

Hardy Shrubs - (This is one of our OLDER handouts and needs some revision)

fruticose (L.) woody or shrubby, with more than one major stem

A “**Shrub**” is a woody plant with more than one major stem usually less than 12 feet tall. Shrubs are the understated group of plants in the garden. Most shrubs lack the flash of perennials and are short of the stature and prominence of trees, but, given their permanence in a landscape, it is important to afford shrubs due consideration.

Every garden calls for its own unique arrangement of plants. Before selecting for a given site, be very aware of the location and exposure: Is it a high or low spot, open to air and sunlight, or shaded to some degree? Is the soil heavy and wet, dusty and dry, or sandy and dry? What is the snow load? Where does the roof shed and where is the snow storage in winter? How much space should the shrub fill? Broad-leaved evergreens like Holly, Rhododendron and Oregon Grape are particularly susceptible to winter freeze-drying: they love summer sun and hate winter sun.

Shrubs are used to cover the ground, shade perennials, dress up a wall, screen an unsightly view, create privacy, accent rocks, trees, or ponds, provide cut flowers, or produce fruit.

Consider leaf shape, overall texture, blooms, fall color, stem color and fruit (edible or persistent ornamental). When planning for shrub placement, many look best planted in small or large groupings - like natural “thickets.” Some are tidy mounds and some spread underground and cover large spaces.

Pruning is an important aspect of shrub care. It is important to produce sturdy stalks that will withstand the weight of settling snow. Judicious thinning of old wood and heading-back of some new growth is important. Many native shrubs look perfectly natural when pruned occasionally with hedge trimmers. You’re essentially mimicking the natural pruning that occurs with winter freeze and animal browsing.

Coppicing is a method of pruning that works well for some genera (Salix, Forsythia, Philadelphus, Sambucus, Cornus) in very heavy snow-load areas. Many of these look great when cut to the ground every spring.

Planting techniques are the same for shrubs as they are for trees: loosen soil, add amendments, natural fertilizers and water-holding gel, then mulch on top... see planting instructions.

It is sometimes difficult to accept the limitations of our climate: “There is no average last date of frost.” Too often people only want the good news and are bothered that we would attempt to talk them out of their well researched endeavors. Even our educated and experienced clients will bring up plants from Reno, assured of success, only to have failures and losses year after year, believing that **they** did something wrong. We have killed thousands of plants so that you don’t have to.

