



"Durst Plot"
(Found Rose; HT, Cl?)



GOLD COAST
Heritage Roses
Group

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Gold Coast Roses

EDITOR: Jeri Jennings 22 Gypsy Lane, Camarillo, CA 39010-1320
Ph. 805-482-2066 EMail: heritageroses@gmail.com

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_by Don Gers

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COVER PHOTOS:

FRONT COVER: “*Tamalpais Homestead Tea*”

(Found, Cassandra Bernstein)

BACK COVER: “*Durst Plot*”

(Found HT/Pernetiana; ? ‘*Sutter’s Gold*’?)

“*Gold Coast Roses*”

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Great Rosarians Of The World Returns

(Possibly For The Last Time)

This marvelous series of seminars re-visits the Huntington Botanical Garden in JUNE 2016, with a talk by **Prof. Guoliang Wang.**

WATCH FOR NEWS!

in San Diego county which is very common south of the border in Baja, Mexico. *Rosa foliolosa* occurs in a few scattered colonies in north Texas, central Oklahoma and just over the borders into Kansas and Arkansas. Every character in the description of *Rosa foliolosa* from mostly single flowers on very short pedicels of rootspreading plants less than two feet tall with linear glossy leaves and paired thorns at nodes to its pure white flowers were identical to the SBBG Rowntree rose--we have a match!

I thought I already knew *R. foliolosa* since I was growing a plant given to me by former Rose Letter Editor and student of Rosa, Pat Cole which she got from Hilliers in England. It's the red flowered form most often illustrated in Rose literature. Because it had the same tubular stipules as the Swamp Rose, *Rosa palustris* I assumed it was a western relative of that New England species. So now I believe the "Hilliers *foliolosa*" is probably a hybrid of *palustris* and *foliolosa* since its characters are a blend of both species.

Lester Rowntree's livelihood revolved around seeds. Collecting and selling them and I'm sure even receiving them from other collectors. So it's easy to imagine her planting the seed of this unique and rare rose in her garden from whatever source with whatever name lost in time. As it grew and bloomed she took notice and her best shot at its identity. And lucky for all of us, she passed it on, probably the rarest of North American species roses, a prize gift and a plant the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden can be proud to display.

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the rare *Rosa pinetorum* I've wanted to see. Judging from the photos at Help Me Find*, it has a beautiful deep red flower though none were blooming in September. But we did see several bushes with wine red leaves and purplish stems. Only the 'Beatrice Howitt' selection seems to be available at a couple of nurseries in southern California. I've grown the *pinetorum* offered by Las Pilitas Nursery and agree with Cass Bernstein, it's misidentified.

Beatrice Howitt for whom the beautiful red *pinetorum* was named wrote a couple of books on the Flora of Monterey County published in the 1960's. More recently in 2002 the "Wildflowers of Monterey County" was published. It's author, Vern Yadon is Director Emeritus of the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History. I contacted him about the Rowntree spithamea. Having collected many himself, Vern Yadon knows the wild roses of Monterey county and agrees the SBBG Rowntree spithamea has no feature fitting spithamea other than its glandular hips. He knew Lester Rowntree and said "most any flower that peaked her interest would likely find a spot in her garden."

So this is where matters stood until January, 2015 when I heard from Vern Yadon again. He was alerting me to the publication of Volume 9 in the "Flora of North America" containing an up to date and comprehensive treatment of North American wild roses. I had been looking forward to this volume for years since the FNA series started publishing back in the 1990's. I ordered a copy immediately and when it arrived I wasn't disappointed. I was not aware we had any white flowered native species roses in North America until I saw the entry for "White Prairie Rose", *Rosa foliolosa*. Probably the rarest wild rose in the United States disregarding the single colony of *Rosa minutifolia* on Otay Mesa

*HelpMe Find Roses: <http://www.helpmefind.com/rose/plants.php>

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"Gardens don't long survive them as made them."

—Tom Liggett

"The International Rosarium was built so you could see where roses come from and how they are hybridized all over the world," Moss said.

"It was meant to be a historical event."

