



A Publication of the Bowling Green Rose Society



Rosabuds

No Meeting
in July
Next Meeting
August 11

July 2019

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Summer Rose Tips *(collected by the editor)*

- Water, Water, Water. Keep those roses hydrated. That is, do not water every day, but when you water, allow water to soak deep into the ground around your bushes. Roses need the equivalent of an inch of water a week. —*Bob Jacobs*
- Hot, dry weather brought spider mites. Watch for a dull or mottled appearance on the leaves. Turn them over and they will feel somewhat gritty. When the mites are really bad, you will see webbing between the leaves. Kent told me to take a leaf and shake it on a sheet of white paper, then the mites would be visible. Use a water wand or spray with pressure the entire bush making sure to get the underside of all leaves. Do this every two to three days and repeat at least three times. I also purchased Avid and spray with it when I see them every three days for about two weeks as it only kills the adults. There are other chemicals available that will kill both adults and eggs but they are expensive. The water wand works great if you keep a watchful eye. —*Mary Hext*
- During the summer, roses are still hungry. Feed them your regular fertilizer, but use a little less. They will not require as much as they do in the spring and fall. Don't fertilize if you are not able to water at least by the next day. Organics are also a good choice of fertilizer. —*The Houston RS Rosette*
- Remember to give your roses lots of water. They need at least an inch of water a week. If you have Japanese beetles on your roses, just knock them off into a bucket of soapy water. Spraying will only kill the ones that are on the bush at the time you spray. Just cut the blooms and bring them in the house for your enjoyment instead of the beetles. —*Kathy Dodson*
- An organic method of controlling Japanese beetles is to plant red geraniums in with your roses. The beetles love the flowers on these plants and it is toxic to their system. The beetle will take a tasty bite of the geranium and fall to the ground paralyzed. After being comatose for about 8 hours, the toxins wear off and the beetle, not realizing the error of his ways, will climb up and take another bite and start the cycle all over again. You can kill the beetles by dropping them in a bucket of soapy water. Do not squish the beetle, especially around your garden, as this causes them to release an odor which attracts more beetles. Use needle nose pliers to nab them and drop them in the soapy water. —*The Pikes Peak RS Rose Companion*



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Dan Wernigk – New ARS Consulting Rosarian!!!

At the June meeting, BGRS president, Ricky Lockhart, presented Dan Wernigk with his official ARS Consulting Rosarian certificate. Dan completed all the requirements to become a consulting rosarian and attended the CR School at the Tenarky Winter Meeting in February in Franklin, Tennessee, where he passed his written test.

Dan joins other BGRS consulting rosarians: Bob and Ann Jacobs and Mary Ann Hext. If you are interested in becoming an ARS CR, you may check with one of them or find information on the ARS website.

Summer Rose Tips *(continued from p. 1)*

- Deadhead spent roses. When deadheaded, the bushes will direct energy into growth instead of maintaining the spent bloom.—*St. Louis Voice of the Rose*.
- Continue a fungicide spray schedule. Do not apply fungicide to dry plants. Roots should be well watered before spraying with any fungicide or insecticide. If blackspot is under control spray with a preventive fungicide such as Ortho/Rose Pride, Bayer/Disease Control, Fertilome/Rose Spray, Funginex, Banner Maxx, Compass or Honor Guard. If blackspot is visible spray with a contact fungicide such as Mancozeb, Manzate, or Dithane M-45. Follow label directions. The less expensive, less concentrated fungicides work just as well, but require using more and must be applied more often.—*The CenLa RS Rosebud*
- Too much water and too little water produce many of the same symptoms. Just stick your finger in the ground to tell which.—*Bradenton-Sarasota RS The Bulletin*
- Roses are heavy feeders. Watering leaches the nutrients from the soil, more so in potted plants. Now is a good time to replenish nutrients with organics such as alfalfa meal, alfalfa tea, fish emulsion, cottonseed meal, compost, cured manure, etc. Water soluble fertilizers, Miracle Grow, Mills Magic, can usually be applied every two weeks. Read and follow label directions. Fertilizer, even water soluble fertilizers, should not be applied to dry roots. It will burn the roots and damage the leaves.—*The CenLa RS Rosebud*
- Watch for rose rosette disease. I have only had it on one bush this year, but have seen many around shopping areas in town. Hopefully, the research that is going on at UT will help us find a way to prevent this disease. —*M. Hext*

