



A Publication of the Bowling Green Rose Society

Rosebuds

February 2011

E-mail: bgrs@insightbb.com

Meeting: February 4
 WC Extension Office
 6:30 p.m.
 Host: Kathy Dodson
 Program: A Wealth of
 Information
 for
 Rose
 Growers

TENARKY District Winter Workshop

The annual Tenarky District Winter Workshop will be held in Franklin, Tennessee, February 18-20, 2011. Speakers include:

- Fred Wright from North Carolina, long-time rose grower and hybridizer and winner of several national rose show trophies
- Gary Rankin and Monica Valentic from West Virginia who are master rosarians, exhibitors, and active members of the Huntington Rose Society and the Colonia District
- Pat Shanley who is the New York District Director, serves on national ARS committees, involved with "Great Rosarians of the World, and a member of several local societies

- Tom Seibert, the southeastern representative from Weeks Roses, who spoke at our dinner meeting last June.
- ARS Executive Director Jeff Ware who will give us more information on the new ARS project, "Campaigning for the Grand American Rose Society."

In addition to the lectures and a panel discussion on Saturday, there is a Friday night social supper with speaker, and a banquet on Saturday night with Jeff Ware speaking. On Saturday afternoon, the annual rose auction will feature new and great roses from Weeks.

On Sunday morning, Dan Brickman will hold the Consulting Rosarian School which is open for those

who need the credit as well as anyone who wants to learn more about growing roses.

The schedule, registration information, and roses to be auctioned can be found at the Tenarky website: www.tenarky.org

So mark your calendars today and get registered to attend the 2011 Tenarky Winter Workshop in Franklin February 18-20.



REMINDER

Please plan to pay your 2011 dues at the February meeting or send to our treasurer, Ben Matus, by February 15 in order to be included in the 2011 BGRS Yearbook which will be distributed at the March meeting. Ask a friend to join with you!!!



President's Corner by Kathy Dodson, CR

As I look out my window this morning, the ground is white and more snow is falling. Believe it or not, snow is good for our roses. It provides a blanket of protection against the cold winter winds and of course keeps them hydrated.

Your 2011 officers have been working diligently to prepare for a successful year for the Bowling Green Rose Society. Our first meeting will be Friday, February 4, at the Warren County Extension Office. Please note that refreshments will be served first at 6:30 p.m. followed by a short business meeting and program. I plan to

bring chili and some fixings to go with it in honor of the cold weather. There will be a sign up sheet at the meeting for refreshments for the upcoming months.

One of our main goals this year is to increase membership. Think of people you know who are interested in gardening even if they are not presently growing roses. Invite them to our meeting, and better yet, pick them up and bring them to the meeting. If each member could get at least one new member, our membership would double.

I highly recommend attending the Tenarky District Meeting in Nashville,

February 18-20. There will be some excellent speakers and information presented at the meeting and a chance to buy some bare root roses at a good price. There's no better way to get excited and prepared for the upcoming rose season.



Web Resources by Sue Hopkins, Past-President Heritage Roses NW & Rainy Rose Society member

Did you find a new computer under the Christmas tree or make a New Year's resolution that this is the year you're going online? Perhaps you're determined to make 2010 a year of cataloging your roses, learning more about rose culture, or talking with people in Great Britain, France, Japan or Australia about roses? Maybe you're planning a trip or you simply want to see photos of other rose growers' gardens. Have you figured out how to Google and now you wonder how to make use of being friended onto Facebook? These are only a few of the myriad reasons that more and more rose fans are going online. I've compiled some of my favorite sites to get you started. Here are friends old and new, inspiration and education, beauty and a wider world. All of these websites offer links to other websites and before you know it, you're off on your internet gardening adventure. If you come across Barking Dogs Garden or SeattleSuze, you've found me, so stop by and say hello or if you're shy, just have a look. Have fun!

Online Encyclopedia:

1. www.HelpMeFind.com: The worldwide rose, peony and clematis database of descriptions, photographs, nurseries, gardens, references and more, compiled through individual gardener contributions and maintained by a staff of expert volunteers. Free access to some portions of database, but because it only lives through volunteerism, your best support is \$24 or more annual membership. Invaluable.
2. For pests and disease in the garden, check out Baldo Villegas' Bugs (www.sactorose.org/rosebug).

Garden Communities:

1. www.Gardenweb.com Antique rose and rose forums. The long-

established website now owned by I Village is the largest on the Web and caters to gardeners, designers, cooks, pet owners, and photo galleries. The *Antique Rose Forum* is the busiest of all online rose forums.