— Los Angeles Times, April, 2015

The Tragic Fall Of A Great Garden

Descanso Gardens International Rosarium



Photo Courtesy of Daphne Filiberti

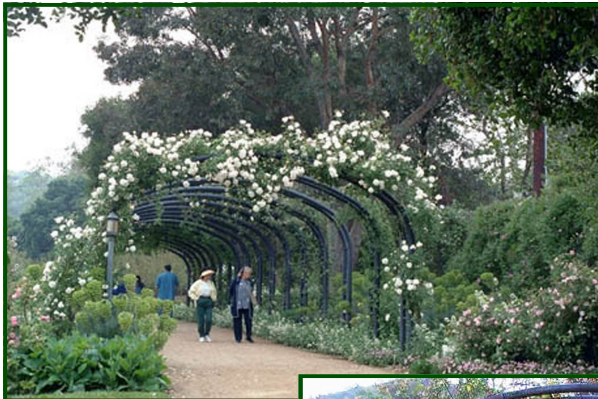
There were warning signs. We just didn't see them.

The first information that reached me came from Becky Yianilos, in Mid-November:

Becky Yianilos wrote:

I am in deep mourning. I visited Descanso Gardens yesterday & although I had been warned, I was not prepared for the real-

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LEFT:
*The Noisette Tunnelle
 in earlier Days —
 Photo by
 Daphne Filiberti*

BELOW:
*What Remains . . .
 The Noisette Tunnelle
 in Dec. 2015
 Photo by Burling Leong*



ity of the destruction of what was one of the most important public rose gardens in Southern California. It is no longer an International Rosarium or Lammert's

Rose History Garden. I am in shock over what I saw.

Descanso still describes the rose garden as more than 3,000 roses representing 'centuries of horticultural history and dozens of regions from around the world; with significant collections of species, old garden and modern roses arranged in theme gardens'.

This is no longer true.

Gone are the Vintage Hybrid Teas (1867-1940), Polyanthas, the Chinas & Teas, and the Portlands, Damasks, Bourbons & Hybrid Perpetuals. There's a large Mutabilis, Joasine Hanet (Portland of Glendora) & a few Souvenir de la Malmaisons left. All were in full bloom in the middle of November but I doubt that will be enough to save them. Their wonderful companion plants have all been "weeded" out from around them.

The beds of hybridizers from around the world are gone. One can no longer go there to view collections of the roses of Alister Clark, Pedro Dot, Louis Lens, Seizo Suzuki, Gene Boerner,

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dering. A neighbor cautiously approached and after stating our purpose we engaged in conversation from which I learned the probable origin of the invading wichurana rose, the government of course. Part of a WPA erosion control project made famous by the haunting photographs of Dorothea Lange taken at nearby Nipomo Mesa. We pried out of the hard ground a couple of pieces of the ?pinetorum growing next to the pavement.

Back at home with plant material now in pots, placed in a cold frame, I puzzled over the identities of these two roses. The ?pinetorum would need to grow and flower before I could even begin but the Rowntree "spithamea" was complete having flowers and ripe hips to study. The inventory I made of its features convinced me this was a unique species but where did it come from? The arroyo where it grew at SBBG was pretty dry when we collected specimens in late August but the rose was thriving quite well. If it really came from the Carmel Highlands whether wild or garden collected it could be there still. And as I learned from the article on Rowntree, she was in the habit of making herbarium specimens which could include more collection details. Carmel Highlands, the collection location is just south of Monterrey. Rowntree lived there for many years in a cottage she had built on a slope overlooking magnificent Point Lobos and the Pacific Ocean surrounded by the garden where she grew many native plants. Photographs of it have appeared in publications but unfortunately without an address. Perhaps this rose was not wild collected but actually sprouted in her garden. And nearby is an Herbarium at the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History which may have some of her herbarium sheets, possibly even this unique rose. I determined to take the chance we could find her house and see the Herbarium collection in the same trip.

We drove many of the narrow winding roads through Carmel Highlands but did not find Rowntree's home. It was too late for the Herbarium so we visited Del Monte Forest instead and found

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ined some prisoner weaving an escape rope from it and wondered how so strange a species got onto the island, was it possibly smuggled?

At SBBG we were greeted by Betsy Lape and I presented her with a plant of *Rosa spithamea* we had collected years earlier from the Maacamas mountains where we lived in Sonoma county. Known also as *Rosa sonomensis*, we prize it for the delightful way it's leaves would change from green to wine red in late summer lasting on the bush till they drop in winter. And Betsy allowed us to take root-divisions of their Rowntree *spithamea*. I also met Betsy Collins, Director of SBBG who told us they were interested in other native California roses. We offered to bring them divisions from our collection of *Rosa* species from around the state. Having this opportunity I asked whether they had another rare California rose, *pinetorum*, which I had not yet seen? Checking their files, Betsy Lape found a collection record from San Luis Obispo county in 1991 by a member of their own staff, Dara Emery. But they no longer had a plant in the garden. She gave me the collection location which by serendipity happened to be just down the road from where Dorothy, Michael's sister, lived. Returning to Dorothy's house, we went to investigate. What we found was appalling. All along the roadside and extending far out into the fields was a huge tangle of rose canes of what appeared to be a *wichurana* hybrid. We carefully probed among the thorns and barbed wire of the fence line but without success. Discouraged we left but later determined to do another search. Approaching from the opposite direction this time, Michael spotted a possible *pinetorum* cane in the fence. Nearly overgrown and surrounded by the all conquering *wichurana* it had been sending root suckers into the weedy strip between the road and fence where it got continuously whacked and mowed by road maintenance crews.

