates and higher alkaline soils, and if necessary water restrictions. This is most important, as rootstock received from Eastern States requires different climatic conditions ie, wet summers and dry winters.

Soil Preparation. Fertiliser, Irrigation, and Mulching.

Old soil is to be removed to depth of 30 to 40cm and new soil added to same depth, with the addition of mushroom compost or 'Neutrog Seamungus', and possibly gypsum to improve heavy clay soil. Eventually the soil should be slightly acidic to neutral eg. pH 6.5 to 7.5. My observations of gardens in Canberra soils appear to of a high alkalinity.

Addition of quality fertiliser worked into the soil at least 8 weeks prior to planting. Recommend Neutrog 'Sudden Impact for Roses' as best all-purpose fertiliser. New roses can be fertilised three months after planting.

Lay drip irrigation or lay water lines for sprinkler systems. Rose beds to be given drip irrigation for approximately four hours, once a week, from October through to winter rains.

Mulch deeply with suitable material found locally - Lucerne Hay or Pea straw, or forest mulch or green-waste, or woodchip. **Do not** use mushroom compost or a very fine mulching material as the pest 'Two Spotted Mite' will become a huge problem in the hot summer. Reason is the dry atmosphere created by the fine dusty compost will cause the mites to increase their population to plague proportions. If overhead sprinklers are preferred to drip irrigation, the mites may not be a problem as more humidity surrounds the plants.


Conclusion

Roses are greatly admired. For continuous colour during most of the year the rose is an attraction for any public park. With Australia experiencing years of drought and extremely hot summers, there is no doubt roses have proved to be more tolerant in extremes of weather than many other plant species.

The success of any public garden is to have a stunning display with healthy plants. This can be achieved with careful selection of more suitable rose cultivars which will tolerate our Australian climate.

The majority of rose cultivars in the current garden have been selected from imported roses from overseas and from vastly different climates to Canberra. I feel the past selection of rose types did not consider the health, hardiness and freedom of flowering criteria for a garden of this importance.

Numerous parks and streetscapes have selected Australian hybridised roses as ideal cultivars where water restrictions apply and minimum maintenance is an advantage.



Virtually every garden conscious city in the world can boast a National Rose Garden of quality plants and an attractive display. This collection of roses is a very important addition to the parks and gardens in Canberra.

I believe the National Rose Garden can be restored to its former glory, and I look forward to its completion.

It has been a privilege to prepare this report and assess the future of this National Rose Garden.

Appendix 1 – Old Parliament House Garden

I was asked to give an overview and recommendation on the National Rose Garden only, but I must add a comment on the roses at the entrance to the Old Parliament House building which are equally in need of restoration. I have added this in my report for consideration.

By drawing your attention to this garden you will see the need to improve this area so complete all the gardens in the Old Parliament House precinct. If the Committee consider this is also of high priority, it could be included in the works program of restoring the gardens, and achievable by 2011. These gardens will be well grown before Canberra's Centenary celebrations in 2013.

Details to consider.

In front of the building 40 flag-poles are placed in a long raised bed at the main entrance. At the time I visited - April 2008, the bed was planted with either a poor selection of plants or had gone to weeds (not sure which). This disturbed me most of all, as bus loads of visitors were all walking past this problem area. It was not a memorable sight, and it could so easily be a spectacular feature.

The rose beds each side of the entrance steps, are also poor specimens and past their decorative life. They do nothing to enhance the architecture of the Old Parliament House.



Recommendations:

- For the flag-pole garden remove the present 'plants' and refresh the soil. I suggest an entire row of a low growing vivid red rose, very hardy and free flowering, tolerant of heat to extreme cold. I highly recommend '**Salvation**' an Australian hybridised rose. It is propagated on its own roots (not budded) so produces the best plants for this position.
- Remove all roses from each side of the House front entrance, against the building, and remove soil to the depth of 30 to 40cm.
- Replace with quality loam of a pH 6.5 to 7.5 (as recommended in previous section).
- If Standard roses are still preferred, recommendation would be a scarlet red 'Standard La Sevillana' as a back row only, and in the front bed a mass of low bush roses in a contrast colour

like the white 'Mawson' or the new bright yellow 'Canberra Rose'. One colour mass in each row, do not use mixed colours. Repeated on other side.

I seriously suggest this be considered as an inclusion in the garden restoration at present planned. This is not a large area so would not be too extensive a works program.



