



A Publication of the Bowling Green Rose Society, Bowling Green, KY

Rosebuds

September 2019

E-mail: bgrs@twc.com

Next Meetings
September 8 at 2 pm
WC Extension Office
Program: Transporting
Roses, Q&A
Come early for refreshments:
Linda McBride

Preparation Timeline for the Upcoming Rose Shows

By John Mueller, Editor, "Tampa Talks Roses", April 2012 (Adapted for "Rosebuds")

As you know, we have three rose shows in the near future in the Tenarky District: September 21—Louisville Rose Society Rose Show, September 28-29—Nashville Rose Society show, October 5—Tenarky District fall show in conjunction with the Deep South District Show at the 2019 ARS national Miniature Conference and Rose show in Franklin, Tennessee. And the following Saturday, October 12, the Huntsville-Twickenham Rose Show will be held. For our novice exhibitors, the following preparation timeline will be very helpful in your quest to garner your first blue ribbon or maybe even the Queen Of Show! It has been done before! Schedules for the rose shows are on the district website at www.tenarky.org.

3 Weeks before the Rose Show

1. Walk through your garden to find "contenders" with long, straight stems and fully closed buds that may be ready in time for the show.
2. Prep the contenders by removing all the side growth at the various leaf axils.
3. Make sure the best canes have an unobstructed opening to be able to grow upright by moving or removing any "blocking" growth.
4. If any important canes are growing at an angle, stake them upright using bamboo stakes and twist ties.
5. Apply Epsom salts and fish emulsion at the rate of 2 Tbs. per gallon and one-half gallon per bush.
6. Remove the center bud from floribunda sprays in order to make the spray more symmetrical.

2 Weeks before the Rose Show

1. Apply chelated iron such as Sequestrene at the rate described on the label. Stop applying fertilizers that contain nitrogen or use low nitrogen, high phosphorus fertilizer.
2. Begin a conscientious effort to remove all side growth. This should be done each day but no less frequently than every other day.
3. Water your rose bushes every day or every other day from now until the rose show.
4. Recheck your staked canes as the twist ties may have to be adjusted because of the cane's growth.
5. Straighten the necks of the blooms as necessary using either bamboo sticks or skewers and twist ties as a splint.
6. Continue watering and spraying your fungicides. Also, use your insecticides if you see a problem with insects. You can continue liquid fertilizer such as Miracle Grow, Peters or any other liquid fertilizer.
7. Apply Epsom salts and fish emulsion at the rate of 2 Tbs. per gallon and one-half gallon per bush.
8. Remove the center bud from floribunda sprays in order to make the spray more symmetrical.

7-10 Days before the Rose Show

1. Spray your bushes early in the week. Do not use powders in your spray, as that will have to be removed from the leaves before the bloom is entered into the show.
2. Just before dark each evening, mist the buds that are about to "show color" as well as opening blooms, with Orthene and Conserve to reduce the damage caused by

(continued p. 2)

Music City Roses

2019 ARS National Miniature Conference & Rose Show

Hosted by Tipton County Rose Friends

Registration, Event Schedule & Rose Show &
Photography Schedule at www.tenarky.org



WELCOME
NEW BGRS MEMBERS!

Carl Mistlebauer
Bowing Green, KY





President's Corner by Ricky Lockhart

Hello fellow rose growers. Hope everyone enjoyed the program by Ron Daniels last month and we really appreciate him coming to our meeting to give us some useful information. If anyone has any suggestions for future programs or a request for a certain program, don't hesitate to let us know.

It seems that fall is just around the corner. The roses will take an about face after all this hot weather. Make sure you are putting plenty of water on your beds. The roses will put a lot of new growth on now that the weather is cooling down.

Black spot is still my greatest problem, a lot of my plants are almost devoid of leaves. They will come back though since I have cut them down pretty low. This will cause them to produce bigger canes and have bigger blooms.

Keep check on what shows will be opening and go win some awards.

Your President,
Rick

Preparation Timeline for Upcoming Rose Shows *(continued from page 1)*



thrips. The rate of application should be 1/4 tsp. of Orthene and 1/4 tsp. of Conserve SC per quart of water.

3. Make sure your grooming kit is complete.
4. Study the show schedule to determine *(continued p. 2)* the classifications you may wish to enter.
5. Attach your name and address stickers, as well as rubber bands to the entry tags that you obtained in advance.
6. Check your garden for blooms at the proper stage to cut. After you have cut your blooms re-cut them underwater to prevent the intrusion of air bubbles into the stem. If you cut some blooms a few days before the show, you may need to refrigerate them, inside a plastic bag, to slow down or preserve their exhibition stage quality. (Some red roses do not refrigerate well.)
7. Make a list of the blooms you have cut and be certain that you have the correct spelling of their names.
8. Clean and trim the foliage on your cut specimens. Do all of your grooming, except for the bloom, at home, as you will not have as much space and time at the rose show.