Meanwhile we were attracting attention by our random mean-

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to name only a few.

Remaining still is the AARS display garden, the bed of Rugosas & the beds of David Austin's roses. What irony! The roses that Austin patterned after & used to create his English roses are gone.

Many of the Noisttes & Climbing Teas covering the Noisette Tunnel are still there. The ones that have died have been replaced with jasmine.

The Albas, Gallicas & Centifolia beds have not been plowed under yet but that will probably be done soon. If they could bulldoze drought tolerant Chinas & Teas, that are constantly in bloom & grow so beautifully here, what chance do the poor once bloomers have, especially this time of year?

It's incomprehensible & defies justification that someone put in charge of caring for this unique garden could destroy beds of living antiques & replace them with 'Sunsprite', 'Koko Loco' or whatever else of Weeks' leftovers.

This goes directly against their mission statement “to practice exemplary stewardship of Descanso's distinctive character and assets.”



Maybe I should not have been caught unawares by this. Maybe I should have known.

I missed this article, which ran in the Los Angeles Times, in April 2015:

<http://www.latimes.com/tn-vsl-me-rosariums-creators-raise-thorny-questions-20150416-story.html>

Opening with “As Descanso Gardens considers whether to rebuild or reimagine its struggling rose garden, the site's original designers are concerned a demolition would destroy much more than flowers . . . ”

The article noted: “. . . these days, the Rosarium struggles with irrigation and soil issues amid a prolonged statewide drought. Some por-

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tions of the 5-acre space have fallen victim to regular raids by thirsty deer, officials report, while some hybrid species of the roses are **hitting the ceiling of their 25-year life span.**”

**(“25-year life span.” ???? Roses live only 25 years?
PLEASE!)**

The Times article went on to discuss “. . . a lot of maintenance to which a changing Descanso leadership **either could not or would not fully commit over the years.**”



That bit about maintenance, and an uncommitted leadership certainly should have rung alarm bells. If I’d seen it, would I have taken it seriously? I like to think so, but . . . We get busy . . .

In any case — over the past 7 months — decisions were made, and the ax fell.

That beautiful fairyland of a garden . . . Repository of roses famous and mysterious . . . Is simply GONE.

If you never had the opportunity to visit it, here’s what the late Jim Delahanty wrote of the International Rosarium:

[http://www.helpmefind.com/gardening/ezine.php?
publicationID=374&js=0](http://www.helpmefind.com/gardening/ezine.php?publicationID=374&js=0)

JD knew that garden well. As a Descanso member, he visited it often — and he donated funds specifically earmarked for the purchase of roses from Burlington Rose Nursery, to be added to that garden. (Most of that money was never used for the stated purpose.)



What Happened?

Most of what we have learned comes to us courtesy of Becky Yianilos. Becky, with Burling Leong of Burlington Rose Nursery, have visited the remains of the garden, and photographed it. Together, they have dug into the process that led up to demolition.

Becky’s earliest communications with Descanso Gardens

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bed near the entrance forming an extensive colony and in late August still had a few white flowers blooming. It was definitely something new unlike any species I'd seen or read about before. The prickly hips were a spithamea character but nothing else matched. Could it be a hybrid? The white flowers and aggressively spreading habit reminded me of the Japanese species Rosa wichurana we saw on Alcatraz Island many years ago. We were part of a group of about 20 heritage rose people invited by the National Park Service in 1989 to survey the surviving roses in what remained of the staff gardens. A rare rose 'Bardou Job' was discovered in the Wardens garden, later touted in the British press as the Alcatraz rose and associated with Al Capone but it was the species Rosa wichurana which grabbed my attention. Lying in gutters of the lanes circling the island it's thin green canes stretched for blocks like strands of cables. I imag-



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and a tent to sleep in. In a Pacific Horticulture article, Summer 1994, by Virginia Lopez Begg I read humorous details of these trips on one occasion "of how, naked from an interrupted bath, she chased for two miles a bear that had stolen her bacon," an experience I could sympathize with.