Appendix 2 – National Collection of Australian Hybridised Roses

Australia is one of the last rose growing nations to have a rose hybridising industry. Over the past fifty years a small number of talented Australian rose hybridists have produced many outstanding rose cultivars which have attracted keen rose enthusiasts both in the home garden and in the landscape.

With careful selected and established in rose trials in different states of Australia, they have proved they are ideally suited in our harsh climate.

To house a collection of Australian hybridised roses in Canberra would be of great importance to the Australian horticultural industry, and of wide interest in the rose world.

If the National Rose Garden could incorporate these roses in a significant planting, it would be an exciting focus to this garden.

This could be a showcase of Australia's own roses, as distinct from imported roses from Northern Hemisphere countries.

It is time to acknowledge the concept of roses **'Made in Australia'**.



Australian bred roses 'Mawson' and 'Flemington Racecourse'

Assessment of all Roses in the National Rose Garden

Parkes Place West – Parkes Place East

Assessment of each bed for rose variety and type, condition, health, and flowering ability.

Breeder, country of origin and date of breeding.

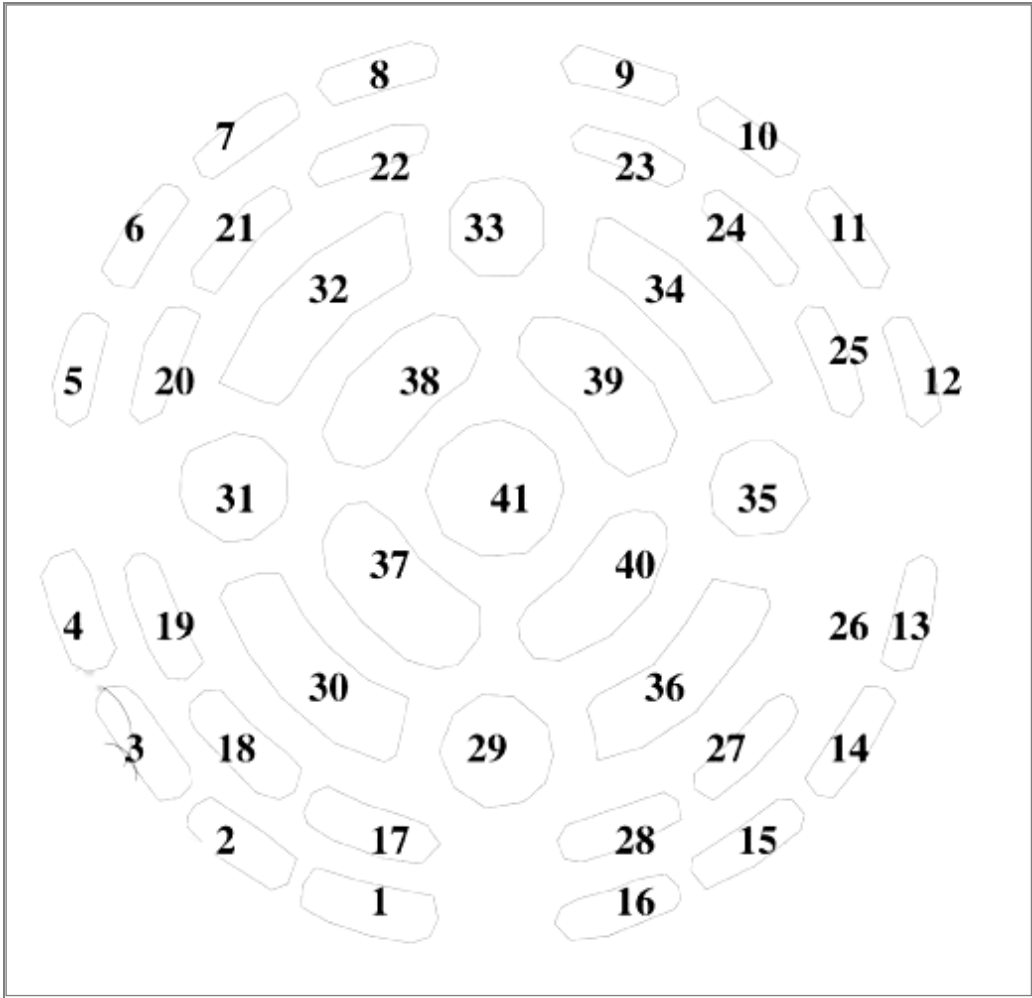
Number of roses in each bed.

Roses to be retained.

Roses to be replaced.

Alternative rose cultivar be selected if not commercially available.