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In Memory of Pauline Matus

by - Bob & Ann Jacobs

In Memory of Hext Dogs

In Memory of Linda McBride's Parents

In Memory of Ricky Lockhart's Mother

In Honor of Bill & Dorothy McMahon



SAVE THE DATES!

**Louisville Rose Society
Rose Show
September 21
Sutherland Mercantile**

**Nashville Rose Society
Rose Show
Belmont University
Gabhart Student Center
September 28-29**

**ARS National Miniature
Conference & Rose Show
Tenarky & Deep South
District Rose Shows
Franklin, TN
October 4-6**

**Huntsville-Twickenham
Rose Show
Parkway Place Mall
October 12**



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July 2019



From the President *by Ricky Lockhart*

My rose garden is full of buds and blooms right now. If anyone wants to come by anytime the rest of this week, I am home most of the time. Just pull in the driveway next to the beds. If anyone wants to take pictures to enter in our 2020 rose show, bring your camera and take all the photos you want! The rose garden is really pretty this week.

Watch your roses carefully as I have had powdery mildew for the first time along with the Japanese beetles and some blackspot. Keep up your spray program, and I use Sevin for the beetles.

We do not have a July meeting, but plan to be at our next meeting on August 11. Ron Daniels, co-president of the Nashville Rose Society and ARS Master Rosarian and Tennessee Master Gardener will be our speaker. We had him speak a few years ago and he is very knowledgeable about roses and loves to share his experiences growing them.

See you at our August meeting and keep up your spray program!

DID YOU NOW?

When bringing in roses to display as cut flowers, did you know that bacteria can be found in the container of water that you use? So cut off the bottom foliage that would be underwater in the vase/container to help ensure a longer vase life for your roses. Also make sure the container used is very clean. Using a solution of half water and half bleach to clean the vases/containers and then allowing them to air dry, helps to ensure a longer vase life for your cut flowers and less bacteria in the water to shorten the life of your roses.

Reprinted from the June 2019 issue of "Rose Leaves" the newsletter of the Louisville Rose Society, Linda Jansing, Editor

What's In A Name *by Billie Flynn, Editor of CenLa Rose Society Newsletter*

If you are looking for a fungicide the name on the bottle doesn't mean a thing. What does the name Honor Guard, Bonide Rose Shield or Cleary's 3336-F tell you? The most important information on the front of the bottle is in small (tiny) print near the bottom listed as Active Ingredients.

Whether searching for fungicides on the internet or at the local garden centers, it is most important to understand exactly what needs to be controlled and which active ingredients (chemicals) control the problem.

If leaves have visible blackspots a systemic fungicide is needed to kill the fungus that caused the blackspots. The fungus is living inside the leaf tissue. Most fungicides found on the shelves of garden centers are systemic fungicides. Honor Guard, Immunox, Bio-Advance (Bayer) Disease Control, Cleary's and Ortho Rose Ride all do the same thing. They get inside the leaf tissue to inhibit the growth of living fungus that is causing the blackspots visible on the leaves.

The living fungus multiplies by spores (seeds) created every 7-10 days. Spores are not affected by systemic fungicides. Spores cling to leaves, stems or drop to the ground. These spores re-infect the leaves with more blackspot fungus. Spores can only be prevented from germinating and multiplying by using contact (topical) fungicides. Only a few chemicals are classified as contact (topical) fungicides for killing spores. Daconil, Mancozeb, Manzate, Dithane prevent reinfection by preventing the spores from germinating.

