



THE NOVUS NEWSLETTER
OF THE
THE TIDEWATER ROSE SOCIETY
AUGUST 2010



FLORAL ARRANGING WITH ROSES FOR YOUR HOME AND FOR A ROSE SHOW

Tidewater Rose Society 2010 Officers

President
Michael Price

First Vice President
Elizabeth Mangino

Second Vice President
Donald Snipes

Treasurer
Eveline Price

Recording Secretary
Cathy Daley

Corresponding Secretary
Sunni Burns

Executive Board
*Continuing for 2nd year
Hathaway Anderson
Hugh Cox
Bunny Fenn
Bo Saks
Nancy Sutcliffe
Diana Tase*
Stephen Tase*
Patricia Wilson

Immediate Past President
Peggy Scott

The fifth meeting of the Tidewater Rose Society's Seventy-fifth year will be held at the Norfolk Botanical Garden, Sunday at 2:30 p.m., August 15, 2010, in the Holly Room of Baker Hall. Judge and Exhibitor Marti Youmans will give a presentation on "Floral Arranging with Roses for Your Home and for a Rose Show". (The board meeting will begin at 1:45 p.m.)

COUNTRY STORE NEWS: We will have Felco pruners, saws, some gloves and other items. If you need anything such as Mills Magic and Fish Emulsion please call me before the August meeting. We will have a few door prizes. See you at the meeting.

George

From the President's Desk

I would like to thank all the members that attended the June picnic. A special thank you to Sara Jones for her time and effort in planning and coordinating the picnic. As I have said before I will say again, the TRS members not only know how to grow roses but they are also great cooks. The food was absolutely outstanding. And of course it was good to see members we have not seen for a while.

The topic for the August meeting is "Floral Arranging with Roses for your Home and for a Rose Show". The Design Class that is now featured in rose shows is a way that rose societies can expand their membership and participation in the rose shows, for one does not have to be a large grower of roses to participate. The Horticultural Class along with the Design Class complements each other and can attract a larger and diversified audience that may generate an interest in joining our society. We horticultural exhibitors need to give the Design Class its dues and by attending a meeting concerning arranging, we may stage our Challenge Class entries a "little bit" better.

(From the President's Desk – continued)

The Colonial District Fall Meeting/Rose Show will be hosted by our society September 24-26, 2010. The show registration form and show schedule will be available at the next meeting. We have had a good response from our members to help during the show. If you would like to help please contact: Peggy Scott at 588-1865 or Eve Price at 583-6770. We will be setting up for the show the morning of September 24th at the Hilton Norfolk Airport, 1500 N. Military Highway, Norfolk, Va. Any and all able bodies that would like to help would be greatly appreciated. Set up will start at 9:00 a.m.

Upon completion of judging the rose show, there will be a Judges Luncheon. Members are welcomed to join the luncheon. This is a good way to get to know the judges and say thank you to them for their participation in our show. George and Pat Wilson will have more information concerning the luncheon at the August meeting.

If you would like to help sponsor the show by being a patron, please send payment to Eve Price, 1972 Edgewood Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23503 or bring payment to August meeting.

See you at the meeting.
Mike

MEMBERSHIP

Please Welcome New Members

Andrea Bode
7320 Glenroie Avenue # 12L
Norfolk, Va. 23505
Telephone: 757-737-4689
E-mail: aslanskid3@yahoo.com

Mike & Denise Wilkins
4208 Rivercliff Crescent East
Suffolk, Va. 23435
Telephone: 757-774-0332
Cell phone: 757-581-2935
E-mail: denisewilkins@charter.net

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN:
Donald Snipes
1300 DeBree Ave.
Norfolk, Va. 23517-2127

TRS NOVICE SHOW WINNERS

Horticultural Winner: Edgardo Eugenio
Design Winner: Isao Ishibashi
Novice Show Trophy Winner: Isao Ishibashi

The following article was published in the October 2006 American Rose written by Ted Mills (aka: RoseDoc). Since I have been working on the TRS newsletter, almost every article concerning the art of growing roses has been published by the ARS American Rose. Please consider joining the American Rose Society, support them as they support us.

Using Your ARS Lifelines to Better Roses

The television hit “Who Wants To Be a Millionaire?” recently swept the nation with great excitement as contestants eagerly sought to be instant millionaires. Nothing like it had come along since the days of the “\$64,000 Question” bonanza. The “millionaire” production brought with it suspense, drama and excitement. Perhaps the show’s novel ingredient pertained to the contestant’s privilege to a call a lifeline should he or she become stumped in the questioning. Often times the lifeline did just that – it gave a new life - thereby allowing the bewildered participant to climb further up the ladder toward the millionaire goal.