2. www.Gardenbuddies.com: An international group of like-minded gardeners covering multiple plants and topics, with forums that are particularly strong on clematis and roses.
3. www.Rosarianscorner.net Owned and managed by Rosarian and photographer, Cliff Orent, who also owns EuroDesert Roses.
4. www.Greatrosarians.com: The website of Clair Martin, curator of the Huntington Rose Garden and founder of Great Rosarians of the World awards.
5. Facebook (www.facebook.com) is like the old corner store in a small town. Everyone you know pops in on a pretty regular basis, you exchange a piece of current news or opinion and take pleasure in seeing their faces, but you probably don't have time for a cup of coffee and a chat. On FB, you can join a group of like-minded people who care about gardening or roses (ARS has a page, as does the spanking new American Rose Exhibitors Society), send a virtual rose (even upload one of your own photos), or just share a thought or a laugh. It's a light and easy way to be part of a larger community of rose lovers without being overwhelmed by a need to say or do anything. You can contribute a little or a lot – your call.

Rose Organizations:

1. American Rose Society www.ars.org -Membership includes a monthly magazine, an annual, and four specialty journals.

2. Royal National Rose Society of United Kingdom www.rnrs.org -a look at what's happening in the U.K.
3. Heritage Rose Foundation www.hrf.org - several forums that include frequent visits by experts Heritage Rose Group www.heritagerosesgroup.org and locally, Heritage Roses Northwest.
4. www.heritagerosesnorthwest.org websites with information about how to join local and national clubs.

Intriguing blogs:

1. Designer and Author, Carolyn Parker's blog www.rosesfromatoz.com.
2. Heirloom Gardener, the gardening adventures of a NJ mother www.heirloomgardener.blogspot.com.
3. Roses and Stuff, a gardener's blog from Sweden, written in Swedish and English www.rosorochris.blogspot.com.
4. Paul Barden's blog on hybridizing roses www.paulbarden.blogspot.com.

Photographs:

1. Roger's Roses www.rogersroses.com the free website of Roger Phillips' rose photo collection.
2. Paul Barden's Beyond Old Garden Roses www.rdrop.com/~paul.

Mail-Order Nurseries:

1. Northland Rosarium www.northlandrosarium.com of Spokane, WA carries roses proven to flourish in the PNW.
2. Rogue Valley Roses www.roguevalleyroses.com on a hilltop in Medford, OR has a burgeoning collection of roses in all classes. The owner, Janet Inada, is a longtime Rosarian and speaks frequently to rose groups.
3. EuroDesert Roses in Morongo Val-

What About Spraying *by Dr. Kent Campbell, Master Consulting Rosarian*

The time will soon be here when our rose plants come out of dormancy and show promise of a colorful and happy summer. Happy? **ONLY**, dear readers, if you feed and spray. When I began going to rose seminars over twenty years ago, pundits would proclaim avidly in their programs to “choose a day and spray every week. If you miss that day for some reason, spray the first day after that when you can!” There was no question except about what to spray with. Now, however, we are constantly hearing from an anti-spraying group among us. Their heart-felt message is simply concern for the environment.

Here are my thoughts about spraying and chemicals in general. First of all, these products come from our environment, not from outer space or from a vacuum. These elements are combined into pesticides of various types. The trick is to make a compound that when used will serve a certain purpose and then dis-

sipate back into the original forms from which it was derived.

To oversee the laws that our government has enacted in this regard, and to create further policy as needed to protect our fragile environment, we are in the hands of our Environmental Protection Agency. Apparently somewhere in this massive bureaucracy there is a corner charged with approving garden chemicals. From where I sit, they appear to be doing a good job. Not only are pesticides subjected to intensive tests but also intricate requests before permission to market them is granted. Furthermore, they must undergo re-testing and new usage data studies every few years before they can lawfully continue to be marketed.

We probably all remember DDT and its demise some years ago. Take a moment here to recall with deep gratitude the book, **Silent Spring**, by Rachael Carson. She traced the movement of DDT from farmers’

fields to the ground water to the eggs of fish eating birds and the dangerous eating of fresh-water fish by humans.

But the EPA is doing their job. Certain chemicals have been banned at second look. Crossword puzzle addicts know about ALAR, a chemical used in apple orchards. Apparently, its purpose was to make the apples shiny, to be attractive in the supermarket. Its side-effects must have been too dangerous in some way. So, it is banned.

