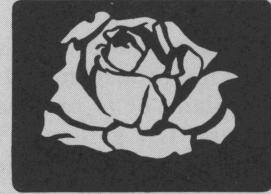


FACT SHEET

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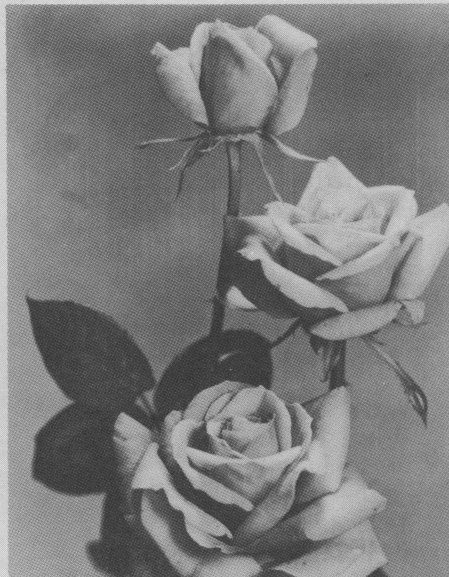


ROSES: VARIETY SELECTION

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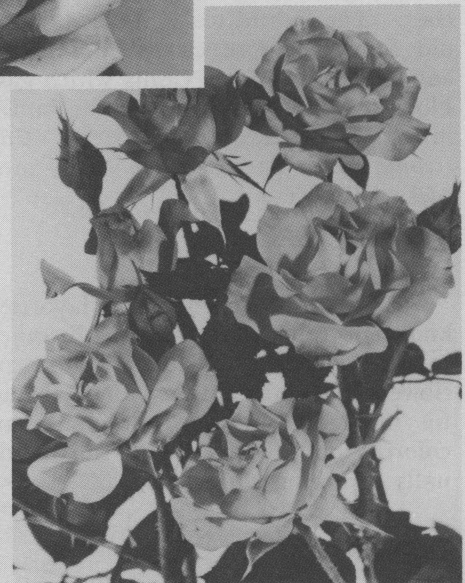


Hybrid tea — First prize, award winner for 1970 from All-America Rose Selections.



Grandiflora—Comanche variety and award winner for 1969 All-America Rose Selections.

This fact sheet categorizes roses according to the method used by nurseries and mail-order houses. The first category is based on plant form, such as bush, tree or climber. The second category is according to class, whether hybrid tea, floribunda, grandiflora, polyantha or one of the older classes. Roses in each class are available in one or more of the three plant forms.



Floribunda — Roman Holiday variety and 1967 award winner for All-America Rose Selections.

PLANT FORMS

The basic growth habit for the rose is the bush form. The canes arise from a crown low on the plant growing 3 to 6 feet high and terminating in a flower. The bulk of the roses used by the amateur and advanced growers are of the bush form.

The *tree or standard rose* is an artificial form developed by the propagator. It is used frequently as an accent plant, or to provide height or contrast in an otherwise flat garden. Tree roses are produced by budding a bush variety into a specially selected, tall-caned understock. The bud or crown usually is about 40 inches above the root. Unfortunately, the understock commonly used is not cold hardy, and thus these plants require special protection.

The *climbing rose*, while designated as a plant form, is not a true climber. It does not twine or attach itself to supports. It is a vigorous plant producing canes 15 to 20 feet long that may be trained over a trellis, arbor or other support.

Frequently a fourth plant form is described in catalogs as the *pillar rose*. This is a vigorous plant mid-way between the bush and the climber. The canes are 8 to 10 feet long but are too stiff and strong to require support. In some areas, they are listed as climbers because of their long canes.

ROSE CLASSES

Hybrid Tea

Because of their flowering cycle, these types frequently are referred to as monthly or ever-blooming roses. They are the most widely used class. The hybrid tea is the result of crossing two old fashioned rose classes, the hybrid perpetual and the tea rose from China which gave the repeat-blooming trait. In general, the buds are pointed, long and borne one to a stem. *Charlotte Armstrong*, *Peace* and *Crimson Glory* are good examples of this class.