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Ht. | W. | Comments |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Multi-stem small tree, or very large shrub >10'+ | | | | |
| <i>Acer glabrum</i> | mt. maple | 8-20' | 8-20' | part shade, open delicate appearance |
| <i>Acer grandidentatum</i> | Rocky Mt. bigtooth maple | 12-30' | 15-20' | best as multi-trunk, great fall colors |
| <i>Acer tartaricum</i> | Tartarian maple | 10-15' | 10-15' | best as multi-trunk fast growing specimen or hedge |
| <i>Acer tartaricum ginnala</i> | Amur maple | 8-15' | 10-15' | best as multi-trunk fast growing specimen or hedge |
| <i>Alnus tenuifolia</i> | mt. alder | 12-30' | 12-20' | giant native bush, dense screen |
| <i>Amelanchier</i> species | serviceberry | 6-15' | 6-12' | Many species available with fall color, slight shade |
| <i>Betula occidentalis</i> | western water birch | 15-30' | 10-20' | dense shrubby small tree, copper bark, elastic |
| <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i> | mt. mahogany | 8-20' | 5-15' | evergreen native shrub, very drought tolerant |
| <i>Cotoneaster acutifolius</i> | Peking cotoneaster | 4-8' | 4-8' | incredible fall color, hedges well |
| <i>Malus</i> species (<i>M. sargentii</i>) | apples and crabapples | 8-40' | 8-30' | Truckee’s most common “feral” large shrubs |
| <i>Prunus virginiana</i> spp, ssp, cv. | chokecherry | 15-30' | 10-30' | excellent jelly, great fall color, massive shrub |
| <i>Quercus gambelii</i> | Gambel oak | 10-20' | 10-20' | great “oak” leaves, fall colors, drought tol. |
| <i>Salix scouleriana</i> | Scouler’s willow | 20-40' | 6-15' | large, fast growing, dense, upright oval “trub” |
| <i>Salix</i> species | willow | 6-20' | 6-20' | water loving and widely adapted to disturbance |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|---|
| Sorbus aucuparia (multi stem) | European mt. ash | 20-30' | 8-12' | white flowers, red berries, fall color |
| Sorbus scopulina | western mt. ash | 4-12' | 8-15' | slow growing native more open than European |
| Large shrub ~ 5-10' | | | | |
| Aronia melanocarpa | black chokeberry | 4-6' | 4-6' | bright green leaves, hard to beat red fall color |
| Betula nana / B. glandulifera | dwarf / resin birch | 4-8' | 6-12' | dense shrubby, copper bark, dark glossy leaves, elastic |
| Cornus sericea | red-twig dogwood | 8-10' | 8-15' | fast growing, shade tol., red fall color and stems |
| Crataegus species | hawthorne | 8-10' | 8-10' | some grown as shrubs instead of trees, like Mt. Ash |
| Lonicera involucrata | twinberry | 2-5' | 3-5' | native meadow and understory shrub with cool fruit |
| Malus sargentii | Seargent crabapple | 6-8' | 8-10' | profusion of white blooms and persistent red fruit |
| Physocarpus capitatus | western ninebark | 5-10' | 5-8' | Western native and colored 'Rubio' good |
| Physocarpus monogynus | mountain ninebark | 3' | 3' | similar to Ribes with Spiraea-like flowers |
| P. opulifolius 'Dart's Gold' | dwf. golden ninebark | 3' | 3' | clear golden foliage, light pink/ white flower clusters |
| P. opulifolius 'Diablo' | dark ninebark | 6' | 6' | dark purple foliage, intense mauve seed clusters |
| Pinus mugo | Mugo pine | 6-10' | 8-15' | like a shrubby lodgepole pine in almost every way |
| Prunus pumila L. var. besseyi | western sand cherry | 3' | 3' | native to near Hudson Bay, great fall color |
| Prunus tomentosa | Nanking cherry | 6-8' | 6-8' | great cherry fruit, need two for cross pollination |
| Quercus vaccinifolia | huckleberry oak | 2-8' | 3-15' | Native oak for well-drained soils, high elevation |
| Rhus trilobata | skunkbush | 4-8' | 4-8' | Native throughout the west. Amazingly fall colorful. |
| Ribes aureum | golden currant | 3-6' | 4-8' | Yellow blooms, big black fruit, bright red fall color |
| Ribes cereum | wax currant | 3-5' | 3-5' | bright orange berries, drought tolerant native |
| Ribes nevadense | mt. pink currant | 4-6' | 4-8' | tough native shrub, dark foliage, pink blooms, fast |
| Rosa glauca | red-leaf rose | 5-8' | 5-8' | great purple leaves, bright orange hips, pink blooms |
| Rosa x harisonii | Harison's yellow rose | 5-8' | 6-12' | planted by pioneers, a tough survivor, solid yellow |
| Salix purpurea | Arctic willow | 8-12' | 8-12' | fine textures, dense, fast growing |
| Salix species | willow species | 6-30' | 6-30' | fast growing, may be pruned to form a hedge |
| Sambucus nigra ssp. cerulea | blue elderberry | 8-15' | 8-15' | great berries, may be cut to ground each fall |
| Spiraea douglasii | western spirea | 3-6' | 5-10' | spreading, unique flower spikes, fall colors |
| Syringia vulgaris | common lilac | 3-20' | 2-15' | many colors and sizes to choose, drought tolerant! |
| Viburnum opulus var. americana | cranberry bush | 6-12' | 4-8' | big blooms, great fall colors, bright persistent fruit |

Small shrub < 5'

