Oil-bearing rose (*Rosa damascena* Mill.) is a scented rose species of the highest economic value for the perfumery, cosmetics, pharmaceutical, and food industries. With its production area of 2,500 ha, Turkey is one of the most important oil-bearing rose production centers of the world together with Bulgaria. Isparta in particular and Afyonkarahisar, Burdur and Denizli provinces, also known as the District of Lakes today, are important production centers for oil-bearing rose in Turkey, where the first oil-bearing rose production commenced in 1888. The most important products obtained from oil-bearing rose are rose oil, rose concrete, rose absolute, and rose water.

Although oil-bearing rose is generally grown on sloping areas far from water resources in Turkey, in the recent years, the oil bearing rose plantations have been established in the places which are flat and close to water resources. It is observed that irrigation with the drip irrigation method has become widespread in the new plantations in order to increase the rose flower yield. In oil-bearing rose, as in other plants, the attainment of the increase in yield that is expected from irrigation depends on the determination of water-yield relationships and the use of the obtained results by the growers. Otherwise, a deficit water application leads to a decrease in yield and poor quality, whereas an excess water may cause such environmental problems as drainage and salinity. Even though some studies on the irrigation of oil-bearing rose have been carried out in Turkey, it is not possible to say that they are at an adequate level. With this study, the studies on the irrigation of oil-bearing rose have been compiled; the results have been discussed; and recommendations have been made.