

# There's Great Beauty In New

# ROSE VARIETIES

## R. B. Streets

One of the principal fascinations of rose culture is the growing of new and improved varieties which appear on the market at the rate of about 150 per year. Last year 162 new roses were registered and 42 patents issued. Not all of the new roses find a permanent place in the lists of best roses, but each year several outstanding new roses are introduced.

As the average rose grower has neither the space nor time to test all the new ones, the following lists should be of value in selecting the few new roses there is room for in the home garden. The selection is based on experience in growing and observing new varieties (made available for testing in advance of sale to the public by some of the major breeders of roses) and by observation in the growing fields.

Estimates of the value of new varieties are tentative and subject to change until five years' experience has made an accurate evaluation possible. This is the American Rose Society standard of rating.

### Very New Roses (1957-1960)

**TANYA**, 1960, H. T., long slender orange-red buds open slowly into an entirely new garden and show rose. The shade of orange is new in roses. The flowers are large. Color varies with locality and season from burnt orange to apricot orange. (Illustrated on cover.)

**HAWAII**, 1960, H.T. Orange-scarlet high-centered blooms on a bush of exceptional vigor. Looks like a winner.

**MALIBU**, 1960, Floribunda, Sunset shades usually flame pink. The bush is vigorous and the flowers large and well formed. More like a hybrid tea than a floribunda.

**PINK DUCHESS**, 1960, Hybrid Tea. In early stages the buds show considerable yellow. The opening flower develops a luminescent deep pink color and a sweet fragrance. Growth is strong and bushy and free blooming.

**WHITE QUEEN**, 1958, H.T. First class white hybrid tea roses are very scarce. The whiteness and substance of the high centered flowers makes White Queen look most promising. The bush is upright and vigorous.

**LAVENDER PRINCESS**, 1960, Fl. The loveliest of the new exotic lavender floribundas. The clear lavender blooms

open and retain their color in part shade. Plants are about two feet high.

**KORDES PERFECTA**, 1958, H. T. A completely different rose, the center of the petals varying from white to gold with a generous margin of deep pink to carmine. The striking, long lasting flowers are borne all season long on sturdy straight stems. The bush is vigorous.

**IVORY FASHION**, Fl. 1958 AA, Flor. An ivory colored replica of its parent, Fashion. The buds open into high centered, slightly cupped, fragrant flowers which retain their freshness. Plants are low growing, 24 to 30 inches.

**HEAT WAVE**, Fl. 1958. Flowers large, cupped to open, orange scarlet, slightly fragrant, bush upright, abundant bloom.

**WHITE BOUQUET**, Fl. 1957-1958, Flor. The gardenia-like flowers slowly open wide, finally showing the golden yellow stamens. A free bloomer with a spicy fragrance. Bush growth moderate and spreading.

**FUSILIER**, Fl. 1957. A flaming orange-scarlet floribunda borne freely on a vigorous upright bush, 30 to 36 inches.

**ARLENE FRANCES**, H. T., 1957. A golden yellow hybrid tea with a lasting old rose fragrance—unusual in a yellow variety. The flowers hold their color well. The bush is vigorous and prolific.

**STERLING SILVER**, H. T., 1957. The best "blue" rose to date. A clear, silvery lavender flower of excellent form and sweet fragrance, medium sized bush.

**NEW BLAZE**, Climber, 1957. An improved strain of Blaze which blooms repeatedly through the season. The brilliant red flowers are produced in clusters.

### New Grandiflora Class

The repeated crossing of floribunda variety with the more vigorous varieties of hybrid teas has produced a kind of rose with large flowers, sometimes in cluster on a tall vigorous bush. There are only a few varieties available but they are worth growing:

**MONTEZUMA**, Gr. 1955. A magnificent grandiflora of brilliant rosy salmon. The slender buds open to high centered blooms of show quality. The plant is tall and vigorous.

**BUCCANEER** Gr., 1952. Buds urn-shaped. Flowers golden yellow, resist fading. Bush upright, very vigorous. Free blooming after first year or two.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH** Gr., 1954. One of the first of the grandiflora varieties—extra tall growing "floribunda" roses with extra large flowers. The soft carmine-rose flowers are produced freely on a tall upright bush.

**ROUNDELAY** Gr., 1954. Flowers fragrant, currant red to cardinal red. Bush very vigorous.

**STARFIRE** Gr., 1958. Flowers large, high centered, fragrant, currant red on long stems. Foliage glossy. Bush vigorous, tall, free bloom.