A combination of a systemic and a contact fungicide must be used in order to kill existing blackspot fungus and prevent spores from infecting other leaves.

The active ingredient in Banner Max, Honor Guard and Fertilome Systemic Fungicide is propiconazole. They all do the same job but the concentration is very different. Several other brands have the same active ingredient but are sold under different shelf names. The more expensive chemicals are more concentrated and therefore use less chemical per gallon of water. At the same time the cheaper, less concentrated chemicals with the same active ingredients are just as effective but must use more chemical per gallon of water. The label instructions must be followed for each to be efficient.

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What's In A Name *(continued from p. 3)*

Controlling Blackspot With Fungicides

Contact (topical) fungicides interrupt the life process of fungus spores on the surface of the plant and surrounding area. Contacts can be mixed with systemic fungicides. Best used with a spreader/sticker to insure complete coverage. Follow label instructions for amount to use.

Examples of Common Contact (topical) Fungicides:

Active Ingredient (Chemical Name)

Chlorothalonil

Mancozeb

(Maneb, Zineb)

Brand Name

Daconil (29.6%)

Ortho Max Garden Disease Control (29.6%)

Bonide Fung-onil (29.6%)

Bonide Mancozeb Flowable (37%)

Manzate Max (37%): Formerly known as Pentathlon (37%)

Manzate Pro-Stick T&O (75%)

Dithane M-45 (80%)

Dithane F-45 Rainshield (37%)

Fore 80 WP Rainshield (80%)

Systemic Fungicides

Systemic fungicides are absorbed into the plant tissue where they interrupt the life process of blackspot fungus living inside the tissue of leaves and stems. Systemics have no effect on spores that were produced by the fungus. Systemics can be mixed with contact fungicides. Follow label instructions for amount to use and for advice concerning using a spreader/sticker.

Examples of Common Systemic Fungicides:

Active Ingredient (Chemical Name)

Myclobutanil

Propiconazole

Tebuconazole

Thiophanate Methyl

Triforine

Brand Name

Eagle 20EW (19.7%)

Banner Maxx (14.3%)

Honor Guard (14.3%)

Fertilome Systemic Fungicide (1.55%)

Patch Pro (14.3%)

Quali-Pro Propiconazole (14.3%)

Bayer Disease Control for Roses and Flowers (2.9%)

Cleary's 3336-F (41.25%)

Ortho Rose Pride Disease Control (6.5%)

Editor's Note: This article appeared in the June 2019 issue of "Rosebud" the newsletter of the Central Louisiana Rose Society, Billie Flynn, Editor, and is used with permission.



July 2019

BGRS In-Club Competition**OUR IN-CLUB COMPETITION BEGAN IN JUNE WITH MANY ENTRIES!****BELOW ARE JUNE WINNERS!****RESULTS ARE POSTED EACH MONTH ON THE BGRS WEBSITE**

Class 1	1st: Ricky Lockhart - 'Veterans' Honor' 2nd: Cynthia Dickinson - 'St. Patrick' 3rd: Linda Ford - 'Bewtiched'
Class 2	1st: Bob Jacobs - 'Conundrum' 2nd: Dan Wernigk - 'Unbridled'
Class 3	1st: Cynthia Dickerson - 'Gingersnap' 2nd: Dan Wernigk - 'Violet's Pride'
Class 4	1st: Dan Wernigk - 'Violet's Pride' 2nd: Ricky Lockhart - 'Love Struck'
Class 5	1st: Cynthia Dickinson - 'Graham Thomas' 2nd: Dan Wernigk - 'Lady in Red'
Class 6	1st: Dan Wernigk - 'Crescendo' 2nd: Cynthia Dickinson - 'Crescendo' 3d: Linda Ford - 'Pope John Paul II'
Class 7	1st: Linda Ford - 'Tropicana'