Another argument regarding pesticides is their effects on “good bugs.” This, too, is being watched. **Sevin** is harmful to bees. As a gardener, I have always used 10% **Sevin** dust. This past year, it became unavailable and only 5% can be bought.

Meanwhile, to raise good trouble-free, attractive roses, do your spraying. Follow the directions of the chemicals you use. Seek advice if you have questions. Use alternative methods, such as an intense spray of water, covering blossoms with gauze or mesh envelopes, and so forth.

Above all, follow the rule for your own safety. The ARS needs your dues!

Web Resources *(continued from page 2)*

ley, CA www.eurodesertroses.com offers roses from Cliff Orent’s personal collection of European, American and Australian roses of all classes with an emphasis on rarities.

4. Palatine Roses

www.palatineroses.com in Ontario, Canada offers the beautiful Freelanders and Fairy Tales as well as many more moderns by Kordes and Buck.

5. Vintage Gardens in Sebastopol, CA

www.vintagegardens.com offers the largest selection of roses in the U.S.A., including many difficult-to-find old hybrid teas and floribundas as well as polyanthas and Old

Garden Roses.

6. Chamblee Roses

www.chambleerose.com located in Tyler, TX has some of the best prices on the largest plants, many with multiple canes.

Some of the forums and websites require you to sign on as a member, establish a screen name and a password. There is usually no cost involved and security is high within the sites, meaning that you’re unlikely to be bothered by scammers. I have had no trouble at all with personal information being given away without my permission, other than Facebook. Facebook is now implementing privacy boundaries that you



control according to your desires, not theirs. If you have concerns, ask a friend for more information or ask people who are also on the site. There will always be people who are very helpful and will walk you through the steps needed to reach your own comfort level. What you’ll find is that many of the people you thought had abandoned gardening have simply become busier and are taking advantage of the opportunity to sit at their desks or in their easy chairs and chat about roses from a comfortable spot in their own time at their own pace. It’s a virtual breath of fresh air.

Valentine's Day and Roses *by Kathy Dodson, Consulting Rosarian*

We are looking forward to Valentine's Day, but how did this tradition begin? Although the holiday is now celebrated on February 14, it was originally celebrated on February 15, a Roman fertility festival called Lupercalia. Roman boys drew names of Roman girls from an urn and the couples exchanged gifts on the festival's day. This was a pagan tradition which spread to other countries. In ancient Rome, February 15 was considered the beginning of spring. In 269 A.D., a young priest named Valentine was martyred for



refusing to defy the emperor's ban on marriages. The emperor thought that men would make better soldiers if they had no families. Valentine continued to marry young Christian couples and was put to death for his refusal to denounce Christianity and cooperate with the emperor. He was executed on February 14 and became known as St. Valentine. Thus the holiday became Valentine's Day.

Since the time of Solomon, the primary flower linked to romance

has been the rose. Cleopatra covered the floor with roses before receiving Mark Anthony. A Roman myth is that Cupid brought a vase of sweet nectar to the gods on Mt. Olympus and spilled it on the ground. Miraculously, roses began to grow from that very spot. (If only it were that easy!)

Over 23 million dozen roses are now sold in the United States on Valentine's Day. Of course, red, which symbolizes love, is the most popular color. So don't disappoint your sweetheart, especially all of the rose lovers in your life.

Sources: [wiki answers.com](http://wiki.answers.com)
www.brownielocks.com

Kent Campbell's Favorite Rose

To ask someone who has grown a lot of roses for many years which is his/her favorite is like asking the mother of a large family to name her favorite child. It is probably impossible to name just one, but if it did happen it is probably momentary at best. My favorite roses undergo changes with the times, with the last queen or other honor I may have won, and with new additions to the garden.

For the purpose of this request by our newsletter editor, let me name my favorite floribunda. First, I really like floribundas! They add a great deal of very colorful floral beauty to the garden and to the show tables.

At one time, my favorite was a little lady called *French Lace*. It had a perfect classic form with a high center with a tight, pointed spiral. It was a beautiful off-white in color. However, over the past few seasons, I have been becoming more and more fond of what is called

"decorative form" floribundas. That is a more flat blossom with several rows of opening petals and perhaps some of the center showing. *Brass Band* and *Sexy Rexy* are examples.

So, after all that, I will say that my current favorite is an old-timer named **Nicole**. It has too many petals to be called an open, but its mature show form is flat, with just a hint of its beautiful yellow center showing, which really enhances its milk white, pink tipped color.