As we travel through life, all of us depend on lifelines to spur us to higher achievement. This is certainly true in the realm of the rosarian. His or her labors in the rose garden reach lofty heights simply because someone lent a helping hand. After all, isn’t that the hallmark of a good rosarian – to come to the aid of the person who struggles to improve his or her rose culture ability?

Rosarians are fortunate that a dedicated group of knowledgeable individuals stand ready to supply a lifeline when help is needed. The American Rose Society is that group. It constantly imparts expert information to rosarians who are seeking answers. Its network of communication primarily involves ARS accredited Consulting Rosarians who willingly share their expertise with all who request rose culture advice. These dedicated rose experts ply their hobby with perseverance while unselfishly demonstrating sincere concern for rosarians in a need of a lifeline.

When the RoseDoc’s thoughts turn to ARS and how much the organization means to all who grow roses, it prompts him to speak in its behalf. Having served on the American Rose Society’s Executive Committee, it is very easy for him to understand the innate value of the organization. Granted that it is essential that a representative body of members must govern institutional affairs, it follows that local rose society members must look to ARS for national leadership in the rose hobby arena.

Lifelines that ARS provides are too numerous to enumerate. To mention a few, it would be well to recognize the vast storehouse of printed material available at ARS headquarters. Not only are volumes of books and articles available at a member’s request, but the ARS website brings the rosarian into the 21st century regarding communicating what is new in the rose world. *American Rose* continues to be the most popular educational tool ARS has available. Other periodic publications originate at ARS headquarters and are circulated as teaching aids. Rose show guidelines, rose seminars, Consulting Rosarian sessions, judging schools, and many other activities make ARS a reservoir of knowledge. Most importantly, ARS keeps our ship-of-state in balance. It is the “rudder” by which our vessel makes port. Its bylaws keep us viable, united and strong.

This expose’ of the American Rose Society being a supportive lifeline is presented for a purpose. Membership within the parent organization has been declining of late. Renewals are on the downswing as well. Far too many local society members have not decided to join ARS. It is time for a lifeline to be thrown in the direction of our beloved parent organization. Several attempts have been made to stem the declining tide. The answer to ARS’s problem lies in the lap of the local society member who has delayed joining the parent body. It is true that local societies require only that a member grow roses and pay local dues; however, the American Rose Society desperately needs increased membership. In numbers there is strength, and the lifelines ARS has provided through the years merit every rose grower’s financial support. Consider ARS membership an investment in the hobby that all rosarians cherish and not an expenditure in a worthless lifeline. Joining the ARS team will make us all feel like millionaires.

IN MEMORIAM

Anthony Vernon Rickard, Jr.
(June 6, 1942 – July 7, 2010)

Vernon passed away July 7, 2010. Vernon was an avid rose grower, hybridizer, consulting rosarian, President of the Cleveland/Lincoln County Rose Society. Vernon and his wife Nancy owned Almost Heaven Roses in Iron Station, N.C. Even though Vernon was not a member of the Colonial District he and Nancy supported our district at each spring and fall meeting. We will all miss Vernon.

POETRY AND PROSE
selected by Patricia Wilson

SUMMER DAYS

Summer perfected is a drowse of bees
and roses.

Helen Thomson, b 1943

All who garden will have special memories
of summer days made brighter by a pageant
of roses growing over trellis or pergola, across
a wall or twining themselves up and through
the branches of a tree, offering flowers which
belong to warm sunny days and gladsome things.

Geoffrey Smith
From "a Passion For Plan"

I have this sense that if the rose were to vanish,
There would be no more beautiful summer days.

Marion Garretty, b. 1917

TIDBITS

Every year the American Rose Society collects information concerning certain roses in the “Roses In Review” evaluation. For TRS members that are also members of the ARS you will find the form inside the July/August issue of American Rose. You can do the evaluation either by hard copy or by e-mail. If you do the evaluation by hard copy you will need to send the completed form to our Colonial District coordinator Diana Klassy, 21693 Saratoga Dr., Lexington Park, Md. 20653. You do not need to be a member of the ARS to participate; in fact, they would greatly appreciate your input whether you grow one rose bush or many. If you would like to participate and need an RIR evaluation form please contact Mike Price and I will bring the forms to the August meeting or mail it to you.

