



THE NOVUS NEWSLETTER
OF THE
THE TIDEWATER ROSE SOCIETY
OCTOBER 2011



GETTING YOURSELF AND YOUR ROSES READY FOR A ROSE SHOW

Tidewater Rose Society 2011 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
Edgardo Eugenio
*Bunny Fenn
*Bo Saks
*Nancy Sutcliffe
Margie Tully
*Patricia Wilson

Immediate Past President
Peggy Scott

The seventh meeting of the Tidewater Rose Society's Seventy-sixth year will be held at the Norfolk Botanical Garden, Sunday at 2:30 p.m. 9 October 2011, in the Holly Room of Baker Hall. Eve Price will give a presentation on "Getting Yourself and Your Roses Ready for a Rose Show." Peggy Scott will give a presentation on entering the "Design Section of the Rose Show".

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

See you at the meeting

George

From the President's Desk

Our meeting will be the second Sunday, 9 October. Our Rose Show will be the third weekend, 15-16 October. We changed the meeting weekends in October due to the Garden Club of Virginia Show is on 5 October at Norfolk Botanical Garden. We will still be asking for volunteers for the show since some positions have become vacant. If you would like to help please contact Cathy Daley by phone or see her at the meeting. The Judges Luncheon menu and cost is in the newsletter. If you would like to attend please fill out the remittance and either mail to Eve Price at 1972 Edgewood Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23503, or see Eve Price or Cathy Daley at the meeting. I would like to encourage all members to participate in the rose show if possible. You do not need to be a hard core exhibitor to enter a rose show. There are classes for everyone and some of these classes will be discussed during the presentation.

The Nominating Committee will submit their nominations for officers and board members at the October meeting. The names of the nominees will be announced at the meeting. At the November meeting the floor will be opened to the membership for any person that a member would like to nominate for officers and board members (please ask the person you would like to nominate for their approval). Upon completion of any additional nominations, a vote will be held by the membership by a show of hands for each officer and board member nominee. I would like to urge all members to attend if possible for the selection of officers and board members. When a person accepts a position in our society that person is making a commitment to attend the meetings and navigate the Tidewater Rose Society into the future. Please show your support to these new officers and board members. The installation of officers and board members will be on 15 January 2012 at our banquet. Location, menu and cost to be announced at a later date.

See you at the meeting,

Mike

HOWARD'S SECRET SOIL MIX FOR POTTING ROSES

2-parts good top soil, 1-part peat moss, 1-part perlite, 1-part crushed (or fine shredded) pine bark

TIDEWATER ROSE SOCIETY ROSE SHOW

15-16 October 2011

TIDEWATER ROSE SOCIETY MEETING DATES FOR 2011

9 October	Holly Room
20 November	Holly Room

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

Donald Snipes
Membership Chairman

Ms. Janine Carneal, 49 Westover Road, Newport News, Va. 23601. Telephone: 757-344-5884.
E-mail: janine.carneal@nn.k12.va.us.

Ms. Sara Jane Honaker, 247 Riverside Dr., Portsmouth, Va. 23707. Telephone: 757-393-6441.

MEMBERSHIP DUES: Membership for 2012 is \$15.00 a year, 1 January through 31 December. Please make remittance to: Tidewater Rose Society and mail to Eveline Price, 1972 Edgewood Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23503 by 1 January 2012. Anyone that becomes a member in October will not need to pay again for 2012.

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



A small portion of Howard's Rose Garden photo by Mrs. Charles Beckwith --Spring 2011

Controlling Rose Fungus Diseases

Howard E. Jones, Consulting Rosarian
Tidewater Rose Society
April 2004

If you ask any rose grower in Virginia what is the biggest problem in growing roses, they will probably reply, "Blackspot". There are other fungus diseases that can be a problem such as Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, and Botrytis, but I will not attempt to cover them in this article. Also, insects such as thrips, aphids, and Japanese beetles can cause us some anguish, but ultimately do not do any lasting damage to our bushes. In my opinion, the critters that can really do the most damage to our rose bushes are Spider Mites, which become active with hot, dry weather. Because they are too small to be readily seen with the naked eye, they can begin to defoliate a bush before we realize we have a problem. I will leave insects and Spider Mites and their control for another article, and only say that one of the best controls for Spider Mites is washing them off the underside of the leaves--where they live--with a high pressure stream of water.

Blackspot (*Diplocarpon rosae*) is not only the most important disease of roses all over the world, but also in the state of Virginia. In climates that have high amounts of rainfall and high humidity, it is difficult to control and, normally, a major problem of rose growing. The pathogen has been widely distributed with cultivated roses.

Well, what does Blackspot look like? Black circles or irregular blotches of 1/8 to 1/2 inch with yellow margins form on the upperside of leaves and may blend to form blotches on leaves and canes. In severe cases, the entire leaf will turn yellow and fall from the plant (*abscission*). The lower foliage is attacked first and then it may spread over the entire bush. Bushes will generally put on new leaves, but each time this happens, it stresses and weakens the plant. Eventually, you may lose the bush unless you get the Blackspot under control.