I have grown it for many years, and have always liked it. It does not make sprays like other floribundas, only an occasional stem with two or three blossoms. It is simply at its best as a single blossom entry at shows. (Judges often do not understand it if they don't know it, saying, "This is not for open floribundas!" But Sir (or Mam) what you see is its perfectly beautiful, superb, marvel-

ous, short lived, decorative form which is the way it is best exhibited.




Nicole
photo from www.rose-roses.com


My Favorite Rose

February 2011


BGRS Rose Talk—*Tips for February* from BGRS Members

 Start getting in shape. Stretching, walking, yoga, pilates, water aerobics are good exercises to get our minds and bodies ready for the spring season.


—Kathy Dodson

 It's not too late to apply an oil and lime sulfur spray to kill overwintering insects and diseases. Pick a couple of days when it won't go below freezing to do it. Enough time to allow the spray to dry is what you need before it freezes. Read and follow the label instructions carefully to get the best results. For example, Bonide directs you to make the solution 4 1/2 times stronger than usual for a winter spray. If the weather won't co-operate, try next month before new growth begins. Do not use after you see new growth.

—Ben Matus

 Now is the time to peruse the rose websites and catalogs and make your purchases, so you will have your new roses for spring planting. Don't delay or the one you really want may be sold out when your place your order. That happened to me last February, so I ordered earlier this year.

—Mary Ann Hext

 Some of you will be building new beds or refurbishing older beds in preparation for new plantings. I believe that if you have moles, they do damage, even kill, rose plants, especially during the winter when grubs and earthworms become scarce. Whit Wells mixes large driveway size gravel in his beds. He says a mole that hits a small rock will turn around and go somewhere else. I have been putting these small rocks around and under my new plantings. As of now, it doesn't appear that I have lost any that I planted this fall.

—Kent Campbell



Politically Correct
Winter Rose Protection
January 2011
Mary Ann Hext

Selecting New Roses by Dick Weidner ARS Consulting Rosarian (reprinted from the Tennessee Rosebud, January 2011, Mary Bates, editor)

Each year it becomes more difficult to choose new roses for my garden. The roses are confined to the front of my house, all 250-300 of them because of the available sunlight. If I buy a new rose, I plan to replace an existing one. I must be selective. My beds currently have mostly hybrid teas, miniatures and minifloras with a few floribundas, climbers and knock-outs.

The price of new roses has increased considerably the past few years. With limited space and rising prices for roses, I now spend more time researching new rose purchases. I no longer order roses based upon beautiful pictures and descriptions or order because a particular hybridizer has released a new variety.

I use several approaches to find new roses: In September, I order Horizon Roses publication, which reviews America's newest exhibition roses. Top rose exhibitors from all across the US report new or test varieties they grow in their gardens. Over 40% of the reporters have won a National trophy or Queen at a National rose show. Locally, our friends Jeff and Cindy Garrett of Soddy Daisy, report each year on many of their new roses. I have found this report to be very valuable to help identify great new roses. These exhibitors will give a true evaluation of each rose including strengths and defects. To order send \$10 check to Johnny Premeaux,, 700 Westbury, Orange TX. 77630. Profits go to ARS garden in Shreveport.

1. American Rose, a publication of ARS, is a good source for information on new roses. Fall issues often have colored pictures and descriptions of new introductions for the coming year.
2. District and National Rose Shows/Workshops have presentations on favorite new roses.
3. Rose Society newsletters are a good source. I receive several and many are available over the internet.
4. View new varieties at local suppliers when potted roses are in bloom.

Once I determine an interest in a particular variety, I attempt to find a supplier. I first try to purchase from a reputable local dealer. If they do not have my choice, I will try mail order sources I have purchased from in the past. This is my method. I try to keep up with the latest additions following the above procedures. I only want to order the best roses for my limited space.

William Radler, Rose Breeder—Creator of the Knockout® Rose

Article & photos from: www.conard-pyle.com

"Despite the great possibilities for failure, the burdensome work, and the lack of glamour, my hobby became a passion. Even with successes, it didn't take me long to realize that growing roses would be more fun if it entailed less work."