The Day of the Show

1. Arrive at the show early in order to obtain sufficient space.
2. Make sure that the vases are full of water.
3. Place your roses in vases together with an entry tag containing the correct name.
4. Position the stem to the proper height. (HT's about 27 to 29 inches overall height from the top of the table).
5. Enter your sprays and fully open blooms early to free up table space.
6. Select blooms that are not yet at "exhibition stage" or too "tight" and start the procedures early to open them.
7. Select your best 4 to 6 blooms and set them aside to enter at the last minute for Queen. Take the remainder of your blooms and enter them in the "Challenge" classes and "Collections".
8. Don't forget to enter classes for fully open, floating bowl, artist's palette, picture frame, etc.
9. Save your Miniatures for entry last as they usually open faster.
10. Ten to fifteen minutes before the entry deadline, stop working on your roses! Carry your remaining entries to the classification table.
11. Put your "un-entered" roses into a bucket of water and give them to the Society to sell during the show.
12. Clean up your work area and carry your grooming materials to your car.
13. Come back and help clean up the preparation area.
14. Now is the time to relax and enjoy talking to your fellow exhibitors or help by being a judge's clerk.

Editor's Note: This is a repeat of an article in the 2018 Rosebuds, but contains good information for exhibitors especially if it is your first time. Even if you don't plan to exhibit, go to one of these shows and enjoy the beautiful roses, ask questions, and make new rose friends. Then save this article to use next May when you exhibit at our own rose show!!!

Help Wanted: Rose Evaluators Needed Now! Deadline 9/26/19!

It is time for the annual Roses in Review (RIR), the American Rose Society's annual survey of roses. Results from the "Garden" evaluations are used to compile the ratings in the American Rose Society (ARS) publication *Handbook for Selecting Roses*. Participation in the RIR process is open to EVERYONE! Membership in the ARS or a local rose society is **not** required, so please invite your family and friends to participate. The link to the online entry form is <https://www.rose.org/roses-in-review-2019>. The process for 2019 has been greatly simplified. Read the directions carefully to learn how the system works. Roses in Review will close

at 5 PM (PST), September 26. Any paper forms submitted must also be in the hands of your district coordinator by that date. We urge you to use the online system - it's easy and it saves from having to re-type written forms. Please take the time to report on all the varieties you grow on the **Roses in Review** survey list. A broad base of participation is needed to make this project worthwhile. We need your evaluations, whether you grow one of the varieties on the survey list, or dozens of them. We welcome evaluations from you whether you are new rose-grower, a "garden" rose-grower or a seasoned veteran grower, whether

you grow roses for your landscape and garden, or if you also grow them to exhibit or arrange. Results of the survey will be included in the January/February 2020 issue of *American Rose* magazine and will determine ratings in the **ARS Handbook for Selecting Roses** as well. For these results to be meaningful, we need everyone to participate. Please, take a few minutes of your time to evaluate your new roses. **Reminder:** All Tenarky Consulting Rosarians and Rose Show Horticulture and Arrangement Judges are encouraged to submit a RIR survey. There is a check box available if you do not grow any of the listed varieties.

September Rose Tips from Noah Wilson, Master Rosarian, Holston Rose Society

Things I will be doing to my roses in September:

1. Knowing September can be a rather dry month I will keep my roses watered. I often say when giving rose growing programs to groups, "If God does not send an inch of rain per week, I will water an inch and keep a good 4 inch mulch on my rose bed".
2. I will use a liquid fertilizing program to keep feeding my roses. I like and get good results with Easy Feed, and fish emulsion.
3. I will keep my roses deadheaded, always cutting back to a good fifth leaflet.
4. I will maintain my usual spray program using fungicide such as Banner Maxx or Daconil on a weekly basis or as directed on the container.
5. I will look for any roses needing special attention and provide care as needed, and if needed I will consult a Consulting Rosarian in my rose society for advice and help.
6. I will cut bouquets and share with others and encourage them to take up this wonderful hobby of rose growing I have been enjoying for many years.