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Artemisia tridentata | Great Basin sagebrush | | | dryland, silvery native |
| Ericameria nauseosa | rubber rabbit brush | | | awesome fall yellow bloom, silver |
| Genista lydia | lydia woadwaxen / dwarf lydia broom | | | stunning yellow mass in bloom. NOT a weed |
| Holodiscus discolor | rockspray | | | great native shrub with large white plumes |
| Juniperus communis | alpine carpet juniper (native juniper) | | | beautiful native creeping tough juniper |
| *Mahonia repens | dwarf. Oregon grape | | | part shade, semi-evergreen |
| Picea abies 'pumila' | dwarf Norway spruce | | | finer than Mugo pine |
| Pinus mugo 'compacta' | dwarf Mugo pine | | | Like a really dwarf lodgepole pine |
| Potentilla fruticosa (Diasphora f.) | bush cinquefoil | | | blooms all summer |
| *Rhododendron 'Northern Lights' | hardy deciduous azalea | | | a favorite shade shrub -for the blooms |
| *Rhododendron 'PJM' | PJM Rhododendron | | | the best Rhodie for Truckee! |
| Ribes roezlii | Sierra gooseberry | | | spiny huge red berries, fuchsia like blooms |
| Ribes laxiflorum | trailing black currant | | | low spreading currant found high Rockies to coast |
| Rosa rugosa 'Hansa' | Hansa tomato rose / Japanese rose | | | the hardiest rose in Truckee. |
| Rosa woodsii | wild rose | | | spreading, delicate blooms, bold hips |
| Rubus deliciosus | Boulder raspberry | | | A thimbleberry with HUGE white rose-like blooms |
| Rubus odoratus | pink thimbleberry | | | Big leaves, large bright pink blooms, part shade |
| Rubus parviflorus | thimbleberry | | | Big leaves, large flowers, good fruit, shade to part |
| Salix purpurea 'nana' | dwarf purple willow | | | smaller version more commonly used. Spidermites |
| Spiraea bumalda 'Goldflame' | goldflame spiraea | | | Golden foliage, pink blooms, red fall color |
| Spiraea densiflora | mt. pink spirea / rose meadowsweet | | | beautiful next to granite boulders or ponds, native |
| Spiraea betulifolia | western white spirea | | | like densiflora with great fall color but white blooms |
| Spiraea nipponica 'Snowmound' | snowmound spirea | | | big easy shrub with a profusion of white in spring |
| Syringa meyeri | dwarf lilac | | | for a small space |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Viburnum trilobum ‘Compactum’ | dwarf cranberry bush | great dwarf of the fantastic big-one |
| * <i>susceptible to winter freeze-drying</i> | | |
| Woody Groundcovers | | |
| Arctostaphylos uva-ursi | bear-berry manzanita | evergreen, trails down, over and around |
| Artemisia species | Artemisia / sagebrush / wormwood | silvery accent |
| Cotoneaster dammeri ‘eichholz’ | bear-berry cotoneaster (Oakwood) | trails down AND up, like squaw mat ceanothus |
| Eriogonum umbellatum | sulfur flower | native, drought tolerant, beautiful golden yellow |
| Genista lydia | lydia woadwaxen | drought tolerant , intense golden yellow |
| Juniperus communis | carpet juniper (native) | native ground cover Juniper |
| Juniperus horizontalis | blue rug juniper (Bar Harbor, Maine) | very low, attractive evergreen |
| Juniperus horizontalis | ‘Icee Blue’ juniper | tight, dense, ground hugging and cool blue color |
| *Mahonia repens | creeping mahonia | native. red fall colors, evergreen foliage, part shade |
| Paxistema canbyi | mt. lover | like a miniature holly, low mounding evergreen |
| Penstemon davidsonii | Davidson’s penstemon | rare, native woody Penstemon |
| Penstemon fruticosus | shrubby Penstemon ‘Purple Haze’ | it has a good name and it is a great woody groundcover |
| Penstemon newberii | mt. pride Penstemon | well draining soil, sun, native – showy! |
| Penstemon pinifolius | pine leaf Penstemon | it has a good name and it is a great woody groundcover |
| Symphoricarpos ‘Hancock’ | hancock creeping coralberry | big, aggressive, part-shade sprawling, soft |
| Symphoricarpos mollis | creeping snowberry | native dry, shade, tighter than Hancock much slower |

