

QUALITY CONTROL:

Handling:

- Wash hands before harvesting or handling Rosehips.

Harvesting and processing:

- Harvesting flowers can be done from May—June.
- Harvesting rosehips can be done August-October.

Drying process:

- Harvest only stem portions containing green and undamaged leaves, flowers and hips
- Store leaves, flowers or hips in shade to prevent heating while out harvesting
- Producer must have a drying shed or a place that can be inspected
- Rinse and inspect bundles for insects or damaged leaves, flowers or hips
- Spread leaves, flowers or hips on screens in layers
- Use a fan to move air
- Once crispy dry, store in clean containers

Storage Technique:

- Product should be stored in a clean poly woven rice bag, paper bag, paper box, or clean container.
- Dirty containers will not be accepted and the product in it maybe rejected
- Store in a dry room away from moisture
- Do not store in a shed that has been used for storing gas and oil.

BUYING REQUIREMENTS (THIS IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GENERAL STANDARDS. REQUIREMENTS MAY VARY FROM BUYER TO BUYER. PLEASE CONFIRM WITH YOUR BUYER BEFORE HARVESTING):

- Producers must have a wild harvesters association Membership Card.
- General harvest area.
- No foreign smell (ex: gas, oil)
- No foreign material (ex: Different kinds of bark, dirt, rocks)
- No mould.

All bags, boxes and containers may be inspected to determine if product meets a buyers specifications.

PRICING:

- Call NFDC prior to shipping or traveling to buying depot.



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NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS INFORMATION BROCHURE



(FROM HARVESTING
PRACTICES)

ROSEHIPS



HARVESTING ROSEHIPS

SCIENTIFIC NAME:

- *Rosa acicularis*

CREE NAME:

- **Kaminakuse** (“thorn plant”)

COMMON NAMES:

- Prickly Rose
- Arctic Rose

PLANT SPECIES IDENTIFICATION:

Flowers

- Pink
- Single on short side branches
- 5—7 cm across
- Numerous stamens
- May—July

Fruit

- Green after blossom ends then turns red in fall.
- 1.5 cm long
- Oval fruit, (a hip), with constricted neck

Leaves

- Dark green
- Glandular and hairy stipules
- 5—7 hairy leaflets
- 2—5 cm long
- Sharply double-toothed

Plant Reproduction:

- Rhizomes
- Reseeding

Habitat:

- Woods
- Fields
- Roadsides
- Riverbanks

What is harvested:

- Leaves
- Flowers
- Stems
- Root

PRODUCT USES:

- Teas
- Culinary
- Medicinals
- Crafts

Aboriginal Uses:

- The rose petals were eaten as a treat by young children
- A tea was made using the branches to relieve excessive menstruation.
- A root decoction was given to children to treat diarrhea.
- Rosehips were eaten raw to prevent of treat colds and fevers.
- Chewed leaves were chewed then applied to bee stings.
- A gentle eyewash was made by pouring boiling water over the rose petals.
- The hips were also used as beads.
- An orange dye can be obtained from the fruit.

SPECIES SUSTAINABILITY:

Practice sustainable harvesting, by not over harvesting in one area.

HARVESTER CERTIFICATION:

- **NFDC** is working on providing organic certification on selective NTFP'S in each community harvest area.
- **Buyers may not purchase** Rosehips from producers who does not follow the **HARVESTERS CODE OF ETHICS (Copy available at the NFDC Centre).**