How could someone so knowledgeable mistake this rose for the California native ground rose *spithamea* I wondered? I asked Betsy Lape if it was a living plant or seed Rowntree gave them and any herbarium specimen or collection location in Monterey county. Betsy wrote back "that it was plants...collected in the Carmel Highlands" and the "records note that the specimen was not keying cleanly due to the white flowers and single toothed leaves." She added this may be the reason Rowntree collected it.

This was a challenging rose mystery I had to solve. We visited the SBBG in August, 2014. The rose was growing in a stream



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yielded this response:

"Thank you for contacting Descanso Gardens! We shared your message with Rachel Young. Her response is below:"

"Dear Ms. Yianilos,

I want to assure you that Descanso Gardens cares deeply about roses and is committed to presenting this most beloved of flowers for the enjoyment of our visitors. The International Rosarium was built in 1994, and 20 years later is showing its age. It is well loved, but also well used and has significant underlying problems, including soil compaction, nutsedge infestation, drainage issues, encroaching shade and aging rose rootstock.

Three years ago, we created a triage plan to improve the garden immediately while working toward long-term solutions. To improve the soil Descanso began an all organic care regime. This makes the garden healthier for the plants, visitors and the wildlife. Thanks to this effort, our roses have shown more new cane growth and overall health in the last two years than was apparent five years ago.

*You mentioned in your email that several collections have been removed. Many of the roses listed are still in the garden, including the vintage teas, the Dots, the Clarks and the polyanthas. And yes, we are adding new roses to our beds. After consulting with rose experts, including Tommy Cairns and Tom Carruth, we began replacing aging roses that were near the end of their lifespan. **Grafted roses live 10 to 20 years, and most of ours were over 20 years old.** The Descanso Gardens Collection Policy calls for removing plants in poor condition. These plants are researched by our plant records department. If they are unavailable at nurseries on the West Coast, they are potted and propagated on site, and eventually shared with rose nurseries and other rose gardens.*

Gardens change over time. A healthy garden requires healthy plants, and sometimes that means changing cultivars,

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techniques and products, based on science rather than colloquial wisdom. We are currently participating in the American Rose Trials for Sustainability to ascertain which roses thrive best in Southern California. The history of rose breeding is fascinating and has many superstars, but it also has dead ends. We want to introduce the public to these superstars, so they get excited about growing roses.

With best regards,

Rachel Young

Director of Horticulture and Garden Operations



Beckey updated us in early December, after revisiting the garden with Burling Leong, of Burlington Rose Nursery.

[Burling's] help and many photographs were invaluable. A complete inventory of what's left would take too much time and I don't think it's worth it. I am grateful to have the 2009 inventory of the garden. It's a sad testament to what has been lost.

Here are some highlights of what we found.

We did find some of the vintage teas that I thought were gone but so much more is missing. They've been filled in with '**Knockout**' roses or entire beds are devoted to David Austin.

The roses are not healthier than they were in 2011 as has been claimed.

The large bed of old polyanthas remains but we couldn't find any modern ones. All the minis and micro minis are gone.

Only two Ralph Moore roses, '**Linda Campbell**' & '**Topaz Jewel**', are there but that's only because the Rugosa bed hasn't been bulldozed yet.

Three fourths of the Gallica bed has been dug up and only a few remain. The Moss bed is gone. The Albas and Centifolias are there but their days are numbered.

Some species roses still remain. A large *Rosa bracteata* is near a *Rosa gentiliana* covering a nearby arch. Only '**Awayki**' remains of

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When I saw the photos I was immediately intrigued and emailed Betsy Collins, Director of the SBBG for an identity. She referred me to the Living Collections Coordinator, Betsy Lape who replied the "the low growing rose in the Arroyo section"... was "*Rosa spithamea*...collected by Lester Rowntree in Monterey county in 1965." She also added the accession record noted it's atypical single serrate leaves and white flowers. I was astonished at the spithamea identity and by no less a personage than my heroine, Lester Rowntree. An intrepid seed collector and writer, Lester Rowntree roamed up and down California with the seasons noting the state's wild plants in habit and bloom. She returned later to collect their seeds which she made available through her Carmel Highlands based seed company. On these expeditions in the mid 1900's she lived out of a converted jalopy with plant presses, seed storage paraphernalia