**TEXAN**, Gr. 1956. Flowers fragrant, rose red. Bush very vigorous upright, abundant bloom.

### Recent Hybrid Tests of Merit

**HELEN TRAUBEL**, H. T., 1951. The color of the blooms varies from a luminous apricot to light pink or a blend of the two. The bush is vigorous and produces excellent stems for cutting.

**TIFFANY**, H. T., 1954. The large deep phlox pink flowers (pink blend) are streaked golden yellow at the base of the petals. The high centered blossoms with petals of heavy texture are fragrant and exceptionally lasting. The bush is vigorous.

**GOLDEN SCEPTER**, H. T., 1950. An almost unfading yellow rose. The slender buds unfold slowly into deep golden blooms. Growth of bush is moderate.

**KATHERINE T. MARSHALL**, H.T., 1943. Not new but should be better known. The long pointed coral buds open into glowing pink blooms that are resistant to heat. A fruity fragrance. Long stems ideal for cutting.

**NEW YORKER**, H. T., 1957. A fine red hybrid tea which produces flowers all season. The glowing scarlet flowers are fragrant and unfading. The bush is upright and vigorous.

**SNOWBIRD**, H. T., 1936. Buds long pointed, flowers high centered, white, center creamy, very fragrant. Bush compact, medium size.

### Recent Floribundas of Merit

**SPARTAN**, Fl. 1955. The abundant flowers are a glowing orange-red softening to a reddish coral. A vigorous upright bush always in bloom and one of the brightest in the garden.

**CIRCUS**, Fl. 1956. Perhaps the best of the color changing floribundas. Buds usually a rich yellow open to an orange-buff with apple blossom pink deepening to red as the flower matures. Bush of moderate growth.

**FASHIONETTE**, Fl. 1955. A truly fragrant floribunda. The coral buds open to a hybrid tea shaped flower. A creamy bloom with an old rose fragrance. The bush is of moderate growth.

(continued next page)

Dr. Streets is head of the Plant Pathology Department and Consultant for the American Rose Society.

# Arizona Has Everything

H. V. Smith

*It's Always Good Weather,  
When Good Fellows Get Together.*

So sang the barbershop quartets and New Year's Eve celebrants in days gone by. Then, and it's just as true today, that applies to Arizona and its amazing range of climates.

Arizona's climate is one of contrasts. This is because of great differences in altitude and great north-south distances. By highway from north to south the state stretches for 535 miles. Weather recording stations range from 110 feet above sea level in the Yuma Valley to 8,400 feet at the Bright Angel Ranger Station. Both these factors must be considered if climatic differences in the state are to be appreciated.

The U. S. Weather Bureau has divided the state into climatic areas based on geographic and physiographic considerations.

## Data From 4 Areas

Data from four of these areas are given in our table. The Yuma Area (elevation 138 feet) is the lowest and also the warmest area in the state. Mean temperatures decrease in the areas of higher elevation such as the Phoenix, Tucson, and Prescott areas which lie at elevations of 1148, 2410, and 5854 feet respectively. The coldest month of each of these areas is January and the warmest is July.

To illustrate how wide variations in temperature may be, one has only to compare monthly temperatures at Yuma and Flagstaff. The mean minimum temperature at Yuma and the mean maximum at Flagstaff are similar. Generally speaking, Flagstaff's mean maximum temperatures are the same as Yuma's mean minimum temperatures.

Prof. Smith, member of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry and Soils, has been in charge of the University of Arizona weather stations for many years.

Extreme temperatures recorded at the stations under consideration are: Yuma, 120 and 22° F; Phoenix, 118 and 17°; Tucson, 112 and 5°; and Prescott, 105 and -21°.

## Precipitation

In Arizona the amount of precipitation generally increases with an increase in elevation. The mean at all precipitation stations of Arizona varies from about 3 to more than 30 inches per year. Winter

storms occur in December, January, and February while the summer storms come in July, August, and September. The driest months are either May or June.

