



THE NOVUS NEWSLETTER
OF THE
THE TIDEWATER ROSE SOCIETY
MAY 2010



TIDEWATER ROSE SOCIETY NOVICE ROSE SHOW

Tidewater Rose Society 2010 Officers

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Michael Price

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Eveline Price

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Cathy Daley

Corresponding Secretary
Sunni Burns

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Stephen Tase*
Patricia Wilson

Immediate Past President
Peggy Scott

The fourth meeting of the Tidewater Rose Society's Seventy-fifth year will be held at the Norfolk Botanical Garden, Sunday at 2:30 p.m., May 16, 2010, in the Holly Room of Baker Hall. We will be having the Novice Rose Show for members that have not won a blue ribbon in an ARS sanctioned rose show. Roses will be accepted for entry beginning at 1:30 p.m.

COUNTRY STORE NEWS: The country store will be open at the May meeting. We will have Felco pruners, saws and loppers. We will also have a few pairs of gloves. We have fish emulsion, 20-20-20 and Messenger. We will also have door prizes. See you at the meeting.

George

P.S. If you need anything special call me at 853-0621.

Tidewater Rose Society Picnic, June 13, 2010

The picnic will be held at the Norfolk Botanical Garden June 13, 2010, at 2:30 p.m. The picnic shelter is to the left after you come through the gate. In case of inclement weather, the picnic will be moved to an area within Baker Hall (the information desk will have the directions). Please bring two covered dishes; meat, vegetable, salad and/or desert. Beverages, plates, napkins and eating utensils will be furnished. There will be a train ride through the Garden starting at 3:45 p.m. George will have door prizes. Not only do our members grow great roses they also know how to cook, so come on out.

From the President's Desk

I would like to apologize to our members for not being able to give the power point presentation at the April meeting. We had an unforeseen problem between the computer and the projector. This problem has now been solved and we will try again at giving you power point presentations provided by the American Rose Society. Thank you for being patient with us.

THE NOVICE ROSE SHOW for members will be held at the May meeting. This is a great time to learn how to exhibit roses in the horticultural class and the design class. The horticultural class will consist of entries of Section A, class 1: hybrid teas, floribundas, shrubs, climbers and Section A, class 12: minifloras and miniature roses. Additional roses will be provided for anyone interested in entering the design class. Information concerning the rules is enclosed. The only thing you need to do is to bring your roses. Everything you will need to enter your roses will be provided by the Tidewater Rose Society. Exhibiting roses is really a lot of fun and you do not have to have a large garden to participate, for it takes only one rose to be a winner. See you at the meeting.

Mike

POETRY AND PROSE

selected by Pat Wilson

All that is sweet, delightful,
and amiable in this world,
in the serenity of the air,
the fineness of seasons,
the joy of light, the melody of sounds,
the beauty of colors, the fragranciness of smells,
the splendor of our precious stones,
is nothing else but heaven
breaking through the veil of this world,
manifesting itself in such a degree
and darting forth in such variety
so much of its own nature.

William Law

**RICHMOND ROSE SOCIETY
PRESENTS THEIR
73rd ANNUAL ROSE SHOW**

Saturday, May 29th
Sunday, May 30th

LEWIS GINTER BOTANICAL GARDEN

Open to the public:
Saturday 1:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Sunday 11 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

EXHIBITORS:

Prep area opens at 6:00 a.m., Saturday, May 29th.
Entries will be accepted from 6:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

Tidewater Rose Society Novice Rose Show Rules

Roses will be accepted for entry beginning at 1:30 PM., prior to the regular monthly meeting of the Tidewater Rose Society. Ribbons will be awarded where warranted. All roses entered must be registered with the American Rose Society.

Since this is primarily a training show for novices, consulting rosarians will be on hand to assist you in preparing your entries, if you desire. These ladies and gentlemen are experts, so be sure to take advantage of their advice. They are eager to help you.