Bed Layout Numbers



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 1

Rose Variety and type: Lilli Marlene, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Kordes, 1959, Germany

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Small – all struggling, too close to trees

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Matthias Meilland



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 2

Rose Variety and type: Iceberg, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Kordes, 1958, Germany

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Acceptable

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 3

Rose Variety and type: Dame of Sark, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Harkness, 1976, UK

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor - too near trees. Stunted growth

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Apricot Nectar



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 4

Rose Variety and type: Just Joey
Breeder, year, origin: Cants, 1972,UK
Number of plants: Need 4 or 5 more to fill bed
Quality of the plants: Good
Retained: Yes
Commercially available: Yes
Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 5

Rose Variety and Type: Sweet Repose, Floribunda
Breeder, year, origin: DeRuiter, 1955
Number of plants: 20
Quality of the plants: Poor
Retained: No
Commercially available: No
Alternative rose: Mary McKillop



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 6

Rose Variety and type: Orange Triumph, Floribund
Breeder, year, origin: Kordes, 1937, German
Number of plants: 20 to 25
Quality of the plants: Poor
Retained: No
Commercially available: No
Alternative rose: Red Cross



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 7

Rose Variety and type: Irene of Denmark, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Poulsen, 1948, Denmark

Number of plants: 25

Quality of the plants: Poor, diseased

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Edelweiss



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 8

Rose Variety and type: Golden Delight, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: LeGrice, 1958, England

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Rustica



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 9

Rose Variety and type: Good Samaritan, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: --

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Average

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Joyfulness



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 10

Rose Variety and type: Poulsen's Bedder, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Poulsen, 1948, Denmark

Number of plants: 25 some missing

Quality of the plants: Average

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Bonica



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 11

Rose Variety and type: Anne Elizabeth, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Norman, 1962

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Princess Margaret



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 1

Rose Variety and type: Comanche, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Swim & Weeks, 1968, USA

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Fragrant Cloud



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 13

Rose Variety and type: Geranium Red, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Boerner, 1947, USA

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Poor to average, remove unknown addition.

Retained: No

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 14

Rose Variety and type: Rumba, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Poulsen, 1958, Denmark

Number of plants: 30

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Jubilee 150



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 15

Rose Variety and type: China Doll, Polyantha

Breeder, year, origin: Lammerts, 1946, USA

Number of plants: 25 to 30

Quality of the plants: Good

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 16

Rose Variety and type: Spartan, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Boerner, 1955, USA

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Poor. Weed growth.

Retained: N

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Simply Magic



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 17

Rose Variety and type: Michelle Meiland, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Meiland, 1955, France

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Shady Lady



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 18

Rose Variety and type: Message, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Meiland, 1955, France

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Jardins de Bagatelle



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 19

Rose Variety and type: Golden Dawn, Hybrid Tea
Breeder, year, origin: Grant, 1929, Australia
Number of plants: 20 to 25
Quality of the plants: Poor
Retained: No
Commercially available: No
Alternative rose: Sun King



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 20

Rose Variety and type: Diamond Jubilee
Breeder, year, origin: Boerner, 1947, USA
Number of plants: 20 to 25
Quality of the plants: Good
Retained: Yes
Commercially available: Yes
Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 21

Rose Variety and type: John F Kennedy, Hybrid Tea
Breeder, year, origin: Boerner, 1965, USA
Number of plants: 20 to 25
Quality of the plants: Average
Retained: No
Commercially available: No
Alternative rose: Francis Phoebe



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 22

Rose Variety and type: Duet, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Swim, 1960, USA

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Goo

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 23

Rose Variety and type: Howard Florey, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: George Thomson, 1999, Australia

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Good

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Same or Remember Me



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 24

Rose Variety and type: Forty-Niner, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Swim, 1949, USA

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Queen Elizabeth



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 25

Rose Variety and type: Bright Beauty, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Delbard, 1986, France

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Louis de Funes



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 26

Rose Variety and type: Aztec, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Swim, 1957, USA

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Average to poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Red Cross



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 27

Rose Variety and type: Carrousel, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Duehrsen, 1950

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Kardinal



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 28

Rose Variety and type: Spirit of Peace,
Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Meilland, 1995, France

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Good

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: same



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 29

Rose Variety and type: Sweet Repose,
Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: De Ruiters, 1955

Number of plants: 30 to 40 circular bed

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Gold Bunny



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 30

Rose Variety and type: Etoile de Holland, Hybrid Tea; Anne Letts, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Verschuren, 1919, Holland; Letts, 1954, --