Fire-Resistive Shrubs- The following list of fire-resistive shrubs has been gleaned from dozens of lists produced by fire districts, departments of forestry and universities in cold climates across the northern hemisphere. These are some of the hardy species that should be considered when landscaping around your home. By replacing highly flammable vegetation with these recommended species, you can significantly improve the survivability of your home when a WILDFIRE threatens. These plants should not be planted in continuous beds, but should be separated to prevent fire spread. To maintain their fire resistance, they need to be watered and pruned to remove dead leaves and branches. Routine care and maintenance will provide you with an attractive defensible space against wildfire. With enough heat, any plant will burn. **It is everyone’s obligation as a member of this mountain community to maintain defensible space. Please see our complete Fire Resistive Landscape handout and separate bibliography for so much more information. The Fire Department and Town of Truckee Public Works are far out of their lanes giving bad advice.**

Large Shrubs:

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| Acer spp. | maple |
| Alnus spp. | alder |
| Betula spp | birch |
| Prunus spp | cherry & plum |
| Sorbus spp | mt. Ash |

Other Shrubs:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Amelanchier spp. | serviceberries |
| Arctostaphylos uva-ursi cv. | bearberry manzanita |
| Cotoneaster dammeri ‘Eicholz’ | bearberry cotoneaster |
| Mahonia spp | Oregon grape |
| Rhus spp. | sumac |
| Ribes spp | currant (native and edible) |
| Salix spp. | willow |
| Symphoricarpos spp | snowberry |
| Syringa spp | lilac |

Snow storage plants are those that, with minimal maintenance, will survive in extremely difficult conditions. These plants must withstand tons of snow being pushed over them, often with the sand, gravel, rock, chemicals and trash associated with parking lots. The plants must also endure suffocation and saturated soils. Trees and shrubs within this list are prostrate, moderately elastic, or capable of sprouting from the ground each season when broken off. A short suggested list of perennials is given although many more hardy perennials would be suitable for snow-storage areas with proper exposure, soil amendments, and planting techniques.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Betula glandulifera | resin birch |
| Betula occidentalis | western water birch |
| Amelanchier alnifolia / A. utahensis | western / Utah serviceberry |
| Arctostaphylos uva-ursi cv. | bear-berry manzanita |
| Cornus sericea | red-twig dogwood |
| Cotoneaster dammeri 'Eichholtz' | bear-berry cotoneaster |
| Pinus mugo 'Valley Cushion' | dwarf grafted mugo pine |
| Rosa woodsii | wild rose |
| Rubus parviflorus | thimbleberry |
| Salix species | willow species |
| Sambucus nigra | blue elderberry |
| Spiraea densiflora | rose meadowsweet |
| Spiraea betulifolia | western white spiraea |

Suggested Screening Plants are dense multi-trunk species with many branchlets which may be pruned to increase density in some situations.

Large Shrubs:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Alnus tenuifolia | mt. alder |
| Betula occidentalis 'fontinalis' | western river birch |
| Malus species | apples and crabapples |
| Populus tremuloides | quaking aspen |
| Prunus virginiana cv. | chokecherry |

Evergreen Shrub:

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Pinus mugo cv. | Mugo pine |
|----------------|-----------|

Shrubs:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cornus sericea | red-twig dogwood |
| Physocarpus spp. | ninebark |
| Ribes nevadense | mt. pink currant |
| Rosa woodsii | woods rose |
| Salix spp. | willow species |
| *Sambucus nigra ssp. cerulea | blue elderberry |
| Sorbus aucuparia (multi-stem) | multi-stem European mt. ash |
| Spiraea douglasii | western spiraea |
| Syringia vulgaris | common lilac |

Vines (very vigorous):

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Clematis alpina | alpine clematis |
| Clematis ligusticifolia | western virgin's bower |
| Clematis tangutica | golden bells clematis |
| Clematis x viticella | Italian hybrid clematis |

A Few Fruits and Berries for Truckee

Strawberry-Rhubarb Pie. Vanilla Ice cream smothered with warm plum-crabapple sauce. Chokecherry jelly on sourdough toast. Plump raspberries. Fresh, crisp, juicy apples. And that's just some of the sweet stuff.

Space in your yard can yield so much more than just visual beauty, it can yield a bounty which you can eat. Herbs and vegetables, above and below ground both tender annuals and hardy perennials. Berries of many kinds on high bush and low bush or vines and canes.

Berries

Of the bramble berries, red raspberry is the best. They require only minimal care, grow fast and are a reliable producer.