So what can we do to control this fungus disease? Good sanitation is extremely important. All infected leaves, both those on the bush and on the ground, should be disposed of to keep the diseases from spreading. When you do your major pruning at the beginning of the new season, never leave last year's leaves on the bush. Blackspot gets started in the Spring from the spores on old leaves and canes. Good air circulation around bushes hastens drying and reduces Blackspot.

In addition to good sanitation, where Blackspot is a serious problem, a regular program of spraying with fungicides is necessary for maximum control. Leaves have to be wet continuously for 7 hours for the spores to germinate. Most fungicides are not irradicants and work by coating the foliage to keep the spores from germinating. They, therefore, must be used every 7-14 days on a regular basis to prevent fungus diseases, since new foliage continues to develop throughout the growing season. Your spraying program should begin immediately after the Spring pruning, even though there may be very little foliage, and continue into the Fall until the weather is consistently cold.

Fortunately, there are a number of good fungicides to control Blackspot and most of them control other fungus diseases also. Some of the most effective ones are Funginex,

Banner Maxx, Fore (*Mancozeb and Manzate are the same chemical*), and Daconil. Be careful with Daconil as it will burn your foliage in hot weather.

Never spray in the middle of the day, but in early mornings or late evenings. Funginex and Banner Maxx are systemic, meaning they penetrate the surface of the foliage and will not wash off as easily as contact-type fungicides. Fore and Daconil 2787 are contact fungicides and do not penetrate the leaf surface, but are very effective because they attack the fungus from several different directions.

It is always a good idea to either alternate or use together a systemic and a contact-type fungicide. This helps prevent the buildup of resistance to the particular fungicides that you are using. I prefer using a systemic type and contact type together.

If, in spite of regular spraying with fungicides, you still get a serious attack of Blackspot because of continuous rainy weather, do not get discouraged. Increase the frequency of your spraying--using Fore and Funginex together--to every three days for 3 or 4 times, and you will be able to get the Blackspot under control. After you get it under control, go back to spraying every 7-14 days. If the weather is wet, spray every 7 days. If you are having dry weather, you can stretch it to 14 days. Make sure you water your roses before spraying if there is not plenty of moisture in the ground. This will help prevent spray burn (*pho-totoxicity*) of your leaves. The leaves would be turgid (internally full of water) before spraying.

If you do not choose to use chemical-based fungicides, then sanitation becomes even more important. There are several non-chemical materials that will give some control. Rose Defense is made from Neem Oil and is fairly effective. A tablespoon of baking soda and a tablespoon of light agricultural oil in a gallon of water sprayed on the foliage will also give you some control.

A new product on the market called Messenger, which is based on a naturally occurring protein called Harpin, is reported to help with fungus diseases in roses by stimulating growth and making healthier, stronger plants that can better resist disease. In addition, choose rose varieties to grow that are naturally more resistant to Blackspot.

In conclusion, you can control Blackspot on roses, but you need to be proactive with a program and not let the Blackspot control you and your roses. Fungicides that are left on the shelf will not be of much help. Make your roses a priority in your life and they will reward you with many beautiful blooms.

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This article appears in the October issue of the Virginia Peninsula Rose Society News Letter. Marti Youmans is the president and editor of their newsletter and I thought this was good info to pass on to our members. Marti is also a member of our society, a horticultural judge, design judge and exhibitor. If you would like to read her newsletter you can find it on the Colonial District Website.

Baking Soda/ Potassium Bicarbonate Fungus Control Mix 4 teaspoons (about 1 rounded tablespoon) of baking soda and 1 tablespoon of horticultural oil into one gallon of water. Spray lightly on foliage of plants afflicted with black spot, powdery mildew, brown patch and other fungal diseases. Avoid over-using or pouring on the soil. Potassium bicarbonate is a good substitute for baking soda. Citrus oil and molasses can be used instead of horticultural oil.

Judges' Lunch Buffet

Captain's Galley

8166 Shore Drive

Norfolk, VA 23518

1:00 PM October 15,2011

BUFFET

Cold Cut Platters (Roast Beef, Ham, Turkey, Salami)

Cheese Platters (Provolone, Swiss, American)

Potato Salad, Mac Salad, Cole Slaw, and Potato Chips

BBQ

Baked Beans

Kaiser Rolls and Rye Bread

Pickles

Desserts (chocolate cake, lemon cake, and watergate cake)

Drinks- lemonade, tea (hot and cold) and coffee

Price \$14.50 (includes tax and tip)

Name _____ Number Attending _____

Paid by cash _____ or check _____

Please send remittance to: Eve Price, 1972 Edgewood Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23503 or bring to the meeting on 9 October. The number of people attending must be submitted to restaurant by 10 October.



Editor
1972 Edgewood Ave.
Norfolk, Va. 23503