RULES FOR EXHIBITORS

1. This show is for **NOVICES ONLY**. A novice is an exhibitor who has never won a blue ribbon in an accredited ARS show.
2. Membership in the Tidewater Rose Society is required.
3. The Registration Chairperson will issue each exhibitor an exhibitor's number.
4. Only one person from a family will be permitted to exhibit roses from a given garden. If desired, a couple can exhibit as a team (Mr. & Mrs.). In such a case, the individual members may not exhibit separately.
5. Official entry tags and uniform containers will be furnished by the show committee. Both top and bottom sections of the entry tags must be completed showing section, variety, exhibitor's name, address and exhibitor's number.
6. An exhibitor may enter one each of different varieties (names) that meet requirements. If, for example, you have ten different Hybrid Tea roses, all red, you may enter all, but you cannot enter two (2) Mister Lincolns, or two (2) Veteran's Honors etc. This rule applies to all sections.
7. Grooming of exhibits is permitted. Presence of foreign substance applied to the foliage, stem, or bloom to improve appearance of the specimen will disqualify the entry.
8. American Rose Society rules and regulations for exhibiting and judging roses will be followed.

ROSES EXHIBITED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

All roses will be placed on exhibition tables in alphabetical order for each general class. General classes will be expanded to create a class for each variety shown. Since each separate variety will constitute a class, a rose or roses entered in this separate class will be judged against the merits of that variety

Blue, red, or yellow ribbons will be awarded each variety if the rose, or roses, are considered worthy by the judges.

Entry card to show Section and Specimen name only. Omit class designation. The variety name will designate the class.

The decision of the judges will be final in determining the merits of individual roses and the awarding of ribbons.

THE DESIGN CLASS

(A member of the society will be available to help exhibitor with their entry.)

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY - Since 1892

Integrated Pest Management - What Is It?

By: Steve Jones, Scvrose@aol.com

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is one method of pest control. Often called the hybrid solution to organic and chemical sprays, the IPM program uses progressive controls. Dale Bottrell, in his book, *Integrated Pest Management*, defines IPM as "the selection, integration, and implementation of pest control based on predicted economic, ecological, and sociological consequences. IPM seeks maximum use of naturally occurring pest controls, including weather, disease agents, predators, and parasitoids. In addition, IPM utilizes various biological, physical, chemical control and habitat modification techniques."

The real basis of IPM is not the total annihilation of the pest that most of us would hope for, but to control the pest population down to some acceptable level. The reason is that if you tried to kill all the pests by chemicals, some resistant individual pests will survive the holocaust of sprays and will multiply into resistant varieties. Also, heavy use of pesticides will kill the good as well as the bad bugs. In the long run, you have to maintain the desired program if it is to function properly.

IPM works in a progressive manner. You start with the least harmful methods of control for man, animals, and the environment collectively. The use of natural controls is the first item on the list. If they fail, then you progress to controls with the least harm to man, then to the least known to harm to animals and beneficial insects, and finally the environment. Also in this process is consideration of cost effectiveness for short and long term controls. No need for an expensive, labor intensive program to remove a small percent of the population.

As with any program, you need to establish goals and define the parameters.

- What is the pest you are trying to control?
- At what level of reduction of that pest will you be happy?
- What environmental concerns do you have, etc.

So let's start with the pest itself. **Have you properly identified it?** Have it identified by your local Ag Dept. or a local Consulting Rosarian. Once you have identified the pest, learn all you can about its life cycle, stages of growth, seasonal variations, where it winters over, etc. The more you learn of your pest, the better you can control it. For example, in our area we have a beetle called *Hoplia*. It is a member of the scarab family and closely related to the Japanese Beetle. These beetles winter over as grubs in the foothills around us. They become adults in late May and June, and fly to their feeding grounds. If your roses are on their flight path, like mine, then they will not go any further. They do a lot of damage to the lighter colored roses, but not as bad as the Japanese Beetles. So since the life cycle occurs beyond my control, there is little I can do about that control. They are active in late May and June, normally when we do not have shows, so I am not as bothered by them and can accept some damage. They have no natural predators or plants they find offensive, so that is not an option either. My only recourse is to either ignore them, hand-pick into a bucket of soapy water, or spray with an insecticide for beetles, like Sevin®. I have tried white buckets of soapy water with little to no success as well as the yellow sticky strips.