Strawberries are a must if you are planning on having rhubarb. There is no reason why every person living in Truckee shouldn't have a patch or a pot planted with strawberries. They produce well and have beautiful red fall color as a groundcover. The wild varieties are small but have many times the flavor of their hybrid cousins.

The bush fruits can be appreciated for their usefulness in any landscape with the added benefit of producing large amounts of colorful delicious fruit.

Currants and gooseberries are never bothered by frosts they may be on bushes from 1ft to 6ft with many colors of flower and great shades of fall colors and they all yield abundantly.

Elderberry bushes may reach a height of 8 ft. or more and grow twice as wide and produce many pounds of tiny fruit. I'm told that if you freeze whole clusters of the ripe berries and then allow them to thaw, that the berries just fall off.

Serviceberry is a close relative of pear and, while not quite as sweet, is a native plant in the Sierras.

Cranberry Bush, Highbush Cranberry is nothing like the commercial cranberry and is in fact a North American Viburnum similar to the European Snowball bush.

Nanking Cherry blooms fairly early and may seldom produce fruit but its production is heavy and beautiful. The cherries are tart but edible. It needs another seed grown plant near-by for pollination.

Bush Cherry is a cross of *Prunus fruticosa* x *Prunus cerasus*. The varieties are 'Romeo' and 'Juliet' and having both will increase fruit production from cross pollination.

Your own yard is unique in many ways and if you have a neighbor who lives nearby and you notice a garden, stop and talk to the gardener and learn what has worked in your neck of the woods. And I don't mean to discourage experimentation for I certainly do it, but do it small. Don't invest vast sums of time and money on a slight chance that a planting will survive. If you read this and you have or know of a unique fruiting plant in the Truckee area, let me know. By the way, has anybody grown butternut in Truckee?

Native Fruits and Berries

Serviceberry - *Amelanchier alnifolia* - sweet and very tasty - 3-15' - 2500-9000'

Alpine strawberry - *Fragaria vesca* - 4" - spreads and produces hundreds of berries

Wild strawberry - *Fragaria virginiana* - 4" - glaucous leaf, fast spreading, you have to hunt for the fruit

Sierra Plum - *Prunus subcordata* - 1" red or yellow sweet fruit - Plumas to Modoc Co.'s

Western chokecherry - *Prunus virginiana* - 10-20', bitter fruit but large and edible in jelly

Golden currant - *Ribes aureum* - 4-7', fragrant golden blooms, tasty black currants, and red fall colors

Western raspberry - *Rubus leucodermis* - 3-6' - to 7000'

Thimbleberry - *Rubus parviflorus* - 3-6' - edible and delicious

Blue elderberry - *Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea* - 4-20' - on dry slopes

Western blueberry - *Vaccinium occidentale* - wet places - huckleberry

Roses - There are many roses which we can grow **easily**. I am a selfish gardener. I love to play and experiment in the garden but I do it on my terms, when I feel like it. With few special exceptions, my plants are maintenance free. Most of the roses in my garden are no exceptions

An exception. A Hybrid Tea Rose in our climate is a prize. The large perfumed blossoms to cut and enjoy in the house for a week is worth the few minutes of maintenance it requires in the fall and spring. Plant your hybrid tea roses in rich well drained soil in full sun and protected from winter winds. Fertilize generously with Osmocote 14-14-14. Water often and deeply during the growing season and mulch the soil well (3-4”).

Winter care for hybrid tea roses is most important. Let the last few roses of the season ripen to hips on the plant. After the first few hard frosts and the leaves have frozen or start falling from the plant (late October?) remove any remaining leaves by gently pulling up and away from the stem (this helps send the rose into dormancy). After a few days mound clean soil (from somewhere else in the yard) mixed with good compost (50:50) up 12-18” around the base of the rose. Prune canes: There are two techniques commonly used in cold climates, the first may work best in warmer locations with better snow cover, the second in the open, high-desert areas east of Truckee.