As fall approaches work in the rose garden will start to slow down and I for one look forward to slowing down. The rose bushes will provide at least one more large bloom cycle and even though they will bloom until the first frost they will start to slow down for a deserved rest also. But, now is the time to think about whether you want to add some roses to your garden next year and if so fall is when you need to put your orders in to nurseries that will deliver to you next spring. Below are listed nurseries that we order from for you to consider:

1. Hartwood Roses. Connie is located in western Stafford County, Va. Hartwood Roses offer own-root old garden/heritage roses, floribundas, teas and minis. You can contact her at: www.hartwoodroses.com, phone: 540-752-2795.

2. Roses Unlimited, located in Laurens, S.C., offer an array of roses on own- root: old garden/heritage roses, floribundas, teas, minis and many more varieties.

3. K&M Roses, located in Buckatunna, Ms., offer a large selection of teas, floribundas, minis, easy care, and shrubs on fortuniana rootstock. Mr. Mills carries a large selection of exhibition roses and garden roses. You can contact K&M at: www.kandmroses.com, phone: 601-648-2908.

4. Silver Run Roses, located in Westminster, Md. John Smith offers exhibition quality tea roses on multi-flora rootstock. You can contact John at: 410-346-7544.

5. Wisconsin Roses, located in Kenosha, Wisconsin. Steve Singer offers exhibition quality tea roses on multi-flora rootstock. Steve’s roses are maiden plants. You can contact Steve at: www.wiroses.com, phone: 262-358-1298.

6. Rosemania, located in Franklin, Tennessee. Robbie Tucker offers Weeks teas, floribunda bare-root roses, mini and mini-floras. Some of Robbie’s mini, miniflora’s are on fortuniana rootstock. You can contact Robbie at 1-888-600-9665 for orders or e-mail: www.rosemania.com. Robbie also carries a good inventory of products for growing roses.

7. Heirloom Roses/Johns Miniature Roses, located in St. Paul, Oregon. offer a vast selection of teas, floribundas, shrubs, ramblers, old garden/heirloom roses, minis and minifloras. All varieties are own-root. You can contact them at 1-800-820-0465 or e-mail: www.johnsminiatureroses.com and www.heirloomroses.com.

8. David Austin Roses, located in Texas, hybridizes English Garden Roses, all varieties on rootstock and own-root. His roses are known for their fragrance. You can contact them at 1-800-328-8893 or e-mail: www.davidaustinroses.com.

ROOTSTOCK AND THE PRODUCTION OF ROSES
by Robert B. Martin Jr.
(This article appeared in the 2002 American Rose Annual)

In buying roses, some consideration needs be given to the question of rootstock. Roses are either grafted on the roots of another rose, called “rootstock,” or they are grown on their own roots. Sometimes you have a choice in the matter; sometimes you do not. But where there is a choice, the selection of rootstock or own-root roses can make some difference, so let’s consider the subject further.

‘DR HUEY’: The vast majority of commercial bareroot roses produced in America are grown on the root stock of ‘Dr Huey’, a vigorous large-flowered climber that otherwise produces dull, red blooms on mildew-prone foliage. The reason is that it is the proven best rootstock for the Wasco area of California as well as for Arizona, areas where the great majority of roses are grown.

‘Dr Huey’ is nearly universally compatible with most rose varieties; it’s fairly easy to root; it tolerates alkaline soils; it tolerates and even likes heat, its bark lifts relatively easy to accept the bud, and it is the least likely to reject an inserted bud because of water stress.

‘Rosa multiflora’: The second most common rootstock in America is ‘R. multiflora’ a species rose that is considered a noxious weed in many parts of the country. Various strains of ‘R. multiflora’ are used as rootstock in the Tyler area of Texas, in Oregon, Canada and by a number of specialty rose growers. It is also a popular choice of rootstock for amateur budders as well. Since it is a species, it is sometimes grown from seed; in most cases, however, it is grown from cuttings.

‘R’ multiflora’ performs better in acid soils and tends to decline in alkaline soils and hot climates. It is also winter hardy, black spot resistant, vigorous, very easy to root and its bark lifts very easily for an inserted bud.

‘Manettii’: ‘Manetti’ is a noisette that is widely used as rootstock for greenhouse/florist roses. It is also probably the least cold-tolerant of major rootstocks. ‘Manetti’ develops a characteristic known as “carrot root” – a large taproot shaped like a long, thick carrot with far fewer side roots than others. It is therefore more easily toppled by wind as it has greatly reduced vertical stability. Consequently it is common practice to stake outdoor-grown roses grown on ‘Manetti’. In the greenhouse, this condition permits closer spacing of roses for the production of cut flowers; in addition, it performs best in warm soil, and the glass houses protect it from the wind.

