



THE NOVUS NEWSLETTER
OF THE
THE TIDEWATER ROSE SOCIETY
AUGUST 2011



**DR. GRIFFITH BUCK: HIS CONTRIBUTION
TO ROSES**

**Tidewater Rose
Society
2011 Officers**

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The fifth meeting of the Tidewater Rose Society's Seventy-sixth year will be held at the Norfolk Botanical Garden, Sunday at 2:30 p.m., 21 August 2011, in the Holly Room of Baker Hall. A power point program will be given on Dr. Griffith Buck and his contribution to the hybridizing of care free roses.

Hope to see you at the meeting.

Liz

COUNTRY STORE NEWS: The country store will have Felco pruners, gauntlet gloves and other items for sale. There will be door prizes.

See you at the meeting,
George

From the President's Desk

Liz's program on "Griffith Buck" roses should be of interest to all members that are looking to expand their gardens with roses that are more disease resistant and weather tolerant. The Griffith Buck roses have been around a long time, unfortunately they have not had the exposure in our area as the "Knock-out" rose has.

See you at the meeting,

Mike

TIDEWATER ROSE SOCIETY MEETING DATES FOR 2011

21 August	Holly Room
18 September	Holly Room
9 October	Holly Room
15 October	Rose Show
20 November	Holly Room

CONSULTING ROSARIANS

George Wilson, Chairman

Cathy Daley	757-377-3310
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

2011 TRS APPOINTMENTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

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

ROSE SHOW DATES

- Sept. 10 – Patrick Henry Rose Society Rose Show
- Sept. 16-18 – Charleston Rose Society Fall District Meeting and Rose Show
- Oct. 1-2 – Potomac Rose Society Rose Show
- Oct. 6 – Garden Club of Virginia Arrangement/Rose Show
- Oct. 15-16 – Tidewater Rose Society Rose Show

TIDBITS

As of 31 December 2011 I will no longer be the editor of the Novus, Membership Roster and Rose Show Program. At the next meeting I will request a committee be formed to recruit a new editor. (In the past the president of the society was responsible for the newsletter and maybe this is a good way to go.) I am retiring this year and I do not know what the following year will bring and I wish not to have the responsibility to meet deadlines for our publications.

I have not sprayed fungicide as much this year and I have not sprayed any type of insecticide. I did have to spray in the spring for powdery mildew and just recently the back yard for some blackspot that was on a small number of roses. We did buy some own root roses this year and they have not been sprayed. Marie Pavie has developed some blackspot and the Apothecarys Rose is a powdery mildew magnet. The other roses purchased were: Windrush, Baronne Prevost, Sally Holmes, Paul Neyron, Grande Amore (a new hybrid tea from Kordes), Golden Showers, Alba Meiland: These roses have not been sprayed and so far so good.

By no means am I advocating that one should not spray. Each individual must determine their approach to gardening. I just wanted to give it a try this year and I may continue this program next year. The arsenal I have for spraying for now is: Horticultural Oil, Lime Sulfur, Copper, Serenade, Actinovate, Tru-Green and the Cornell University recipes (the fungicide recipe that includes vegetable oil and liquid soap was a huge mistake for me, I had severe foliage damage) that were previously printed in our newsletter. (I have not used any lime sulfur). The synthetic fungicides I have used are: Pentathlon DF (same as Manzate or Mancozeb) used three times, Compass and Honor Guard used once.

I have had less disease in the front yard than the back yard. The teas and floribundas are spaced approximately 42" apart and the mini/minifloras at least 24" apart. Eve has had more disease in the back yard due to the plants being closer together. I am also planning on shovel pruning roses that are most vulnerable to disease.



Garden Spider
Photo by: Mark Moran

Organics - Chemical Spray Alternative

by Charles Shaner - Consulting Rosarian
Shenandoah Rose Society

If you are looking for sprays that are friendlier with the environment, you may want to try organic alternatives. There are many alternatives on the market and several you can mix up yourself. They are comprised of common organic materials, soaps and occasionally other environmentally friendly materials. If you are not inclined to "mix up a batch" of your own, many are readily available at most garden supply stores or garden centers.

Readily available on the market you will find items such as **Sun Spray Oil**. Oils kill insects by smothering. If they cannot breathe, they cannot live. Sun Spray Oil also has some effect on mildew and blackspot in that the spores cannot germinate in the oil. Sun Spray may be found most places garden supplies are sold and may be found under several different names. Just look or ask for horticultural oil.