Number of plants: Two rows 10 of each

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Leonard Cheshire (red), Radox Bouquet (pink)



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 31

Rose Variety and type: Rumba, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Poulsen, 1958, Denmark

Number of plants: 40

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Tequila



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 32

Rose Variety and type: Mojave, Hybrid Tea;
Carla, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Swim, 1954, USA;
DeRuiter, 1963

Number of plants: 20 to 25 of each

Quality of the plants: Good but has a few
missing

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Flamingo (pink), Royal
Dane (sunset)



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 33

Rose Variety and type: Crimson Glory,
Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Kordes, 1935,
Germany

Number of plants: 40 to 50

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: Yes but not healthy
rose

Alternative rose: La Sevillana (prefer)





Parkes Place West - Bed No: 34

Rose Variety and type: Montezuma,
Grandiflora

Breeder, year, origin: Swim, 1955, USA

Number of plants: Make 2 rows = 20 bush
roses each to match beds 30, 32, 34, 36

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No - full of scale disease

Commercially available: Yes but healthier
roses now available

Alternative rose: Peter Frankenfeld and
'Elina'



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 35

Rose Variety and type: Picadilly, Hybrid Te

Breeder, year, origin: McGredy, 1960,
Ireland

Number of plants: Circular bed 30 to 40
roses

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No - weeds taken over

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Granada



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 36

Rose Variety and type: Elite, Talisman, June Bride

Breeder, year, origin: Tantau, 1936; Montgomery, 1929; Shepherd, 1957

Number of plants: Prefer 2 rows only to match with beds 30, 32, 34 = 20 bushes of each = 40

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative roses: Chicago Peace, Margaret Merrill (white)



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 37

Rose Variety and type: Eclipse, Pascali, Mister Lincoln

Breeder Year Origin: Nicholas, 1935; Lens, 1963, Belgium; Swim, 1964, USA

Number of plants: Prefer 2 rows only = 20 Mister Lincoln, 10 Standard Gold Bunny

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: Yes, but suggest better varieties

Alternative rose: Prefer 2 rows only – 1 row Lilli Marlene, 1 row Standard Gold Bunny



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 38

Rose Variety and type: Grandpa Dickson, Camp David, Vol de Nuit

Breeder, year, origin: Dickson, 1966; Tantau, 1984; Delbard, 1970

Number of plants: Prefer 2 rows only = 10 Standard Amber Queen, 20 bush Charles de Gaulle

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Prefer 2 rows only, 1 row Standard Amber Queen, 1 row bush Charles de Gaulle (3 rows too crowded)



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 39

Rose Variety and type: Big Chief, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Dickson, 1958, Ireland

Number of plants: To match other beds 2 rows only = 10 standard Friesia, 20 bush Fidelio

Quality of the plants: Better to match 3 other beds in this section

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: 10 Standard Friesia, 15 bush Fidelio



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 40

Rose Variety and type: Queen Elizabeth, Sutter's Gold, unknown

Breeder, year, origin: Lammerts, 1954, USA; Swim, 1950, USA

Number of plants: 2 rows only to match others in row

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: Only Queen Elizabeth, put in another bed

Alternative rose: Same as beds 37,38,39 – 10 Standard Zonta and 15 City of Adelaide bush



Parkes Place West - Bed No: 41

Rose Variety and type: Peace, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Meilland, 1945, France

Number of plants: 40 to 50

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: 20 Peace (inner), 30 Manou Meilland (outer)



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 1

Rose Variety and type: Irene of Denmark, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Poulsen, 1948, Denmark

Number of plants: 20 to 30 - 3 rows

Quality of the plants: Poor - diseased

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Mawson



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 2

Rose Variety and type: Sweet Repose, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: De Ruiter, 1955, Holland

Number of plants: 20 to 25 – 3 rows

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: City of Melbourne



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 3

Rose Variety and type: Cocorico, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Meilland, 1951, France

Number of plants: 20 to 25 – 3 rows

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Red Cavalier



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 4

Rose Variety and type: Golden Delight, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Le Grice, 1956, UK

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Philadelphia



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 5

Rose Variety and type: Borderer, Polyantha

Breeder, year, origin: Clark, 1918, Australia

Number of plants: 25

Quality of the plants: Good

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 6

Rose Variety and type: Moulin Rouge, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Meilland, 1952, France

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Good

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Valour



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 7

Rose Variety and type: Wildfire, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Thomson, 1999, Australia