White SBBG Rowntree spithamea

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The Rose Prize of Santa Barbara Botanic Garden and

Rosa Adventures Along the Central Coast

—by Don Gers

Serendipitously, my friend Michael and his sister Dorothy visited the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden in early summer of 2014. Michael, a knowledgeable plantsman and keen observer, noticed a rose growing there with unusual features. It had single white flowers, short height less than 2 feet and densely spreading habit of growth with glossy fern-like leaves. He couldn't find any plant label with its identity. White flowers are less common among species roses as is the dense upright growth and linear leaf shape. Michael doesn't own a camera so he had his sister take some photographs, a couple she emailed me and the rest she had printed and mailed to me a week or so later.



White SBBG Rountree spithamea

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the Japanese roses.

Three Bourbons and one Portland escaped the machete; '*Souv de la Malmaison*', '*Coquette des Blanches*', '*Mme. Lauriol de Barney*' and '*Joasine Hanet*'.

One of two of the '*Secret Gardens*' that covered the gate to the children's garden is still there but all the other varieties of white roses, except for '*Iceberg*', and the collection of micro-minis are gone.

The beautiful 1860 Hybrid Perpetual, '*Reine des Violettes*', that surrounded the gazebo have all been removed and replaced with '*KoKo Loko*'.

The bed of famous English hybridizers near the Noisette Tunnel is gone. It's heartbreaking.

Weeks and Star Roses donated a thousand roses to Descanso and over night the beds of these rare, irreplaceable treasures were razed to make way for a hodgepodge of past seasons leftovers of inferior quality, mediocre varieties and diseased bushes.

'*Sunspright*' is covered in blackspot. '*Peace*' is virused. There's no excuse for a company to still be propagating and producing virused roses or for them to be on display in a public garden.

I'll still continue my protest but the garden is doomed. It is no longer Dr Lammert's beautifully landscaped International Rosarium and living museum of the historical development of the rose.

One can see '*Knockout*' on the side of the freeway and '*Iceberg*' at In-N-Out, where one can at least get a shake and fries. Some roses are popping up from their grave but they'll likely be weeded out. There was a brave '*Slater's China*' type that came back and was valiantly blooming it's little head off. I regret not putting it in my purse!

Before Jim Delahanty died he gave Descanso Gardens \$1000 with the provision that they buy roses from Burling with the money. She received an order for \$200 sometime ago and nothing since. Thus we know that replacement roses aren't being bought from one of the few remaining nurseries that sell OGRs and vintage HTs, even though Descanso has a remaining balance of \$800 to spend there.

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[Former Curator] Wen Wang's policy was to propagate and preserve any variety in the garden that had gotten down to two bushes. Roses were also being propagated to grow on their own rootstock. Since he left Descanso, all rose propagation was stopped and the rose propagation area emptied.

All of the many rare roses that were in propagation have been given away to whoever could take them or sold for a few dollars each at a few rose sales. Not only have magnificent specimens that took years to establish and roses that grew nowhere else been lost, but so have their progeny.

I could not find anywhere in the garden the roses of the American Rose Trials for Sustainability that Descanso is reportedly participating in.

The irony is that the Chinas, Teas, and OGRs that were removed have already proven for hundreds of years that they thrive in California and elsewhere. These roses are the very definition of “*sustainability*”; “*having the capacity to endure*” for generations, often found in cemeteries & old homesteads growing on what only nature provides.

Letters should be written to David Brown, the Executive Director, and all the members of the Descanso Gardens Guild. A letter from only one person won't have the impact that the voices of many will. We can't get back what is lost but we can let it be known that contrary to Descanso's Mission Statement, “*exemplary stewardship of Descanso's distinctive character and assets*” was not practiced. This specialized botanic collection of rare, historical roses, and what was once one of the best and most unique rose gardens in Southern California, was allowed to be destroyed.

Here are two other great articles on Descanso Gardens that illustrate what was lost:

<http://scvrs.homestead.com/Descanso.html>

<http://www.helpmefind.com/gardening/ezine.php?publicationID=374&js=0>

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As Of December 11

“The Gallica bed of roses at Descanso is now completely gone. The remaining Albas & Centifolias will probably be gone within the next few weeks. I don't know what can be done to save them, massive writing campaigns? Requests for the plants? If anyone has any idea how we can save the remaining OGRs, please help. Call or write Descanso. Let them know they're being watched & a very large rose community is very upset at what's been done to the International Rosarium.”

— Becky Yianelos

Please take some time to call or write Descanso.