‘Fortuniana’: ‘Fortuniana’ is a kin of ‘R. laevigata’, aka “Cherokee Rose”, which has become naturalized throughout the South. It is used as a rootstock primarily by specialty nurseries in the Southeast, most notably in Florida. There, it is more adapted to the sandy, wet soil which predominates the region, and, in particular, it is more resistant to nematode problems that are more prevalent in sandy soils.

‘Fortuniana’ produces a very extensive, vigorous and shallow root system that extends out as much as 15 to 17 feet from the bud union. In clay soils, however, it does not throw out roots as long as those in sandy soils. It is also winter-tender and therefore considered unsuitable for uses in colder northern climates where winter protection is essential.

Own-Root Roses: Own-root roses, as the name implies, are grown on their own roots, typically from cuttings under greenhouse misting systems. Nearly all miniature roses are grown on their own roots, as well as most of the old garden roses available from specialty nurseries. There is also a growing tendency for the major

rose growers to produce increasing numbers of roses on their own roots. This development is influenced by the introduction of new, large scale own-root production methods, as well as increasing economic problems associated with the labor-intensive practice of budding.

Rootstock Choices: To the consumer, the desirability of one rootstock over another is often academic. That is because the grower selects the rootstock based on own production requirements, and, in many cases, that is the only source for the rose. In other cases, there is a choice between various sources; however, this choice is more often influenced by the general quality of the roses available than the rootstock used.

The major exception to this is the case of 'Fortuniana'. As indicated, Florida soils have a problem with nematodes, and 'Fortuniana' is more resistant to nematodes than any other rootstock in use. The choice of rootstock for rose growers in Florida is therefore clear; it is, however, less so in other parts of the country.

Mosaic Virus: A disadvantage of the use of any form of rootstock is that grafted roses have a higher incidence of rose mosaic virus. Rose mosaic is transmitted only by propagation, either through infected rootstock or infected budstock. Growers using rootstock spread virus through the formerly common practice of taking their rootstock cuttings from the previous year's production.

Virus and the Rose Grower: To the rose grower, mosaic virus presents two problems. The first is that when active, the virus can discolor foliage making the bush unattractive. A much bigger problem is that, depending on the severity of the virus, infected plants will be less vigorous and have less production.

Avoiding Virus: There are several things that can be done to avoid acquiring roses with virus. One way is to acquire own-root roses. Infected rootstock is the principal source of virus, so own-root roses do not run the risk of infection by grafting. It is important to understand, however, that if the rose itself is virused, a rose propagated from it on its own roots will also be virused. It is also important to understand that there is no test that can prove conclusively that a rose is not virused. As a consequence, the "guarantees" of virus-free roses offered by some nurseries that sell roses on their own roots are "hogwash." Certainly such nurseries can increase the odds that their roses do not have virus by careful selection of their stock and propagation of that stock on its own roots, but the claim that such roses are always without virus lacks candor.

A drawback to acquiring roses on their own roots is that it takes them longer to become established. One of the main reasons that rootstock is used by commercial growers is to push the rose more quickly to a reasonable size. Also, certain varieties simply perform better when grafted onto a vigorous rootstock.

Another solution is to acquire roses grown on 'R. multiflora' rootstock that has been raised from seed. As I have mentioned, virus is not carried through the seed, and so such rootstock will not be virused. The use of seedling 'R. multiflora' as a rootstock is a common practice among Canadian growers and is used by some specialty U.S. growers as well. Again, however, this is an imperfect solution since there is still no guarantee that the bud stock is not virused and, more importantly, there are many roses offered by the major commercial growers that are not produced in this manner.

The third solution is to buy roses from growers who have shown a commitment to avoid virus. Most major growers now make their rootstock cuttings from indexed blocks of mother plants. An "indexed" block is a group of plants have been tested and have a very high likelihood of not having a virus. Major growers who follow this practice include Jackson & Perkins, Weeks Roses and Star Roses. In addition, Edmunds' Roses and Arena Roses both have active and generally effective virus control programs. Most of these growers also maintain indexed mother blocks of budstock, particularly of the more recent varieties.

Buying Roses: The selection of good roses is essential to success in growing roses. The purchase price of a rose is but a small part of the investment that will be required to produce good blooms. You must, therefore, start with good roses. It is at this point that a knowledge of how they are produced and sold will be of value.

Field Production of Roses: Commercially offered roses are typically referred to as “two-year” field-grown crops. The term “two-year” is a bit of overstatement as an examination of the growing timetable will reveal.