**PLAN TO BRING ENTRIES TO THE AUGUST MEETING!**

A Walk in Our Garden in June—Some Old European Roses

by Robert B. Martin Jr., ARS President and Master Rosarian

Our walk in the garden this month takes us to the raised beds on the west side of the back yard where we grow primarily old garden roses, known generally as OGRs. An “old garden rose” is a rose either in existence, or from a class of roses in existence prior to 1867, the date of introduction of the supposed first hybrid tea, ‘La France’. This covers a lot of ground and there are OGRs of every size and form, and that fit every garden application. We grow a representative selection of 53 roses comprising 47 different varieties. This month we introduce you to some of the old European roses.

OGRs are propagated, as are most roses, either from cuttings, or less often, by grafting. This means that a particular plant is actually a clone of the original. To me, that is one of the cool things about growing OGRs in that we are actually growing history, a plant that contains the historical genes of the original, which can be several hundred years old. In a sense – a very real scientific sense – we are therefore growing plants that are the very same as those that make up the rich history of the rose.



Gallicas

We begin with the Gallicas, a word that in Latin refers to “France”, and which reminds me of my high school Latin where we learned from Julius Caesar that “All Gaul is divided into three parts....” The Gallicas begin with ***Rosa gallica***

officinalis, a species rose known before 1450 and commonly grown for its medicinal properties – perhaps related to its hips that are rich in Vitamin C – whence comes its alternative name as the “Apothecary’s Rose”. In our garden it is a spreading grower of modest height that blooms but once a year in the spring with attractive semi-double carmine red blooms, very fragrant with bright yellow stamens. The fact that Gallicas bloom but once a year is a negative for gardeners of Southern California where repeat blooming varieties routinely bloom through November with perhaps five bloom cycles a year. We have found, however, that some of these old roses have features that cause us to forgive its lack of repeat.



‘Rosa gallica officinalis’

One such example is the **‘Burgundian Rose’**, a Gallica known before 1650, and not widely seen today. Thought by some sources to be a Centifolia, it is probably a cross of the two and has at least 25 synonyms as listed on HelpMeFind. To me it is an example of what is best described as a miniature OGR, producing small dark pink pompon blooms of perhaps one-inch in diameter, nicely round with a white button eye. Ours grows in a 7-gallon squat pot next to some polyanthas of similar size. The growth habit is somewhat

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‘Burgundian Rose’

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Old European Roses (continued from p. 4)

odd in that the foliage is found at the top of longer naked thin stems with the blooms tucked into the foliage. This actually works quite well in a pot producing a canopy of foliage and blooms, attractive when in bloom and displaying a satisfactory foliage plant when not. It is said to have a strong fragrance but that requires some bending to notice.

One of Dona's favorites is '**Cardinal de Richelieu**', a mauve Gallica introduced in 1840. It is to my mind the purplest of all roses, with dark smoky purple button-eye blooms on a medium spreading bush. Dona uses it in her spring collections of old garden roses, and it has become her "signature" rose, setting off the other roses in the collection. It is also a once-bloomer, with a fairly long bloom. You will



'Cardinal de Richelieu'

note I again use the word "spreading" here, which highlights the fact that Gallicas tend to spread by root suckers and it is sometimes challenging to keep them in their assigned place.

A more recent addition to our garden is '**Désirée Parmentier**', a vibrant pink Gallica known before 1841 that produces nicely rounded well-formed blooms on a medium spreading bush with dark green foliage. It also has a strong fragrance and is once-blooming. Like so many of the old European Roses it comes with some mystery as to its true class and identification, with some believing it more likely a Centifolia and others the rose '**Prolifera de Redoute**', a Gallica known before 1759.