Polyantha

This class is an old-time favorite and is best known for the variety *Cecile Brunner*, frequently called Baby Rose. The polyanthas produce small flowers in a large cluster. They are used primarily for mass plantings or borders because they are colorful and hardy. The floribundas are gradually replacing this class.

Floribunda

This class resulted from crossing the hybrid tea with the polyanthas to produce a vigorous rose

with a mass of perfectly shaped flowers that frequently resemble miniature hybrid tea flowers. With proper care, they continuously display color and are adapted to a variety of garden uses. Their most effective use is in mass plantings of the same color and kind.

Grandiflora

These roses are a relatively new classification resulting from crosses between hybrid tea and floribunda varieties. The classification sometimes is considered rather artificial because it is difficult to make a clear distinction between the two parent classes. *Queen Elizabeth* undoubtedly is the most outstanding variety in this class. Grandifloras are excellent for massing and for cut flowers.

Climbing Roses

Most of the more popular varieties in each of the aforementioned classes have climbing forms. The majority result from mutations of the bush form. However, a large group of so called natural climbers never have appeared as bush roses. Included in this group are favorites such as *Paul's Scarlet*, *New Dawn* and *Blaze*. The primary use of climbers is for massing and screening. They require considerable attention and pruning to keep them in bounds because of their extreme vigor. Their use in a small landscape is relatively limited.

VARIETY SELECTION

Based upon the recommendations and ratings by the American Rose Society and from personal experience, varieties listed in this leaflet are recommended for planting by the Texas home gardener. Hardiness and disease resistance are relative terms. When applied to specific varieties, much depends upon the cultural practices and disease prevention program practiced by the grower.

Rapid fluctuations in weather conditions typical in most areas of Texas are more damaging to roses and other woody plants than low temperatures. All of the varieties listed are considered hardy in areas having much colder weather than normal in Texas. In these areas, the night temperatures usually begin to fall in early September and the plants become dormant by late October or early November. In Central Texas, roses frequently grow and bloom as late as November 30. This makes them extremely vulnerable to any sudden drop in temperature, although it may go no lower than 20 degrees F.

Disease prevention and adequate soil moisture are the best deterrents for preventing winter injury

to roses. See MP-574, *Texas Guide for Controlling Disease on Ornamental Plants*, and L-199, *Texas Guide for Controlling Insects on Ornamental Plants* for information on disease and insect control. These publications are available from your county Extension office.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR TEXAS

Variety	Color	Height	Growth habit
Hybrid teas—red			
CHRISTIAN DIOR	mr	m	Upright
CHRYSLER IMPERIAL	dr	m	Upright
CRIMSON GLORY	dr	m	Spreading
DOCTOR ELDON LYLE	r	m	Upright
ETOILE DE HOLLANDE	mr	m	Spreading
FIRST PRIZE	mr	m	Upright
MIRANDY	dr	m	Upright
MISTER LINCOLN	mr	t	Upright
NEW YORKER	mr	m	Upright
NOCTURNE	dr	m	Upright
RED RADIANCE	lr	t	Upright
TROPICANA	or	m	Spreading
Hybrid teas—pink			
CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG	dp	t	Spreading
DAINTY BESS	lp-si	m	Upright
HELEN TRAUBEL	pb	t	Upright
PINK PEACE	mp	t	Upright
RADIANCE	lp	t	Upright
ROYAL HIGHNESS	lp	t	Upright
THE DOCTOR	mp	m	Spreading
TIFFANY	pb	m	Upright
Hybrid teas—yellow			
ECLIPSE	my	m	Upright
GOLDEN MASTERPIECE	my	m	Spreading
KING'S RANSOM	dy	t	Upright
LOWELL THOMAS	dy	m	Upright
Hybrid teas—white			
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI	w	t	Spreading
PASCALI	w	m	Upright
WHITE KNIGHT	w	m	Upright
Hybrid teas—blends & bicolors			
AMERICAN HERITAGE	yb	m	Upright
CHICAGO PEACE	pb	m	Spreading
KORDES PERFECTA	pb	m	Upright
MOJAVE	ob	m	Upright
PEACE	yb	m	Spreading
Hybrid teas—lavender			
STERLING SILVER	lv	m	Upright
Grandifloras			
BUCCANEER	my	t	Upright
CAMELOT	mp	m	Upright
CARROUSEL	dr	m	Upright
COMANCHE	mr	t	Upright
EL CAPITAN	mr	t	Upright
GOLDEN GIRL	my	m	Spreading
MONTEZUMA	or	m	Upright
QUEEN ELIZABETH	mp	t	Upright
STARFIRE	mr	m	Spreading
Floribundas—red			
FIRE KING	or	t	Upright
FLORADORA	or	t	Upright
FUSILIER	or	m	Upright
RED PINOCCHIO	dr	m	Spreading
SARABANDE	or	m	Spreading
SPARTAN	or	t	Spreading
VOGUE	pb	t	Upright