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Good

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 8

Rose Variety and type: Strawberry Crush, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Dickson, 1974, Ireland

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor to average, odd shaped bed

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Loves Gift



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 9

Rose Variety and type: Iceberg, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Kordes, 1958, USA

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Very old but acceptable

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 10

Rose Variety and type: Pink Parfait, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Swim, 1960, USA

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Good

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Passionate Gardener



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 11

Rose Variety and type: Vogue, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Boerner, 1951, USA

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Magic Moments



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 12

Rose Variety and type: Dearest, Floribunda
Breeder, year, origin: Dickson, 1960, Ireland
Number of plants: 20
Quality of the plants: Good
Retained: Yes
Commercially available: Yes
Alternative rose: Prefer Lady Phelia



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 13

Rose Variety and type: Elizabeth of Glamis, Floribunda
Breeder, year, origin: McGredy, 1964, Ireland
Number of plants: 20
Quality of the plants: Poor - diseased
Retained: No
Commercially available: Yes
Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 14

Rose Variety and type: Woburn Abbey, Floribunda
Breeder, year, origin: Sidey, 1962
Number of plants: 20
Quality of the plants: Good
Retained: Yes
Commercially available: No
Alternative rose: Joyfulness



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 15

Rose Variety and type: Masquerade,
Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Boerner, 1949, USA

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Brass Band



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 16

Rose Variety and type: Olympic Gold 2000,
Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Swim, 1998, USA

Number of plants: 20 to 30 – 3 rows

Quality of the plants: Poor - diseased

Retained: No

Commercially available: No - withdrawn
from sale by Olympic Authority

Alternative rose: Canberra Centenary





Parkes Place East - Bed No: 17

Rose Variety and type: Rod Stillman, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Hamilton, 1948, Australia

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor - diseased

Retained: No

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Same



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 18

Rose Variety and type: Texas Centennial, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Watkins, 1935, USA

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Average to good, need scale control

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Prefer Kilbreda Centenary



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 19

Rose Variety and type: Pascali, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Lens, 1963, Belgium

Number of plants: 20 to 25

Quality of the plants: Average to poor, aged plants with disease

Retained: No

Commercially available: Yes but prefer different variety

Alternative rose: Community Banquet



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 20

Rose Variety and type: Burnaby, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Eddie, 1954

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor - too old

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Loreto Gold





Parkes Place East - Bed No: 21

Rose Variety and type: Grand Duchess Charlotte, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Ketten, 1942

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Diseased – scale, too old

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Just Brilliant



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 22

Rose Variety and type: Olympiad, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: McGredy, 1984, New Zealand

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Good

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Myrna Courage



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 23

Rose Variety and type: Rose Gaujard, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Gaujard, 1957

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor – diseased, too old

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Society Belle



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 24

Rose Variety and type: Coronado, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Von Abrams, 1961

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Average to good

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Soft Bouquet



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 25

Rose Variety and type: Blue Moon, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Tantau, 1964, Germany

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Good

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Alicia Courage



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 26

Rose Variety and type: Mt Shasta, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Swim, 1963, USA

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Poor - diseased

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Dame Joan Sutherland



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 27

Rose Variety and type: South Seas, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Morey, 1962

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Too old - diseased

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Thank you





Parkes Place East - Bed No: 28

Rose Variety and type: Amatsu Otome,
Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Terranshi, 1960, Japan

Number of plants: 20

Quality of the plants: Diseased

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Philadelphia



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 29

Rose Variety and type: Federation,
Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: Thomson, 2001,
Australia

Number of plants: 50

Quality of the plants: Good, need more to
fill bed

Retained: Yes

Commercially available: Yes

Alternative rose: Same





Parkes Place East - Bed No: 30

Rose Variety and type: Polynesian Sunset, Floribunda; Eiffel Tower, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Boener; Armstrong

Number of plants: 25 to 30 bushes

Quality of the plants: Average to poor

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Prefer 2 rows = 15 Sunlit and 15 Australia Felix



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 31

Rose Variety and type: Pascali; Anne Cocker
Breeder, year, origin: Lens, 1961; Cocker, 1970

Number of plants: Circular bed, centre
Standard Pascali, outer row Anne Cocker

Quality of the plants: Poor, all in decline

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: 45 to 50 Howard Florey
bush (2 outer rings) and 10 Standard La
Sevillana in the centre



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 32

Rose Variety and type: Montezuma, Hybrid
Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Swim, 1955, USA

Number of plants: 50 to 60 (possibly 3 rows)

Quality of the plants: Poor – diseased

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Iceberg + 2 rows bush
Bonica x 20





Parkes Place East - Bed No: 33

Rose Variety and type: Weeping Dorothy Perkins; Excelsa, Bush; Marlana

Breeder, year, origin: 1901; 1909; 1964

Number of plants: 7 Weepers + 2 rows Marlana, possibly 50 to 60

Quality of the plants: Very old weepers (one dead) – limited life. Bad weeds.