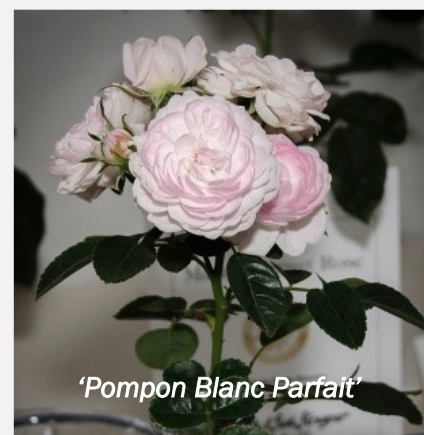


'Désirée Parmentier'

Albas

Another group of very old European roses are the Albas, a Latin term that means "white", although several are of various shades of pink as well. This group is generally thought to have arisen as a cross of *Rosa gallica* and the species "dog rose", *Rosa canina*. Like the Gallicas, Albas generally bloom but once a year, are typically quite fragrant, and appear on vigorous upright bushes with gray-green foliage.

Our favorite of this group is '**Pompon Blanc Parfait**', an 1876 Alba from the French breeder Verdier, that makes beautiful small blush pink pompon blooms in clusters, with an intense fragrance. It makes a medium (4-5 ft.) upright bush but the rebloom in fall is occasional if any. It has also proven to be a good show rose for us having accounted for five Victorian Awards from our garden.



'Pompon Blanc Parfait'



'Leda'

Damasks

Named for Damascus, in Syria, Damask roses are thought to have originated anciently as a natural hybrid of *Rosa gallica* and the species "musk rose", *Rosa moschata*. More recent genetic testing has also shown a genetic relationship to *Rosa fedtschenkoana*, a species rose native to central Asia and northwestern China named after its Russian discoverers.

The Damask roses have long been used for the production of Attar of Rose for the perfume industry and is thought to have been brought from the Middle East to Europe sometime toward the end of the fourteenth century. A favorite of Shakespeare and other poets, most damasks bloom generally once in summer. In contrast the Autumn Damasks are known to re-peat bloom, but not generously, and are often considered the first remontant or repeat-blooming of the Old European roses.

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Old European Roses *(continued from p. 4)*

In our garden, we grow several Damasks, including two of the most beautiful and our very favorite roses. Dona's candidate for most beautiful is typically **'Leda'**, a Damask rose from 1826, that has well-formed flat white blooms tinged red in random patterns with each bloom distinct. Also known as the "Painted Damask", the com-compact (3 x 5 ft.) bush tends to spread, with the foliage somewhat rugged and only an occasional repeat bloom.



'Autumn Damask'

To my eye the most beautiful of all rose is **'Mme Hardy'** a Damask rose from 1832 that produces exquisite pure white, occasionally blush blooms of perfect roundness with a distinctive green pip in the center. The bush is large (6-7 ft.), prickles numerous and the blooms also come but once a year.



'Mme Hardy'

We also grow, primarily for historical purposes, the **'Autumn Damask'**, a medium pink semi double rose, known before 1633 under any number of names, including the 'Four Seasons' or 'Quatre Saisons' rose. The blooms are intensely fragrant and are produced on willowy stems somewhat haphazardly on a wild rangy grower that sprawls.

Moss Roses

Those familiar with the Dutch painters of the 17th century have encountered depictions of the Centifolia roses, also known as Cabbage roses. They are derived from *Rosa x centifolia*, a hybrid that appeared in the 17th century, related to Damask roses. They are named for their "one hundred" petals, although in one of those accidents of history the name in Latin actually translates to one-hundred leaves. As a class they are of primary interest to us because of its mutation into what are known as the Moss roses.