— William Radler

The Knock Out® Rose, Radler's first commercial success and a 2000 AARS winner, has broken all records for sales of a new rose. Today The Knock Out® Rose is the most widely sold rose in North America

The Beginning

At a time when children were seen and not heard William fought boredom at his grandparents' home by looking through rose catalogs. Page after page, he was captivated by the various shapes, sizes and colors of the roses. At the age of 9, Williams' fascination with roses continued. He took his allowance money and went to the local A & P to purchase his first rose for 49 cents. His parents warned him that the plant would die over the winter. William expected the rose to survive and flourish in his backyard. He was right! Not only did it survive, it did even better the second year. William remembers the bloom of his first rose. "The first bud exploded into the most gorgeous thing that I had ever seen. And, it was fragrant! Before long, I had to have more plants to experience the multitude of colors, sizes and forms and the wealth of perfume fragrances that my grandparents' catalogs had promised." With a costly hobby and a very limited budget, William learned to shop for rose bargains. He quickly learned how to propagate more plants through cuttings and through bud grafting. In only a few short years the entire yard was overcome with roses and William was hooked.

To acquire more skills and share his experiences, he joined a local rose society. At age 17, William was a charter member of Milwaukee's North Shore Rose Society, growing and showing perfect roses. At his first rose show he won the sweepstakes for having the most blue ribbons. William transformed his parents' backyard into a beautiful showplace of roses. Even with his success at growing and maintaining beautiful exhibition quality roses it didn't take him long to realize the work involved in caring for them. He discovered that in order to combat blackspot, his roses needed to be sprayed once a week. William had about 200 roses and used 18 different sprays to prevent disease and pests. He also noticed other rosarians, unable to do all the work, cut back on their rose gardens. "Initially my motive was selfish" William said "I wanted to breed the maintenance out of roses so I wouldn't have to cut back as the years passed." The thought of breeding roses that everyone can grow and enjoy became a life-long pursuit. "In effect, I would breed the maintenance out of roses."

What maintenance practices did he breed out of roses?

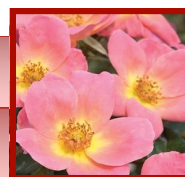
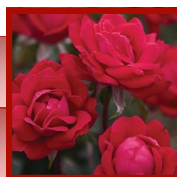
"First of all, winter protection is an annual chore. To grow modern roses in climates with winter temperatures dropping below zero degrees Fahrenheit; protection from the cold was beneficial - in most cases downright necessary. Much of the modern roses' tenderness to cold has been due

to the practice of breeding roses in climates much warmer than my garden in USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) Zone 5 where the temperature can drop to -20 degrees F. or lower. William remembers one record setting winter when the temperature plunged down to -30 degrees F. without the insulating benefit of snow cover. He was well into his rose breeding, during this record setting winter and most of the roses survived. Breeding roses



with greater cold weather tolerance would relieve the northern gardener of the need to apply and remove winter protection materials and the necessity to replace winter killed plants when protection failed. Another unpleasant chore is the necessary application of pesticides. For example, people growing roses in the humid climate east of the Mississippi find that blackspot disease is the main deterrent to growing quality roses." Blackspot causes leaves to develop blackish spots that turn yellow before falling off the plant. The plant is left with unsightly, naked, thorny stems. It's weakened by the disease and stops blooming. It can be controlled with sprays that need to be applied every week starting prior to the first bloom of spring and ending with the first frost. Breeding disease resistance into roses would eliminate the need for sprays. The result would mean not having to spray weekly to maintain beautiful roses. In addition, roses would become environmentally friendly - it would no longer be necessary to apply toxic chemicals to the garden to combat pests and disease.

William Radler *(continued from page 6)*



How to breed a new rose?

"Breeding the breakthrough rose, Knock Out® required knowledge, skill, determination and the ability to accept frequent failure. To hybridize a new rose, pollen is taken from the male part of one rose to fertilize the egg cells of another rose. If sounds simple, however there are many obstacles to overcome. To produce a seed that grows into improved plants requires shuffling rose genes through cross-pollination. You don't find all the desired traits in one plant so it takes many roses to come up with one good rose. Another problem is some of the plants are female sterile so they cannot produce seed. You may have a beautiful plant and the desired disease resistance you've been waiting for but without seeds you can't breed it any further. If this is not difficult enough, one out of every three cross-fertilization attempts is successful."