Variety	Color	Height	Growth habit
Floribundas—pink			
FASHION	pb	m	Upright
GENE BOERNER	dp	m	Upright
MA PERKINS	pb	m	Upright
PINOCCHIO	pb	m	Spreading
ROSENELFE	mp	l	Upright
Floribundas—yellow			
GOLDEN SLIPPERS	yb	l	Spreading
GOLDILOCKS	my	l	Spreading
Floribundas—white			
IVORY FASHION	w	m	Upright
SUMMER SNOW	w	m	Spreading
Floribundas—other			
ANGEL FACE	lv	l	Spreading
APRICOT NECTAR	ab	m	Spreading
CIRCUS	yb	m	Spreading
JIMINY CRICKET	ob	m	Spreading
Polyanthas			
CECIL BRUNNER	lp	l	Spreading
MRS. R.M. FINCH	mp	m	Upright
PINKIE	mp	l	Spreading

Variety	Color	Height
Climbing Roses		
BLAZE	mr	10-15 ft.
CL. CECILE BRUNNER	lp	20-30 ft.
CL. CRIMSON GLORY	dr	10-12 ft.
CL. PEACE	yb	15-20 ft.
CL. QUEEN ELIZABETH	mp	15-20 ft.
CL. SUMMER SNOW	w	10-20 ft.
DON JUAN	dr	10-12 ft.
GLADIATOR	mr	8-10 ft.
GOLDEN SHOWERS	my	8-10 ft.
NEW DAWN	lp	12-15 ft.
PAUL'S SCARLET	mr	10-15 ft.

Code Designation

COLOR

ab—apricot blend	or—orange red
dr—dark red	pb—pink blend
dp—deep pink	rb—red blend
dy—deep yellow	si—single
lp—light pink	w—white
lr—light red	yb—yellow blend
lv—lavender	

HEIGHT

mp—medium pink	l—low
mr—medium red	m—medium
my—medium yellow	t—tall
ob—orange blend	

PATENTED ROSE VARIETIES

A tag attached to a rose indicating it is patented is no indication of its quality or superior performance. It merely means that it was different enough from other varieties that the originator was granted the exclusive growing rights for a period of 17 years. It can be reproduced by the patent owner only or persons to whom he has granted a license. There are many excellent roses that are not patented or for which patent rights have expired. Vegetative propagation of patented varieties is prohibited by law.

SELECTED REFERENCES

- EDWARDS, JOHN PAUL, *How To Grow Roses*, Lane Book Company, Menlo Park, California, 94025. 2nd Edition Revised.
- THOMSON, RICHARD, *Old Roses for Modern Gardens*, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc.
- A Handbook for Selecting Roses*, The American Rose Society, 4048 Ruselea Place, Columbus, Ohio, 43214. Revised yearly.
- A Handbook for Growing Roses*, All-American Rose Selections, P. O. Box 218, Shenandoah, Iowa, 51601.