Neem Oil – Works much the same way as Sun Spray Oil but has some different qualities. Neem Oil is derived from the Neem tree. The Neem tree has been around for thousands of years and is still killing insects. It has some effect on powdery mildew and blackspot but seems to fade in the fall.

Hot Pepper Wax – Hot Pepper Wax is made from hot peppers, the kind you eat. Hot Pepper Wax or spray does not kill the insects but rather repels them. I tried the Hot Pepper Wax a few years ago on my roses. When finished, I had a little left in my sprayer and I noticed my potatoes were covered with potato bugs. I thought "what the heck, it's worth a try". So down the row of potatoes I went. The next day, my cousin that lives next door, was standing in my yard talking and noticed there weren't any potato bugs on my potatoes. He asked what I used (potato bugs are almost impossible to kill because they have become immune to almost every insecticide)? I said "Hot Pepper Wax". He asked if it killed them. I replied "no, it repels them". He said "no wonder I have so many and you don't have any". Hot Pepper Spray may be used to repel deer, rabbits and other pests from flowers and some vegetables. Note, use caution with vegetables as the peppery taste may remain on the fruit.

. You can make your own Hot Pepper Spray with the following recipe:

Put 6 hot peppers (the hotter the better) and two cups of water into a blender.

Mix at high speed for 1-2 minutes.

Pour into a container and set aside for up to one day.

Strain liquid through a cheese cloth. (I have used a coffee filter)

Add liquid into a one quart container. Fill container to top with water.

Apply liberally to plants. Re-apply every week to two weeks or after a rain.

Insecticidal Soap or Safer Soap

– This is the safest spray you can get. It can be used on plants indoors. It kills insects by not allowing them to breathe. There is a recipe for making your own using liquid dish detergent but this is not recommended. Dish detergent may have adverse effects on plants. I had a man to tell me that someone told him a good way to get rid of aphids was to throw your dish water on your roses. He said he tried it and killed all of his roses.

DO NOT

use dish detergent or any kind of household detergents on plants.

Homemade Fungicide (powdery mildew) – Ingredients: Baking Soda and Vegetable Oil. Put one tablespoon of vegetable oil and two tablespoons of baking soda in a gallon of water and use as a spray. This has been studied by several universities and was determined that the oil is what did the trick. The baking soda does very little for the fungus but may help to keep the oil suspended in the water.

Insecticide Garlic Spray – Ingredients: 1 garlic bulb, water.

Take an entire garlic bulb and two cups of water and blend in blender.

Mix at high speed for 1-2 minutes.

Pour into a container and set aside for up to one day.

Strain liquid through a cheese cloth.

Mix liquid with one gallon of water.

Apply liberally on top and bottom of leaves.

Got Milk? Some scientists believe milk has germicidal properties, and is effective against Powdery Mildew. Here are some excerpts from an article by Arzeene Hamir on the uses of Milk.

Researchers in South America discovered a new alternative to controlling powdery mildew. Wagner Bettiol, a scientist from Brazil, found that weekly sprays of milk controlled powdery mildew in zucchini just as effectively as synthetic fungicides such as fenarimol or benomyl. Not only was milk found to be effective at controlling the disease, it also acted as a foliar fertilizer, boosting the plant's immune system. Bettiol found that a weekly spray of milk at a concentration of at least 10% (1 part milk to 9 parts water) significantly reduced the severity of powdery mildew infection on the plants by 90%. While some gardeners may be tempted to increase the concentration of milk for more control, Bettiol found that once concentrations rose above 30%, an innocuous fungus began to grow on the plants.

Scientists aren't 100% sure how milk works to control this disease. It seems that milk is a natural germicide. In addition, it contains several naturally occurring salts and amino acids that are taken up by the plant. From previous experiments using sodium bicarbonate, potassium phosphate, and other salts, researchers have found that the disease is sensitive to these salts. It is possible then, that milk boosts the plant's immune system to prevent the disease.

Mellon growers in New Zealand are saving thousands of dollars every year by spraying their crops with milk instead of synthetic fungicides. The melon growers in New Zealand have been so successful that the wine industry is taking notice and beginning experiments using milk to control powdery mildew in grapes.

What kind of milk should be used? In Bettiol's original experiment, fresh milk was used, straight from the cow. However, this is obviously not feasible to most home gardeners. The research work in New Zealand actually found that using skim milk was just as effective. Not only was it cheaper, but the fact that the milk had no fat content meant that there was less chance of any odors.

Wagner Bettiol's original article was published in the journal *Corp Science*.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE ROSE EXHIBIT RESULTS

Best large rose, 2-way tie: Mike and Eve Price with Here's Sam and Peace.

Best small Rose: Mike and Eve Price with Dr. John Dickman.