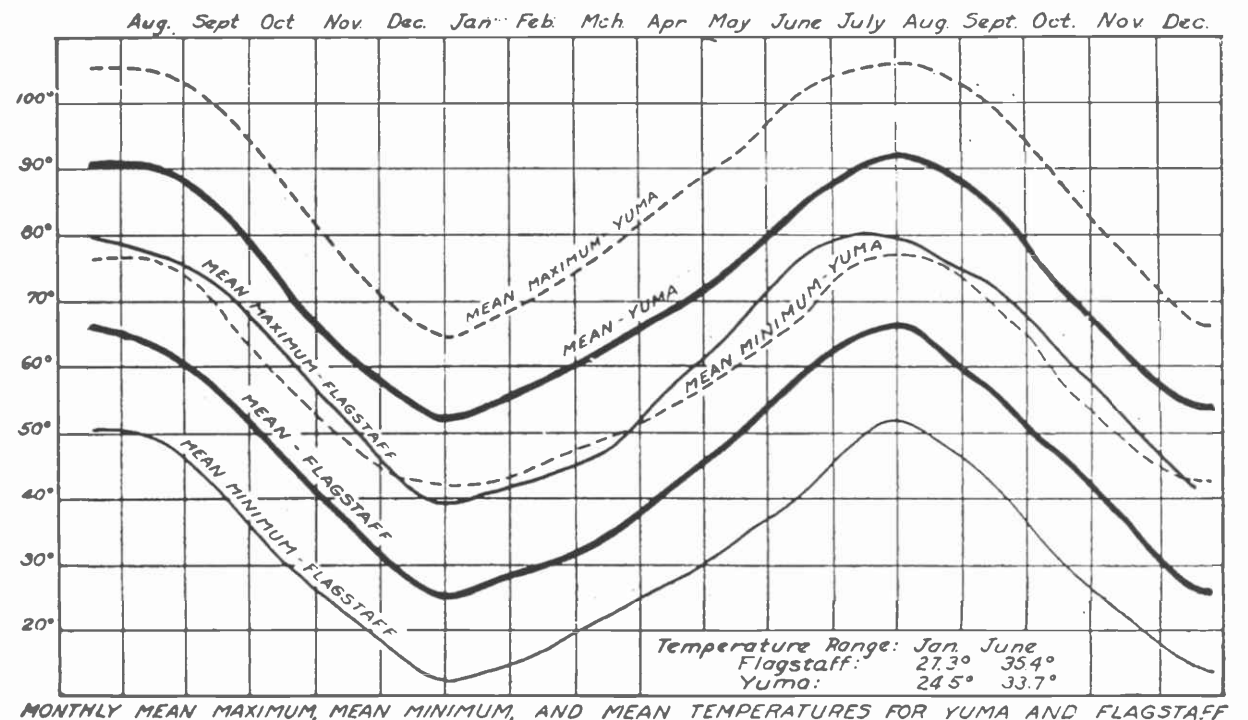
The mean velocity of winds in the different areas in the state varies from 5 to 8 miles per hour. No part of the state is free from winds of high velocity, even though they may be of short duration. Tornadoes are very rare in Arizona.

## Length of Growing Season

Weather Bureau records show Alpine to have the shortest and Yuma to have the longest growing seasons in the state with 84 and 320 days respectively. The table shows the relationship between elevation and length of growing season.

## Weather Data From Various Sections of Arizona

	Temperature (°F.)			
	S. W. (Yuma Area)	S. Central (Phoenix Area)	S. E. (Tucson Area)	W. Central (Prescott Area)
Mean Temperature	71.5 Annual	68.7 Annual	63.3 Annual	57.8 Annual
Coldest Month	57.8 Jan.	49.2 Jan.	45.6 Jan.	39.5 Jan.
Warmest Month	92.2 July	89.2 July	81.4 July	77.5 July
	Precipitation (in.)			
Mean	3.58 Ann.	7.26 Ann.	10.83 Ann.	18.47 Ann.
Greatest/mo.	0.56 Aug.	1.34 Aug.	2.12 Aug.	3.18 Aug.
Least/mo.	0.01 June	0.06 June	0.19 May	0.28 June
	Wind Velocity (m.p.h.)			
Mean Vel.	5.9 Ann	5.0 Ann.	6.2 Ann.	8.4 Ann.
Max. Vel.	56	65	47	72
	Growing Season (days)			
Last Frost in Spring	Jan. 30	Feb. 7	March 15	May 17
First Frost in Autumn	Dec. 17	Nov. 28	Nov. 20	Oct. 8
Length of Growing Season (days)	320	294	250	144



YOU CAN HAVE the same climate, temperature-wise, all year around, in Arizona, if you go to Flagstaff in the summer, Yuma in the winter.

## Interesting Recent Climbers

GOLDEN SHOWERS, L. Cl. 1956. Pillar or climber, 6 to 10 feet. Dark glossy foliage. Flowers medium yellow,

opening flat.

CL. MARK SULLIVAN, Cl. H. T. 1955. Very vigorous climbers, blooms freely with good stems for cutting. Flowers golden yellow shaded with pink.

Flowers like the bush. A pillar or short climber which repeats.

BONFIRE R. 1928. Small double flowers in clusters of 20 to 25, scarlet. Not fragrant. Best in afternoon shade. Foliage small, light green, growth vigorous.

CL. SNOWBIRD, Cl. H. T., 1959.