Taking Wasco as an example, the timetable for the year 2002 will begin in August through September 2002 when the grower harvest, cleans and refrigerates budwood for the new year. From October to November 2002 the grower will fumigate the fields and plant ‘Dr Huey’ rootstock in 8-inch slips. The budwood will then be grafted to the rootstock the following year (April to June 2003). Then from July to August 2003 the grower will mow the field to 24 inches and hand cut the rootstock about 1 inch above the graft. The roses will then be permitted to grow until the following year, when in September 2004 the grower will again mow the fields to 24 inches and mechanically remove foliage. Then, in November 2004 to February 2005, the grower will harvest the roses for shipment as bare-root roses.

It will be observed from the foregoing time-table that the harvested roses will have been budded perhaps as early as April of one year and harvested as late as February two years later. Such roses will have been actually grown for a period of 22 months. It is also possible that the rose will have been grafted as late as June in one year and as early as November of the following. Such roses will have been grown for a period of 17 months. So a “two-year” field-grown rose will actually have been grown for a period of between 17 and 22 months, but not for a full two years.

Harvesting: Roses are typically harvested through the use of a large harvesting machines that work by lowering a blade about 18 inches into the ground and digging under the roses. The roses are then topped, defoliated and washed. They are then shipped by truck to a processing center, further washed to remove all soil and placed on a conveyor belt for grading and packaging. The conveyor belt will typically be loaded with thousands of roses moving at a moderate speed.

Grading: Roses are graded by sight into three principal grades that have been established by the American Association of Nurserymen. The three grades used are referred to as No. 1, No. 1 ½, and No. 2. This grading is based on the size and number of canes.

A No. 1 rose is supposed to have three vigorous, fresh, moist canes at least 3/8 inch in diameter. Hybrid teas must be at least 18 inches in height; floribundas at least 15 inches. A No. 1 ½ rose require two canes which may be 3 inches less in height. A No. 2 rose can be another 3 inches less in height.

What is important to know is that the market for roses graded less than No. 1 is very price sensitive. A No. 1 rose will command the highest wholesale price, while roses graded less than No. 1 are essentially dumped on the market for sale at highly discounted prices. Since the roses are graded by sight, and given that anything less than a No. 1 rose will sell at a greatly reduced price if it sells at all, there is a prejudice in favor of seeing the rose to be a No. 1. This explains why a lot of roses graded No. 1 do not, in fact, meet the standard for a No. 1. It also explains why roses with lesser grades are usually even farther from their mark.

For the consumer, the lesson is that you should know what a No. 1 rose is and settle for nothing less than one that meets that standard. Growing good roses is considerably easier when you start with a good plant.

EDITOR’S NOTE: Bob has held an array of positions for local, district rose societies and with the ARS. He helped to establish the American Rose Exhibitors Society and is editor of the quarterly publication “Rose Exhibitor’s Forum”. You can get more information by going to: www.roseshow.com. Bob has also written a book “Showing Good Roses”. Even though the book is “A Complete Exhibitor’s Guide” it would be of immense information for the casual gardener that just wants to grow a few roses.

Tidewater Rose Society Meeting Dates for 2010:

August 15
September 19
October 17
November 21

Consulting Rosarians
George Wilson, Chairman

Cathy Daley	757-440-3417
Lynn Hunt	410-221-0283
Howard E. Jones	757-481-4158
Glenn Millard	757-488-2171
Marian Millard	757-488-2171
Michael Price	757-583-6770
George Wilson	757-853-0621
Patricia Wilson	757-853-0621

2010 TRS Appointments & Responsibilities

Program Chairman.....	Elizabeth Mangino (1 st VP)
Membership Chairman.....	Donald Snipes (2 nd VP)
Rose Show Co-Chairman.....	Peggy Scott/Eveline Price
Newsletter Editor.....	Michael Price
Hospitality Chairman.....	Cathy Daley
June Picnic Chairman.....	Sara Jones
January Banquet Chairman.....	Nancy Sutcliffe
Country Store.....	George Wilson
Consulting Rosarian Chairman.....	George Wilson
Property Manager.....	George Wilson
Parliamentarian.....	Patricia Wilson

SHOW DATES

Huntington Rose Society, Huntington, W.Va. - September 5, 2010

Patrick Henry Rose Society, Martinsville, Va. – September 11, 2010

Colonial District Fall Meeting/Rose Show hosted by Tidewater Rose Society, Norfolk, Va. - September 24-26, 2010

Garden Club of Virginia, Norfolk Botanical Garden, Norfolk, Va. - October 6, 2010

American Rose Society National Convention/Rose Show, Atlanta, Ga. October 7 -11, 2010



Ambiance – Miniflora – Hybridized by Frank Benardella

Editor
1972 Edgewood Ave.
Norfolk, Va. 23503