Best arrangement: Margie Tully with "Leftovers" (Lynn Anderson, Tiffany Lite, Camden)

Most unique color, 3-way tie: Howard and Sara Jones with Sally Holmes, Hugh Cox with Ebb Tide, Mike and Eve Price with Dr. John Dickman.

Best fragrance: Sunni Burns with Jude the Obscure.

Powdery Mildew & Blackspot

A Quick Review

Monica Valentovic and Gary Rankin

About this time each year we begin to think about preventing fungal infections on the roses. It is important that you already have started your spray program. If you have not yet begun to spray, then start today. The main reason that we use fungicides is that fungal infections can be quite disfiguring to rose bushes and lead to serious loss of vigor and decreased flower production. For the home gardener, fungal infections on roses can occur because of a lack of preventative care (either too infrequent application of fungicides or no applications), the use of outdated products, or the emergence of resistant strains of fungus.

The main fungal infections that rosarians encounter in our area are powdery mildew and blackspot. Another fungal infection, anthracnose, is seen less often by rosarians in our area, but can appear and is controlled by the agents that control blackspot. However, conditions that favor fog formation also favor the appearance of anthracnose. May is usually the time of year when powdery mildew first appears in our area of West Virginia with blackspot appearing later in the spring or early summer.

Powdery Mildew

Powdery mildew is a fungal infection that appears mainly on new growth. It appears as a fuzzy white powder covering tender new shoots and leaves. Once you can see the presence of powdery mildew, it has already invaded the plant's tissues. If left untreated, powdery mildew can kill the cells of the plant leaves and cause the leaves to curl or ripple.

Powdery mildew begins to show up in the garden when days are warm (50-80 degrees F) and nights are cool with elevated humidity. Cool foggy or dew laden nights with warm days can be ideal for powdery mildew to take off. The fungal spores are everywhere and easily attach themselves to new moist rose leaves. However, the spores grow when the leaf surface dries out during the day.

The best control for powdery mildew is prevention. Make sure plants are spaced far enough apart to allow for adequate airflow to help prevent mildew formation. Spores can also be washed from the plants before they imbed in tissue by using a strong stream of water early in the day. Fungicides (e.g. **Immunox**, **Banner Maxx**) used regularly (every 7 to 14 days) can also be used to prevent mildew infestation and help prevent the spread of powdery mildew once an outbreak has occurred. Other treatments include baking soda (1-3 teaspoons/gallon) alone or in combination with insecticidal soap or Sunspray ultrafine oil (2 tablespoons/gallon). Baking soda makes the leaf surface more alkaline and discourages spore growth. A study by one of the extension agencies in the United States noted better success if an oil or spreader sticker was included with the baking soda solution, presumably due to better dispersal along the leaf. These treatments produced some success when sprayed weekly and can offer an alternative to the use of traditional fungicidal chemicals.

Blackspot

Like powdery mildew, blackspot is a common fungal infection in roses. The blackspot spores are mainly found in the ground and get onto the lower leaves when the rose bush is watered or when rainwater splashes the spores onto the plant. Thus, unlike powdery mildew that starts at or near the top of the rose bush, blackspot usually begins on the lower portions of the bush. Blackspot

infections look just like the name suggests - black fuzzy-edged spots on green leaves that eventually turn yellow (due to ethylene production by the fungus) and fall off. If left unchecked, roses may lose most of their leaves and be more susceptible to winter damage and killing. Conditions that promote blackspot disease are warm temperature (70-80 degrees F) and moist conditions (e.g. rain followed by high humidity). Blackspot spores need at least seven to nine hours of warm, moist conditions for the spores to germinate.

Prevention is again the best way to keep blackspot infections away from roses. Make sure that your bushes are planted far enough apart and away from structures to allow for adequate airflow. Don't splash water on the leaves when watering. Watering during the day so that leaves can dry before evening is also better than watering early in the evening. Remove all blackspot leaves from the ground each fall and start a preventative spray program early in the spring. If blackspot appears, remove the blackspot leaves from the rose bush and from the ground. Spraying with fungicides such as **Daconil, Manzate, Banner Maxx or Compass** is necessary for controlling an outbreak of blackspot. Rotation of two or more fungicides also helps to keep resistant strains of blackspot from getting established in the garden.

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 20 August 2011.

_____ 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. Submit your completed form by 20 August 2011.

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

Your name: _____ Phone: _____

*Please make your check payable to TRS and mail to:
Mr. Howard E. Jones, 1357 Whittier Rd., Virginia Beach, Va. 23454-1627



Marie Pavie

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