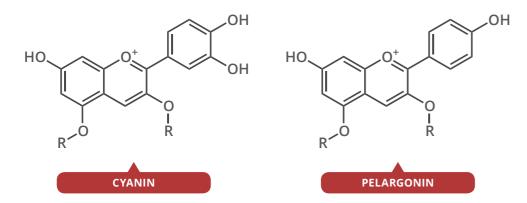
THE COLOUR AND AROMA OF ROSES

THE COLOURS OF ROSES

Other carotenoids include lutein, lycopene, beta-carotene, taraxaxanthin, and rosaxanthin

Roses come in a variety of colours, and different chemical pigments are responsible for the different shades. A large variety of carotenoids (above) give yellow and orange hues, while a smaller number of anthocyanins (below) give the more typical reds. Combinations of compounds from the two classes of pigments give the variety of different shades of these colours.



R groups = glucose (in both molecules)







THE AROMA OF ROSES

The aroma of roses is contributed to by a number of different chemical compounds; some key contributors are shown here. Their contribution to the aroma varies and isn't tied to their concentrations; in fact a number of them have very low concentrations! Important contributors are rose ketones (including damascenones, damascones, and ionones) and (-)-cis-rose oxide.