MONTHLY IN-CLUB COMPETITION—JUNE - NOVEMBER

The competition shall consist of **ONE entry in each** of the following classes: One bloom per stem, except for sprays. Groom and fill in tags as if entering a regular rose show. Judges will comment on 1st and 2nd choice. Exhibitors earn two points for each class entered, five points for 1st place, and 4 points for 2nd place. The top scorer in horticulture and arrangements will be recognized at the December meeting.

Class 1—1 Single Bloom Hybrid Tea/Grandiflora

Class 2—Single Bloom Miniature

Class 3—1 Single Bloom Floribunda

Class 4—1 Floribunda or Miniature Spray

Class 5—Specimen, Any Other Type

Class 6—Rose in a Bowl—any type of rose at any state

Class 7—Arrangements—Modern (choice of style—large or small roses)



How the American Rose Society Defines “Petal Count”

The number of petals is a measure of the fullness of a flower. Roses can range from the simplicity of four or five petals to 100+ petals! The roses pictured here are found in many of the gardens of the Bowling Green Rose Society.

—ARS Handbook for Selecting Roses



Single – 4 to 8 petals
‘Dainty Bess’



Semi-double – 9 to 16 petals
‘Smoke Rings’



Double – 17 to 25 petals
‘Ring of Fire’



Full – 26 to 40 petals
‘Moonstone’



Very full – 41+ petals
‘Rose de Rescht’

Photos: High Country Roses, Edmunds Roses

BGRS Public Rose Garden Report

On August 15, Bob and Ann Jacobs, Ricky Lockhart, and Dan Wernigk worked at our public rose garden at Riverwalk Park. They deadheaded spent blooms and pulled weeds from the garden. Unfortunately they had to dig up four rose bushes that had rose rosette virus.

Keep a spare pair of pruners in your car so if you are in town and have time to drive by the garden, you can take a few minutes to enjoy the roses and to dead-head and pull weeds to help keep our garden looking nice.

Thanks to this group for maintaining our public rose garden!



ROSE TRIVIA: WHO WAS DR. HUEY? *from a Rose by Any Other Name by Douglas Brenner & Stephen Scanniello*

When talking about roses and rootstock, the rootstock Dr. Huey often comes up, but who was this gentleman? Dr. Robert Huey fought for the Union Army in the American civil war, became a Philadelphia dentist and was a serious amateur rose grower. He developed friendships with professional rose hybridizers of the time and was often sent new rose plants to test in his garden. (Below are pictures of Dr. Huey the plant bush left and flowers.)

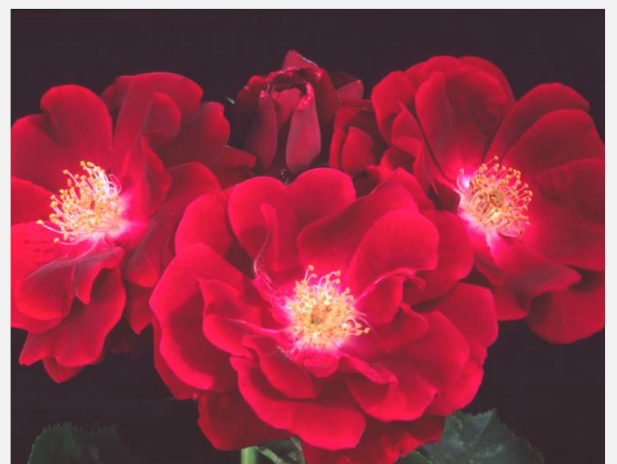
In 1898, he received three Killarney hybrid teas grafted onto *Rosa canina*. These were the first grafted roses Dr. Huey had grown and he was amazed to find that they outperformed all of the other roses in his garden. He began to research the suitability of various rootstocks for use in the United States. His studies led him to conclude that *Rosa multiflora* yielded the best results within a broad range of soils and climate conditions.

Over the years, Dr. Huey mentored many amateur rose breeders including Captain George Thomas Jr. In June 1919, Captain Thomas introduced a red climber named Dr. Huey. The once blooming rose was not a great commercial success but the plant was found to be incredibly tough!

During the 1950's, tests conducted by mass market nurseries determined that the best rootstock for California's rose fields was Dr. Huey. Dr. Huey might not be so pleased to know that the rose named in his honor is now used primarily as a rootstock. He probably would appreciate the fact that his choice *Rosa multiflora* is equally popular as a rootstock. However he would probably be overjoyed to learn that the rose 'Dr. Huey' probably grows in more gardens than any other variety of rose. That it is grown inadvertently, maybe would stem his enthusiasm, however.

While researching this article we discovered that some gardeners choose to grow 'Dr. Huey' because a regular rose in their gardens. You would need plenty of space as the rose can grow 10 to 12 feet high and up to 8 feet wide!