The process

Each June William cross-pollinates the rose hips so they have sufficient time to ripen. "I start harvesting the seed in mid-September and put it in labeled, zip-lock, plastic, sandwich-size bags. Each bag holds a folded moist paper towel into which the cleaned seed is inserted. The bags of seed are then held at 40 degrees F. for six weeks or more until the seeds begin to germinate. Each germinating seed is then planted in individual pots, assigned an inventory number, and grown under florescent shop lights until they can be acclimated to the outdoors where each is grown out and subjected to rigorous evaluation." The Rigorous evaluation To ensure the disease resistance of his roses William has developed a rigorous evaluation. He creates an environment that guarantees diseases have ideal conditions to survive and thrive. William collects diseased leaves early in the season and dries them on sheets of newspaper. The

dried leaves are put into a kitchen blender to create a powder. Large quantities of this powder are sprinkled over the entire rose garden while the rose leaves are wet. The overhead watering adds additional moisture and creates an ideal environment for infection. "Diseases like blackspot usually show themselves within two weeks of this inoculation. In any case, before the current growing season ends, a high level of disease resistance is easy to spot among the devastation in my garden." A friend of mine has called this practice "benign neglect!" William currently has an inventory of over 1,000 roses - he eliminates as many as 500 each year to make room for new varieties. His determination, talent and love of roses have paid off. After 15 years of trial and error in rose breeding one of Williams friends pointed in the direction of one particular new rose and said, "You know, Bill, if your roses were as good as that one, you would really have something" The rose she pointed to, after 10 year of rigorous testing in different locations nationwide, is the most disease resistant rose on the market today, The Knock Out® Rose.

The Knock Out® Rose

In breeding with the roses that directly produced Knock Out® William found out that the father didn't produce hips and the mother produced only a few. Fortunately, the father produced some useful pollen and the mother produced some viable seed. William remembers the beginning of Knock Out®. "A normal rose hip usually contains about 30 to 50 seeds. Astonishingly, the mother of Knock Out® germinated from the only seed in one hip that I was able to get." Ironically, The Knock Out®; Rose was also an only seed. And the plant, as a late season runt, was almost discarded. Sometimes one needs to be a tough taskmaster. I'm glad, in this case I wasn't." Knock Out® was sent to The Conard-Pyle Company/Star® Roses for

testing in August 1992, and the rest is history. William believes "the three roses that I feel contributed the most to the hardiness and resistance to blackspot were the varieties Applejack, Carefree Beauty™, and Eddie's Crimson." For color and flower form I used the roses Faberge, Tampico, Playboy, Deep Purple, and Razzle Dazzle. This last group also provided useful female plants. Crossing these two groups together resulted in several genetic mismatches. The mother of Knock Out® has white semi-double flowers opening from pale pink buds, a low wide-spreading growth habit, and a moderate resistance to blackspot and good crown hardiness. The father of Knock Out® is a highly disease resistant and vigorous plant, but the dark red flowers burn in the sun. It also exhibits borderline hardiness and a plant with a tall growth habit."

In 1988, the award winning Knock Out was created; William united the mother and father. In 2000 The Knock Out® Rose was given the prestigious AARS award (All American Rose Selection). Since its introduction The Knock Out® Rose has easily become the best selling new rose on the market. William is not finished breeding the maintenance out of roses. "I still find the need to spend long hours with the stress of mosquito swatting and weed pulling and getting my hands dirty - there seems to be so much more to do. I want easier roses in all different colors, sizes and fragrances." Right now there are many selections being tested at commercial nurseries. The next crop of roses, thinned from 600 to 350 in his laboratory basement is being readied for testing outdoors.

Williams's inspiration "To have so many rose introductions that they will need a catalog of their own."

E-mail: bgrs@insightbb.com

Bowling Green Rose Society

c/o Mary Hext
1997 Browning Road
Rockfield, KY 42274



We're on the Web!!

www.bowlinggreenrosesociety.org

Beatty Fertilizer Order

- A form to order from Beatty Fertilizer was sent by e-mail to BGRS members. Orders and payment will need to be given to Mary Ann at the February meeting for delivery at the Tenarky District Meeting.

TENARKY

Winter Workshop

Hosted by Nashville Rose Society

Franklin, Tennessee

February 18-20, 2011

registration and information at www.tenarky.org

IMPORTANT DATES - 2011

- February 18-20: Tenarky Winter Workshop & CR School - Franklin, TN
- March 3-6: Nashville Lawn & Garden Show
- March 11-13: Louisville Home, Gardening and Remodeling Show
- May 21: BGRS Rose Show
- June 2-6: ARS Spring National Convention—Winston-Salem, NC
- June 24-26: ARS National Miniature RS & Conference - Syracuse, NY
- September 23-24: Tenarky District Rose Show & Convention—Knoxville, TN
- October 1-2: Nashville Rose Show
- October 12-16: ARS Fall National Convention and Rose Show - Universal City, CA

2011 BGRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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