All of these methods, except for Sevin, are safe to the environment, pets, and man. I have thought about placing a camouflaged cover over the roses but that is a little extreme. By monitoring the seasonal patterns, I know when the Hoplias are coming. You can do the same for all pests. Another example is that I do not have to worry about mildew or rust in the summertime, as I am lucky to even have roses in the 110 degree heat with low humidity. In the damp, cool spring and fall powdery mildew is a problem, so I have to start controls before those times. With most things, it is easier to prevent problems than to play catch-up once the problem becomes established.

One requirement for a good IPM program is monitoring and recordkeeping. Keep track of what you did, when you did it, and the level of control, if any. Also note any damage to the plant or surroundings due to the control method. Set some parameters on what to look for when you monitor. If you see a couple of aphids - that may be okay, but if you see a mass, then it's time to spray or release more ladybugs, especially if there are few ladybugs around. So your level of monitoring can be looking for signs of the pest, pest levels, predator levels, and signs of damage from the pest or control method. It is a good idea to monitor your program each time you are in the garden. It doesn't have to be a scientific study each time, just glance around your roses and note anything good, bad, or indifferent.

IPM programs can be short or long term. Short term programs will take care of the problem at the minute, and will not control long term. One application of a pesticide will work for a short time, while the planting of offensive plants to the pest are long term. Other long term measures could be relocating the desired plants away from potential sources of the pest, installing fences to keep the pest out (such as deer) or to include plants that attract natural predators. A good rule to follow is to remove all potential sources of the pest. Fungus spores hide on leaves so remove all the refuse from the ground. Keep your rose beds clean at all times. Water works wonders for cleansing leaves in dry areas to help control mildew and spider mites.

Biological controls take many forms and shapes. We all know that ladybugs and lacewings will eat their fair share of aphids. There are bacteria that are commonly used to control certain types of caterpillars. Parasitic wasps are used to control white ash flies and many caterpillars. These may be locally occurring predators or they can be imported.

There are several levels of control even for chemicals. There are some natural occurring materials such as pyrethrins, and there are "sex" attractants, to lure the pest to the control material. Once you have exhausted all of these controls with no success, then you proceed with chemicals. In any IPM program, there is no right or wrong way. You may have several types of control working at one time, from perfectly safe to chemical soravs.

2010 TRS APPOINTMENTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

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

ROSE SHOW DATES

- May 29, Richmond Rose Society
- June 5, Arlington Rose Society
- June 6, Maryland Rose Society
- June 6, Charleston (W.V.) Rose Society

AMERICAN ROSES SOCIETY - Since 1892

Sporotrichosis: aka The Rose Thorn Disease

By: Mary Peterson, [meg21 \(gjstny.rr.com\)](mailto:meg21@gjstny.rr.com), Horseheads, NY

Sporotrichosis is an infection caused by a fungus called *Sporothrix schenckii* which is found in vegetation. It usually infects the skin of people handling thorny plants, sphagnum moss or baled hay (or a combination of these). Outbreaks have been found occurring among nursery workers handling sphagnum moss, rose gardeners, children playing on baled hay and greenhouse workers handling bayberry thorns contaminated by the fungus or mulch-rich soil. A number of cases were reported among nursery workers especially those handling sphagnum moss topiaries and has been reported in all parts of the world.

The fungus enters the skin through small cuts or punctures from thorns, barbs, pine needles, splinters or wires from contaminated sphagnum moss, moldy hay, other plant materials or soil.