1) prune canes down to 2’ (reasoning that there will usually be some winter die-back requiring spring pruning and it is better to have more to work with in the spring. Longer canes should be bound together with tree tape to prevent splitting.) When the soil begins to freeze but before too much snow settles cover the soil encrusted, dormant rose with a foot of loose straw then lay fir boughs over the straw to shade the rose and hold the straw. You may lay fir boughs over the snow covering your rose if there is already snow. - **Or** -

2) Prune to 10”. When the soil begins to freeze, cover the entire rose with a loose mixture of soil and compost that will freeze in place. When the soil has frozen, cover the mound with a thick layer of straw or pine needles, and lay fir boughs over them. In the spring, wait. Wait as long as possible before removing the mulch and soil. Remove the mulch in layers, slowly, over time. Prune back dead canes, fertilize, water, etc. Simple really. Similar mulching is recommended for Florabunda and Grandiflora type roses.

Hybrid Tea Roses: Rosa odorata is a Tea Rose and one of the ancestors of the many thousands of hybrids considered Hybrid Teas.

The Rest of the Roses. There are hundreds of species of “Wild” roses all over the world with different flowers, foliage and growth habits. There are also many “nearly wild” (close to wild type) roses. All of these that are cold hardy require no maintenance other than water. If you fertilize and occasionally thin the excess canes they will perform even better, but you don’t have to.

Rosa x chinensis minima, (Fairy Rose), ‘Dreamboat’, R. Roulettii, 3’ (-40F). Many, many varieties which all perform well in our climate. Prune hard then water and fertilize well in the spring. They will bloom all summer. Great in rock gardens.

Rosa californica ultramontana, (Wood’s Rose) R. woodsii, our Sierra native rose with 3” pink flowers on 1-6’ canes. Vigorous growth spreading by underground stems. Tolerates shade but blooms best in full sun. Thrives in large thickets along the Truckee River

Rosa foetida, The Austrian Brier. An upright shrub to 8’, small leaflets and deep yellow, fragrant flowers. Persian Yellow is a double form (often confused with Harison’s Yellow). Austrian Copper is a bicolor with striking copper- red inside and yellow outside. Plant in a dry sunny spot and leave alone.

Rosa glauca (rubrifolia) - Red-leafed rose - 6-8’ ball of purple leaves and dark pink flowers. Great red-orange fall color and persistent red hips. See: 7-11 at Ponderosa Palisades.

Rosa harisonii, Harison’s Yellow Rose. Thickets of thorny stems 6-8’ tall and at least as wide. Buried in clear yellow, fragrant blooms in late spring. Planted throughout the west by pioneers. Originally a hybrid between R. spinosissima and R. foetida from New York.

Rosa hugoensis, (Father Hugo Rose) 6-8’ dense ball of pale 2” yellow flowers. Vigorous, drought tolerant. Appears similar to R.harrisoni from a distance.

Rosa moschata hybrid, Hybrid Musk Rose. Semi-climbing shrub with clusters of fragrant flowers. Several hardy hybrids.

Rosa moschata hybrid ‘Marjorie Fair. A cheerful shrubby rose with large, showy clusters of small, single, bright magenta-rose blooms nearly all year on 2-3’ plants. Has an “old-fashioned” look which blends into borders nicely. Easy and fragrant. Hardy to -30F (U.S.D.A. Zone 4)

Rosa moschata hybrid ‘Ballerina’. This 3-4’ charmer bears very large, hydrangea-like clusters of small, single, wavy-edged, “wild rose” looking blooms. Petal edges are pink blending into white centers with conspicuous gold stamen. Easy and lightly fragrant. (Looks more like a giant polyantha.)

‘Newport Fairy’ and ‘Fairy Queen’ appear very similar to ‘Ballerina’

Rosa nutkana, Nootka Rose. Native from northern Alaska to northern California. Vigorous with deep rose-pink single flowers.

Polyantha Roses are long blooming small shrubs with clusters of small flowers. Good for edging or in masses.

Rosa multiflora hybrid, (Baby Rose, Polyantha Rose), ‘The Fairy’, R. polyantha, 4 (-30F), A small, spreading rose growing 2-3’ covered with large clusters of small, warm pink, double rosettes which fade to a soft shell pink. Nearly everblooming, tops for vigor and hardiness. Very pretty.

