

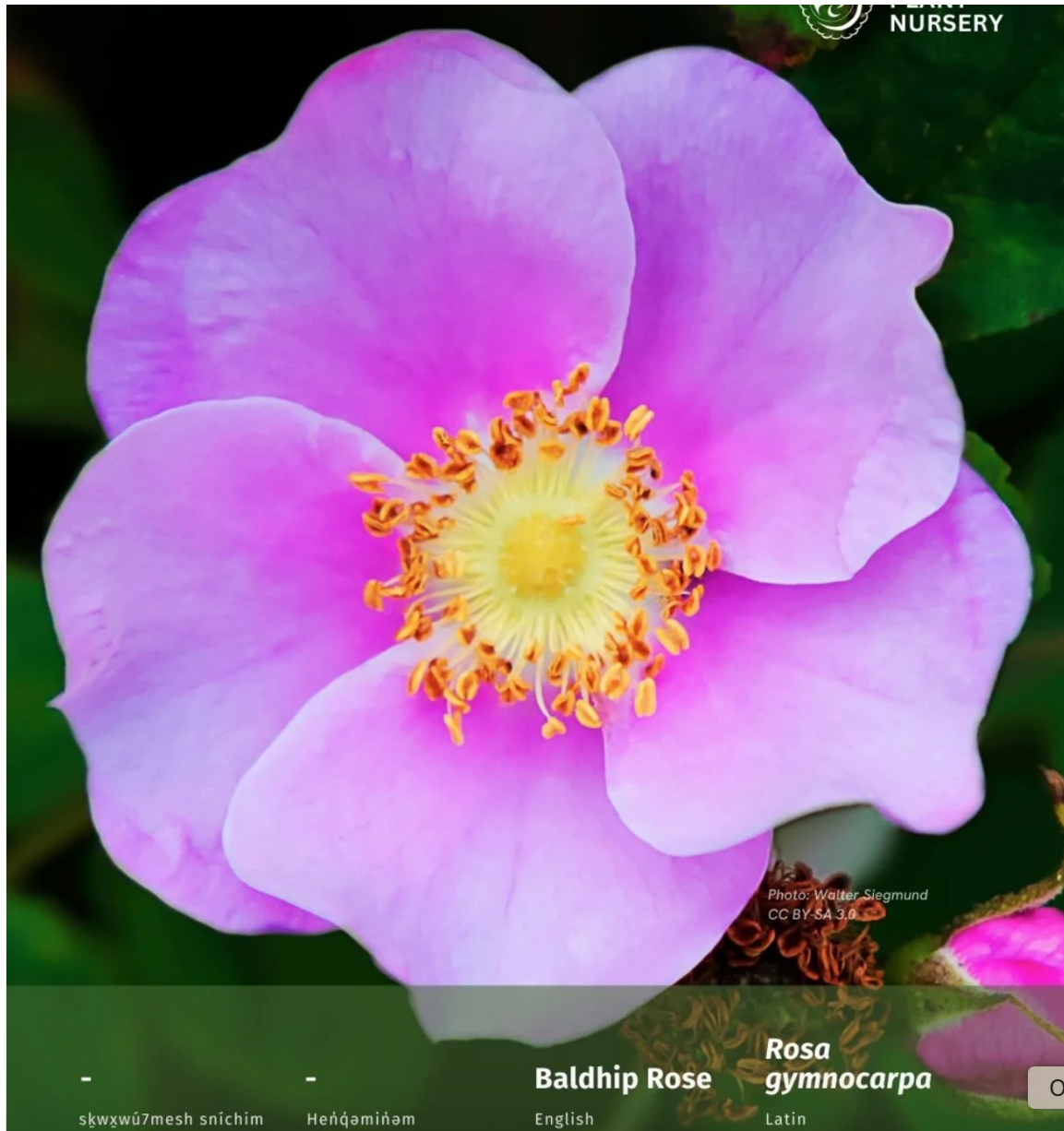
Rosier à fruits nus (ou rosier nain)

Baldhip rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*)

Rosier à fruits nus, rosier nain

<https://data.canadensys.net/vascan/name/Rosa%20gymnocarpa>

<https://www.coastsalishplantnursery.org/product/rose-baldhip-rosa-gymnocarpa-/145>



Description

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A spindly, slender, and delicate wild rose with fine, toothed foliage and soft, straight bristles rather than the barbed thorns of other rose species. The rose received its “bald” moniker because its sepals do not remain attached to the fruit.

Uses by People & Cultural Significance

The small hips of the baldhip rose are not used as much as those found on other roses; however, tea is made from the young leaves, and chewed leaves can be applied to bee stings to reduce pain and swelling. The leaves and bark are toasted and smoked alongside other plants.

Blooms & fruits

Delicate pink, five-petalled flowers bloom from May to July. Rosehips—small, pear-shaped, berry-like fruits—appear at the end of July and remain on the stems through winter.

Wildlife value

The flowers are pollinated by bees, and the plant is an important year-round food source: the fruits persist through winter and are eaten by birds, such as grosbeaks, juncos, and quail, as well as by insects and small mammals. Deer browse the leaves, especially in burnt areas. Baldhip rose is a suspected larval host for variable checkerspot and hoary comma butterflies, as well as for a number of moth species, including white-lined sphinx, polyphemus, and elegant sheepmoth.