Post on their Facebook page. Do whatever you can do to save any remaining Old Roses.

Tell Descanso that they are being watched, and that a very large and vocal rose community is appalled at what they have done, and continue to do.

Here, by contrast, is an article on the “*Wall Of Roses*” which is a part of the San Jose Heritage Rose Garden, which really DOES preserve rare and endangered roses.

The article is from a few years back, but timeless.

<http://www.pacifichorticulture.org/articles/santa-clara-university8217s-wall-of-climbing-roses/>

The Garden That Was . . . Descanso

*I wake up some mornings and sit and have my coffee
and look out at my beautiful garden, and I go,
'Remember how good this is. Because you can lose it.'*

— Jim Carrey



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The Descanso Gardens Guild, Inc.

The Descanso Gardens Guild, Inc. is responsible for managing the gardens. According to this website

<http://www.guidestar.org/organizations/95-2511202/descanso-gardens-guild.aspx>

their names are as follows:

David R. Brown Term: Since 2005 — Appointed by the Board of Trustees in 2005, David R. Brown has spearheaded the initiative toward serious planning for sustainability throughout the Gardens. Enhanced sustainability at Descanso can and will achieve increased efficiency and self-sufficiency and, in the process, serve as a model and inspiration for the Gardens' many visitors, as well as for other gardens and institutions nationwide

Timothy Morphy —Board Chair — Nov. 2015

The Board is:

Georgianna Erskine
Ned Russell
David Brown
Sharon Thralls
Heather Sturt Haaga
Amy Lamb
Hope Tschopik Schneider
Richard Atwater
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Elizabeth Gleason
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Leah McCrary
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Peggy Miller
Timothy Morphy
Ann Murphy
Rick Neumann
Grace Russak
Carin Salter
James Sarni
Leslie Zasa

To Contact Descanso Gardens

<https://www.descansogardens.org/about-the-gardens/contact-us-2/>

David R. Brown, Executive Director; [818-952-4391](tel:818-952-4391)

Juliann Rooke, Chief Operating Officer; [818-952-4391](tel:818-952-4391)

Rachel Young: horticulture@descansogardens.org

Public Relations: pr@descansogardens.org [818-949-7984](tel:818-949-7984)

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Bringing Things Up To Date . . .

Becky replied to Rachel Young in mid-December:

Dear Ms. Young,

Thank you for your reply. It has created questions that I hope you will answer for me.

The International Rosarium took many years of planning, consultations with experts, and donations of rare roses to create. What is the concept and new plan for the garden?

Since it is no longer a botanical rose collection guiding the visitor through the history and development of the rose, how will this new plan serve the public?

What is the timetable for executing the new plan?

Another matter of interest to me is the basis on which the choices of the current cultivars, as well as the techniques and products being used, were made. What specific scientific studies and facts were used to make these decisions?

What is the criteria for a rose to be judged a *'superstar'* and one to be dismissed as a *'deadend'*?

Descanso was once a safe haven for roses whether they were in fashion or not. *'Iceberg'*, a rose bred in 1958 from two 1927 roses, wasn't the popular, widely planted landscape rose it became, until it was rediscovered thirty years later. I understand replacing roses that may be in poor condition but don't understand why complete beds of entire classes of roses were razed and destroyed.

What varieties are being grown and studied for the **American Rose Trials for Sustainability** that the garden is participating in? Where is the A.R.T.S. site located at Descanso? Although the other trial sites in the A.R.T.S. study list this information, Descanso does not.

The China, Tea and other Old Garden Roses are the very definition of sustainability; *'having the capacity to endure'* for generations, often found in cemeteries and old homesteads, thriving on only what nature provides. Many of them are designated *'Earth-Kind Roses'*, yet only a handful remain in the garden.

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Left: Burling Leong Photo, Dec. 2015

Below: Daphne Filiberti Photo

See More Photos on Page 12

"Beauty surrounds us, but usually we need to be walking in a garden to know it."
— Rumi



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It seems clear that the changes made do not reflect the Mission Statement of Descanso Gardens *to practice exemplary stewardship of Descanso's distinctive character and assets!* Tragically, its *'unique and specialized botanic rose collection of historical significance and rare natural beauty'* has not been preserved.

— Becky Yianilos



Look to future issues, or to the Gold Coast HRG Website, for updates. In the meantime, start those letters.

OH! And Descanso Gardens has a Facebook Page:

<https://www.facebook.com/DescansoGardensLA/?fref=ts>