The infection manifests itself as small painless lumps or bumps resembling an insect bite 1-12 weeks after exposure. Usually the first appearance is within 3 weeks after initial infection. The lumps become open sores. The ulcers fail to heal and the micro-organisms which caused them enter the lymphatics and can move along the lymphatic system eventually infecting lungs, joints or the central nervous system. This dissemination can cause serious illness, especially in people with immuno-deficiencies. The disease cannot be spread from person to person. While the primary infection may be limited to the skin, infections of joints (osteomyelitis, arthritis), lung and central nervous system (meningitis), is possible but are very rare.



The infected site can be red, pinkish or purple in color. The bump usually appears on the finger, hand or arm where the fungus first entered through a break in the skin. This is followed by one or more additional bumps, which can break open and resemble boils. Eventually they look like open sores that are very slow to heal. The infection can then be spread to other areas of the body.

Diagnosis is made when a doctor obtains a swab or biopsy of a freshly opened bump and it is sent to the laboratory for fungus culture. It is important that the infection is properly diagnosed so that treatment can be started as soon as possible.

The traditional form of treatment was potassium iodide taken orally three times a day in liquid form. A newer medication is called itraconazole (Sporanox). It is available for treatment and is the first choice as it causes fewer side effects than potassium iodide. Treatment may extend over several weeks until all the skin lesions are healed completely and extended for a month after the last lesion is healed, to prevent recurrence.

It is important for the rosarian to be vigilant when working with soil amendments that can carry the disease. Use gloves and long sleeves when handling wires, rose bushes, hay bales, pine seedlings or any other materials that might cause even minor skin breaks. It is also advisable to avoid skin contact with sphagnum moss. Moss has been implicated as a source of the fungus in a number of cases.

Tidewater Rose Society Meeting Dates for 2010:

May 16
June 13 (picnic)
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

TIDBIT'S

1. Thank you to members that brought refreshments to the last meeting. Your generosity is greatly appreciated.
2. **ROSTER CORRECTIONS:** Please add Ms. Joyce Beard, 4112 Second Street, Chesapeake, Va. 23324, Phone: 757-545-9140. John A. Fleek e-mail address should be: fleek@suddenlink.net. Elizabeth Mangino cell telephone number is: 375-8679. Marlin McCrickard e-mail address should be: kimist99@yahoo.com. Kenneth Peterson zip code is 23455 and his e-mail address is: kep777@yahoo.com.
3. During the hot summer months some rose growers cut back on the amount of nitrogen. Instead of using 20-20-20 they may use 15-30-15 or 10-10-10.



Miniflora – hybridized by Frank A. Benardella

Trophy Contribution Form

Trophies may be donated, or the Trophy Committee will purchase a trophy for a minimum donation of \$20.00. Submit your completed form by **August 1, 2010**.

_____ Enclosed is my check * in the amount of \$_____.

_____ Will purchase a trophy for the Rose Show and will deliver it to Howard Jones.

The trophy is presented by:

_____ (print your name and phone)

If possible, enter my trophy in class

_____ (name of class)

Select an option below if applicable:

In Honor of: _____ (please print)

In Memory of: _____ (please print)

*Please make your check payable to TRS and mail to:

Mr. Howard E. Jones, 1357 Whittier Rd., Virginia Beach, Va. 23454-1627

-----Cut Here-----

Patron Form

Please support the Annual Rose Show by being a patron, minimum donation \$10.00. The names of participants will be listed in the Rose Show Schedule as they appear on this form. Please print clearly.

Enclosed is my check* in the amount of \$_____.

Your Name: _____

Phone: _____

*Please make your check payable to TRS and mail to:

Submit the completed form by **August 1, 2010**. Please make your check payable to **TRS**, and mail to:

Mr. Howard E. Jones, 1357 Whittier Rd., Virginia Beach, Va. 23454-1627

Editor
1972 Edgewood Ave.
Norfolk, Va. 23503