

## Kakvoća plodova sjemenjaka pasje ruže (*Rosa canina* L.)

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### Sažetak

Pasja ruža (*Rosa canina* L.) jedna je od najraširenijih samoniklih pripadnika roda *Rosa* u našoj zemlji, te prilično zastupljena u prirodnim, ruralnim pa i urbanim područjima. Iako se u svijetu pasja ruža proučava, uzgaja i oplemenjuje, u nas njezin uzgoj gotovo i ne postoji. U prirodi se mogu uočiti velike razlike među biljkama, posebno s obzirom na veličinu plodova, često i na vrlo malim staništima. Istraživanje je provedeno na 8 grmova pasjih ruža na oko 1 ha zapuštene poljoprivredne površine pokušališta 'Jazbina' u Zagrebu. Po 120 plodova u tehnološkoj zriobi nasumično je ubrano sa svakog grma. Rezultati su pokazali da su se prosječne težine plodova kretale od 1,88 do 2,96 g, prosječni udjeli svježeg mesa u plodovima od 65,4 do 74,7%, a prosječni udjeli suhe tvari mesa (nakon sušenja na 105°) u odnosu na težinu svježeg ploda od 22,9 do 28,6%. Osim toga, plodovi istraživanih biljaka statistički su se razlikovali (uz  $P \leq 0.05$ ) po dimenzijama (duljina, širina, debljina), i obliku, a kako su biljke rasle u ujednačenim klimatskim i edafskim uvjetima može se zaključiti da na ovom malom lokalitetu postoji razmjerno velika fenotipska, a time vjerojatno i genotipska varijabilnost biljaka pasje ruže. Uz opravdanu pretpostavku da na području Republike Hrvatske ima mnogo sličnih staništa pasje ruže, rezultati ovog istraživanja ukazuju na bogati genetski potencijal pasje ruže koji bi se mogao iskoristiti za početnu selekciju biljaka superiornih svojstava namijenjenih uvođenju u kulturu.

Ključne riječi: *Rosa canina* L., pasja ruža, stanište, varijabilnost biljaka, selekcija

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## Fruit quality of dog rose seedlings (*Rosa canina* L.)

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### Abstract

Dogs rose (*Rosa canina* L.) is one of the most widespread wild members of the genus *Rosa* in our country, and quite frequent in nature, rural and urban areas. Although dog rose has been worldwide studying, cultivating and breeding, in our country its cultivation has almost not exist. Great differences between plants, especially considering the size of theirs fruits, could be noticed in nature, often on the very small habitats. The study was conducted at 8 dog rose bushes on about 1ha of neglected agricultural land of experimental station 'Jazbina' in Zagreb. From each plant were randomly collected 120 fruits at a technological maturity. The results showed that the average fresh fruit weight ranged from 1.88 to 2.96 g, the average fresh meat portion from 65.4 to 74.7% and the average dry meat matter content (after drying at 105 °), in relation to the fresh fruit weight, from 22.9 to 28.6%. In addition, the fruits of examined plants statistically differed (at  $P \leq 0.05$ ) in dimensions (length, width, thickness), and shape. Since plants were found in uniform climatic and edaphic conditions it can be concluded that a relatively large phenotypic, and probably the genotypic variability of dog rose plants was existed in such a small location. With the reasonable assumption that the Croatian territory has a lot of similar dog rose habitats, the results of this study indicate a rich genetically potential of dog rose, which could be used for initial selection of plants with superior characteristics intended to be introduced in cultivation.

Key words: *Rosa canina* L., dog rose, habitat, plant variability, selection

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