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Weeping Crepuscule and Pinkie superior, Europeana bush



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 34

Rose Variety and type: Lilac Time; Royal Highness; Florence Morse

Breeder, year, origin: McGredy, 1956; Swim, 1962; Kordes, 1961

Number of plants: 20 bush & 10 Standards

Quality of the plants: All very old, in decline

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: 10 Standard Mawson, 20 bush Flemington Racecourse



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 35

Rose Variety and type: Pink Favourite, Hybrid Tea; Europeana, Floribunda

Breeder, year, origin: 1956; DeRuiter, 1963

Number of plants: Circular bed 7 Standards, 2 outer rows bush x 25

Quality of the plants: Poor, too old and diseased

Retained: No

Commercially available: Europeana only

Alternative rose: Prefer 7 Standard Bonica (pink), 20 bush Salvation (red)





Parkes Place East - Bed No: 36

Rose Variety and type: Mister Chips, Hybrid Tea; Duftwolke, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Dickson, 1970; Tantau, 1963

Number of plants: 20 to 30

Quality of the plants: Poor – bad weed infestation

Retained: No

Commercially available: Only Duftwolke, prefer change to new bed

Alternative rose: 15 Chicago Peace, 15 Duftwolke



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 37

Rose Variety and type: Chicago Peace, Hybrid Tea; Arturo Toscanini, HT; Manou Meilland, HT

Breeder, year, origin: Johnson, 1962, USA; Meilland, 1971, France; Meilland, 1979, France

Number of plants: 20 bush and 10 standards

Quality of the plants: Poor, all show disease

Retained: No, match beds 37, 38, 39 and 40

Commercially available: Yes. To be planted in another bed.

Alternative rose: 10 Standard Mawson, 20 bush Red Cavalier





Parkes Place East - Bed No: 38

Rose Variety and type: Brandenburg; Camp David; Red Planet – HT

Breeder, year, origin: Kordes, 1965; Tantau, 1984, Germany; Dickson, 1970, Ireland

Number of plants: 10 Standards, 20 bush

Quality of the plants: Poor - too old

Retained: No, match beds 37, 38, 39 and 40

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: 10 Standard Amazing Grace, 20 bush Flemington Racecourse



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 39

Rose Variety and type: Peter Frankenfeld;
Red Cedar; Isabel D'ortiz – all Hybrid Teas

Breeder, year, origin: All Kordes, 1966, 1978,
1962, Germany

Number of plants: 10 Standards, 20 bushes

Quality of the plants: Very poor - weeds,
scale, old plants

Retained: No, match beds 37, 38, 39 and 40

Commercially available: Peter Frankenfeld
only (move to a new bed)

Alternative rose: 10 Standard Iceberg, 20
bush Just Brilliant



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 40

Rose Variety and type: Scarlet Queen
Elizabeth; Helmut Schmidt; Avon – all HT

Breeder, year, origin: Dickson 1963; Kordes
1979; Morey 1961

Number of plants: 10 standards, 20 bushes

Quality of the plants: Most are dead,
diseased, scale, bad weeds

Retained: No, match beds 37, 38, 39 and 40

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: 10 Standards Mawson, 20
bush Deane Ross



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 41

Rose Variety and type: Adolf Horstmann, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Kordes, 1971, Germany

Number of plants: 50

Quality of the plants: Poor - plants suckering and diseased

Retained: No

Commercially available: Yes, but very poor rose for park display

Alternative rose: Crown Princess Mary



Parkes Place East - Bed No: 42

Rose Variety and type: Montezuma, Hybrid Tea; Virgo, Hybrid Tea

Breeder, year, origin: Swim, 1955, USA; Mallerin, 1947, France

Number of plants: 50

Quality of the plants: Poor - very old, too many to refill

Retained: No

Commercially available: No

Alternative rose: Onkaparinga bush (centre) and Flinders (outer)



Current Roses in Decline, Lost Vigour or Diseased



Aged plants in decline



Dead plant with scale



Too old, gnarled butt



Dead roses removed