This article appeared in the February 2019 issue of the "Portland Rose Chatter" the newsletter of the Portland (Oregon) Rose Society, Rich Baer, editor.



The Cold, Hard Truth About Growing No Care Roses by Robyn Wilkerson and Diane Brueckman Greater St. Louis Rose Society

There are a lot of “easy to grow” roses and roses that are said to require little or no effort. But, to be honest, all roses require some work if they are to look their best. Let’s look at the claims made about these roses and add “the grain of salt:”

The rose is “self cleaning.” This means when a flower withers it will fall off the bush. Thus, there is no work for the gardener to keep the shrub neat and tidy looking. But how long does it take from the time the flower withers to falling off? If there is a large Spray, it can look pretty unsightly for several weeks. Cutting it off will make the bush look much, much better, especially if it is easily viewed up close. Self-cleaning is only the petals dropping; the ovary stays on until you snip it off.



You don’t have to feed or water the rose for it to thrive. Complete neglect to water a rose is not going to work. Unless a plant is xeric – thrives in dry/desert conditions – it needs water. The bush might survive without water, but it will only produce a few blooms or not bloom at all. These bushes need far less attention to soil moisture, but they still some need water. On the other hand, if you water too frequently, these hardy, easy care bushes might reward you with no growth and no blooms. Knock Out in particular does not like to be kept wet. The key is good drainage and weekly deep watering.

Food depends on a number of things, beginning with the soil the rose where the rose was planted. If the “no care” rose was planted in very poor soil, it is getting no nutrition and won’t grow or bloom. If the site has good or very good soil it will probably grow and bloom well without additional fertilization. But if some work is applied to improve the soil with compost or amendments the rose will grow and bloom better. A foliar fertilizer applied while feeding all the other garden plants would bump up the growth and flower production to “outstanding.”

The rose bush is “disease free.” No way. Everything is going to have something sometime. But it might not be something to worry about. A little blackspot now and again when we have prolonged hot or cool humid conditions isn’t bad. Same goes for powdery mildew. “Disease resistant” means the rose will usually get some blackspot and powdery mildew or some diseases not common in our region. It won’t be bad and can go without treatment usually.

But if the weather is ideal for those diseases – not unusual in our area – the plant could get a severe case. For the best appearance and health of the plant, you could apply a fungicide at longer intervals than what is considered normal. Caveat: Horticulturists are working overtime to produce a truly “disease free” rose and are getting pretty close. Which diseases? Stay tuned...

The rose is “completely hardy and requires no winter protection.” This can be true - but after the bush has matured past the first year is most likely. The first year, if some mulch is added to the base of the plant, the new canes are protected as well as the young root ball. Otherwise, the bush can be killed to the ground or killed completely. This is especially true of hybrid teas and floribundas. It is a good idea to protect the rose the first year. A budded rose should be planted with the bud union below ground level.

“No pruning necessary.” Only if you don’t mind dead canes poking through new growth. You don’t have to get fancy about it though. Cut out the dead wood and shape the bush like any other shrub with loppers – or a chain saw if you are so inclined. The new low care and disease resistant roses are terrific. But a little care will really make a difference in how they look and grow.

Article reprinted from the Greater St Louis Rose Society July-August 2019 newsletter, editor Robyn Wilkerson.

Photo: www.knockoutroses.com

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We're on the Web!!

www.bowlinggreenrosesociety.org



ARS TRIAL MEMBERSHIP

The American Rose Society is offering a four-month trial membership for only \$10 to anyone who is interested in becoming a member of our organization. Most ARS members are home gardeners who enjoy growing roses and want to expand their knowledge of rose culture.

Four-Month Trial Members receive:

- Free advice from Consulting Rosarians
- Free or reduced garden admissions, a \$25 value after just three uses
- Four issues of the online newsletter *Roses & You*
- Free online access to five quarterly bulletins, a \$45 value
- Two issues of *American Rose* magazine, a \$16 value. View a free issue online at www.ars.org
- Discounts of up to 30% at merchant partners

A 4-month trial membership is valued
at \$86 for only \$10!

Join Now!

You may [complete the online form](#)
or call us at 1-800-637-6534.



John Hannah

September 9

THE FRAGRANT ROSE
rose growing tips from the American Rose Society

Volume 3 - 2018

Join the American Rose Society's FREE e-membership to learn more about growing roses!
Sign up for *The Fragrant Rose* at:
<https://www.rose.org/e-membership>

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**

2019 BGRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

| | |
|-----------------|--|
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