Rosa x rehderana ‘Red Sunblaze, (Polyantha Rose), R. x polyantha, 4 (-30F) Hardy and beautiful variety of miniature rose growing 10-15” and producing masses of rich red, double blooms from spring through fall. Wonderful border or container plant or can be grown indoors in a sunny window. Also a pink variety

Tomato Rose

Rosa rugosa, (Tomato Rose), Plants are 3-8’ tall and may be pruned as a hedge. Leaves are robust in appearance, glossy green and heavily veined. Flowers are doubled, fragrant, appear throughout the growing season and the hips are bright red.

‘Hansa’ is a bright magenta and very fragrant, the hardiest of the shrub roses.

‘Therese Bugnet’ (it’s French) is a delicate light pink. Most years these will not die back at all during the winter.

‘Snow Owl’ has fragrant white flowers on a compact 3’ shrub. It looks like a gardenia and is nearly as perfumed.

‘Topaz Jewel’ the first yellow Rugosa rose!

Rosa spinosissima, (R. pimpinellifolia), Scotch Rose or Burnet Rose. 3” white to pink flowers on 2’-6’ canes. Vigorous growth spreading by underground stems. Unique purple to near black hips in late summer.

Rosa spinosissima ‘Petite Pink’. A lovely 10-12” trailing rose from the National Herb Garden. Tiny leaves densely cover the long, sprawling, slightly arching stems which bear masses of dainty, petite pink blooms. Vigorous and hardy groundcover.

Rosa villosa, (Apple Rose), pink or white, similar in many ways to the rugosa types but with apple green hips.

Shrub Roses

Rosa wichuariana, (Memorial Rose), (Shrub Rose), This Groundcover rose will grow 4’ or more from the base in a summer. Eventually it can spread as much as 20’ in diameter with clear white flowers. Ancestor to many hardy climbing roses.

Rosa ‘Nearly Wild’,(Shrub Rose), Old fashioned-type hedge rose which forms a compact 3’ bush is constantly covered with clusters of extra large, single, wavy, saucer-shaped, bright rose blooms fading to delicate shell-pink. A charming sight along a fence or wall or used as a hedge. USDA zone 4 (-30°F)

Rosa ‘Morden Fireglow’ (Shrub Rose), a combination of hardiness and brilliant scarlet color. Upright plant to 2’ tall.

Rosa ‘Rosalina” (Shrub Rose), a Rugosa hybrid with a very wild look. 3-4’ tall with deep pink blossoms.

Climbing Roses

Rosa ‘Altissimo’, (Climbing Rose), The deep green foliage is a perfect background for the large, single blooms of glowing, velvety red. Classified as a modern climbing rose which grows to an impressive 10’tall x 6’ wide.

Rosa ‘Blaze’, (Climbing Rose), red, very tall, upright, very hardy. Blaze is the time tested performer among climbing roses in Truckee. It is a classic.

Rosa ‘Golden Showers’ (Climbing Rose), hardy yellow climbing rose producing flowers throughout the season.

Rosa ‘Newport Fairy’ (Climbing Rose), large clusters of mid-sized single pink blooms adorn this extremely hardy and reliable rose. Found in many old gardens on the east side of the Sierra.

Floribunda Rose

Rosa ‘Iceberg’ [‘Schneewittchen’] [‘Fee des Neiges’], (Floribunda Rose), Considered one of best floribunda roses ever. Beautifully shaped buds open to 3” cupped, fully double flowers of pure white carried in large trusses. The foliage forms lush, bushy 3x2’ plant with light green, glossy leaves. Excellent. USDA zone 4 (-30°F)

Rosa ‘Otto Linne’ [‘Gartendirektor’], Everblooming cultivar which forms an impressive, 6’ arching plant smothered with beautiful cup shaped, semi-double to double blooms of bright rose-pink. Easy care; excellent for landscaping; lush dark green, glossy foliage. USDA zone 4 (-30F).

The rose is a rose,
And was always a rose.
But the theory now goes
That the apple’s a rose,
And the pear is, and so’s
The plum, I suppose
. . . What will next prove a rose
(Robert Frost, ‘The Rose Family’)

O my love’s like red, red rose
That’s newly sprung in June
(Robert Burns)

What’s in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet
(‘Romeo and Juliet’, ii., 4)