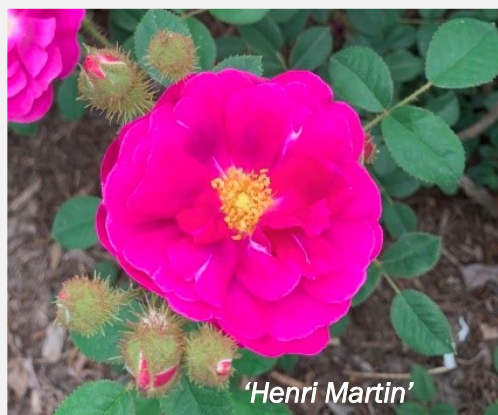
Moss roses typically have thick resin-bearing hairs resembling moss, particularly on the sepals, that give off a pleasant woody or balsam scent when rubbed. The best ex-ample from our garden is **'Crested Moss'**, a distinctive Moss rose from 1827 that is classified technically as a Centifolia. The medium (4-5 ft.) bush is upright and produces blooms of clear pink, very full with many petals and a small button eye. The blooms are very fragrant, but alas with little if any repeat. The sepals are heavily mossed, and the buds often form a triangle that is suggestive of Na-



'Crested Moss'

poleon's signature "bicorné," hat, thus giving the rose the alternative name of 'Château de Napoléon'.

Another of our Moss roses is **'Henri Martin'**, an 1862 introduction of Jean Laffay of France, bearing medium crimson semi-double blooms. I confess I acquired this rose primarily because of its name, after the historian Henri Martin 1810-1883, perhaps a distant relative, and a member of the Union Franco-Americaine that envisioned and arranged for French financing of



'Henri Martin'

the Statue of Liberty. The bush itself is a once-bloomer, aggressively spreading, but nicely fragrant when the blooms appear. I have it in a hard-to-reach location above the propane tank on a bank, which is good since I can ignore it during the time that it is not in bloom.

Our Moss roses also include **'Alfred de Dalmas'**, a light pink *(continued p. 9)*



'Alfred de Dalmas'

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Old European Roses *(continued from p. 4)*



'Mme Platz'

introduction of Jean Laffay in 1855 and **'Mme Platz'**, a medium pink from 1864, both of which have an occasional repeat bloom in the fall. Both are quite fragrant, with some mossing on the buds.

Ralph Moore, the father of the miniature rose was greatly taken by Moss roses and beginning in 1948 undertook an extensive program to breed and develop repeat-blooming miniature Moss roses. That program had some modest success in early years, but it was not until 1969 that he was able to introduce his repeat-blooming miniature Moss **'Fairy Moss'**. That in turn led eventually to the introduction in 1988 of **'Scarlet Moss'**, a dark red miniature of single form that we grow. It has been described as the reddest of any Moss rose and is descended from the red climber, **'Dortmund'** a Kordeii rose from 1955. Better, the rose has inherited the

distinctive dark, glossy foliage of **'Dortmund'**, which together with the distinctive mossing makes it a beautiful rose in our garden.



'Treasure Trail'

The brilliant, but now-retired breeder of uncommon roses, Paul Barden used **'Scarlet Moss'** as the parent of one of our very favorite Moss roses. **'Treasure Trail'**. Although introduced in 2008, it is by virtue of the fact that it is a Moss rose considered an OGR or more commonly thought of as a modern Moss Rose. **'Treasure Trail'** produces small to medium orange tan blooms of OGR form with a button eye and delicate moss on the sepals and stems. The bush is compact with dark green glossy foliage. It is a true treasure combining the best of old and new.



'Scarlet Moss'

Editor's Note: This article appeared in the June 2019 issue of "Rose Ramblings" the journal of the San Diego Rose Society, Elaine Ornelas, editor.



**2019 ARS National Miniature
Conference & Rose Show**

Franklin, TN – October 4 – 6, 2019

www.musiccityroses.com

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IMPORTANT DATES

- September 21: Louisville RS Rose Show at Sutherlands Hardware Store
- September 28-29: Nashville RS Rose Show at Belmont University
- October 4-6: ARS Mini National and Tenarky District Conventions and Rose Shows hosted by Tipton County RF in Franklin, TN
- February 14-16, 2020: Tenarky Mid-Winter Meeting, Franklin, TN