



A Publication of the Bowling Green Rose Society

Rosebuds

April-May 2011

E-mail: bgrs@insightbb.com
www.bowlinggreenrosesociety.org

Meeting: May 6
Alive Center
6:30 p.m.
Host: Hudsons
Program:
Rose Show Plans

BGRS Rose Show—Why You Should Participate by Mary Ann Hext, CR

Our annual rose show is only a few weeks away, so hopefully each of you is starting to think about your entries and have pruned and fertilized your roses in preparation for this exciting event. Exhibiting roses is an important way for rosarians to share the love for roses and rose growing with others.

This is our 49th rose show and it is dedicated to Kent and Claire Campbell, long-time members of BGRS who have made many contributions to not only our society but also the Tenarky District and American Rose Society.

This year we have several new categories in the horticulture section as well as our usual classes. We have added classes for: *A Rose in a Frame*, *Three Knockout™ Roses*, *Basket of Shrub Roses*, and *Most Fragrant Rose* in the Challenge Section. In Special Classes, there is a "You Be The Judge" (to be selected by the public) which is for one bloom per stem of any stage of bloom, any variety. Voters will pick their "favorite rose" and

the winner will receive a keepsake award. We hope this will be a fun activity for rose show visitors.

The theme for the Artistic Rose Designs is *Songs of Kentucky*. Each



Photo: M. Hext

section has several choices for the designers and we have also added a Duke Class which is for any classification of roses. A complete rose show schedule is on the BGRS website.

I read an article in the Houston Rose Society newsletter on rose show exhibiting; and even though it was written for the novice exhibitor, it contained excellent information for even the experienced exhibitor. As I have only been exhibiting a few years, I found the information very

helpful. I contacted the writer and was given permission to use it in our newsletter. You will find it on pages 5 and 6, and I am sure it will be helpful if you are new to exhibiting.

The first year I was a member of BGRS, I had no idea what a rose show was. I did volunteer to help clerk and what a wonderful experience it was. I had never seen so many roses in one place and there were so many varieties and colors. I had no idea of the many types of roses as I was only familiar with hybrid

teas and shrub roses. I loved the arrangements and I met so many nice people so of course I was hooked. The next year I made my rose show debut with one arrangement and one entry in horticulture and I actually won two ribbons. After that, I joined the ARS, started reading articles and books on exhibiting and arranging, and it has become a rewarding hobby.

I do enjoy the competition of the rose shows, but more importantly, I believe that rose shows are a way to share what we have worked so hard to produce, to learn about unfamiliar varieties, to meet other rosarians and share experiences. It is nice to get a ribbon or to get something on the trophy table; but the rose show is a culminating event for us to display our efforts. It is not so much a competition against each other, but a competition against ourselves to work harder to produce better quality roses and improve our own skills.

BGRS Rose Show—May 21

- Our rose show schedule is available on our website: www.bowlinggreenrosesociety.org
- Please purchase or sell an ad to go in the rose show program. Contact Kathy Dodson for information.
- Mark your calendars to help with the rose show set up on Friday afternoon, May 20.
- Volunteers are needed to help with the many rose show jobs. Contact Bob Jacobs or Kathy Dodson to help.

From the President *by Kathy Dodson, Consulting Rosarian*

Thanks to everyone who came down to our public rose garden at River Walk Park on our work day. The roses were in good shape, and most had very little dieback. The brick wall behind the rose beds must keep them warm and provide good protection from the cold winds. With the help of Bob, Ann, Sam, Brenda, Ricky, Ben, and myself, we had the pruning finished, the weeds pulled, and fertilizer and mulch in place in an hour and a half.

My rose beds did suffer quite a bit of dieback and two or three roses didn't make it. I also dug out some nonproductive roses and hope to replace them with something that will work better in those spots. I've already seen some holes in the leaves so be on the lookout for rose slugs.

We will make plans for our rose show at the May 6 meeting so please plan to attend. Also study the rose show schedule which can be down-

loaded from our website, www.bowlinggreenrosesociety.org Plan to show your roses and try your hand at an arrangement. It will be fun and a rewarding experience.



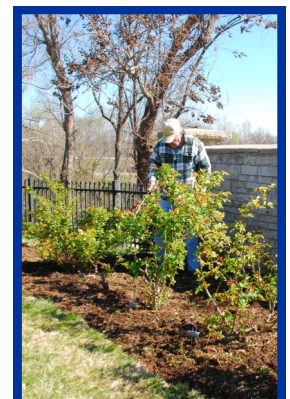
BGRS Public Garden Report *by Bob & Ann Jacobs, Consulting Rosarians*

The Public Rose Garden was started in the Spring of 2006. On Saturday, April 2, 2011 members of the Bowling Green Rose Society met at the public rose garden to clean, prune, fertilize and mulch. Ben Matus arrived with a trailer of mulch and a young man, Mitchel Kerr, who helped dig a border, picked up branches and handled the wheel barrels. Other members joining the fun were: Kathy Dodson, Brenda & Sam Coffey, Ricky Lockhart, Bob & Ann Jacobs.

Everyone was excited to see how well the rose bushes looked after a long, cold winter. Just the normal pruning was necessary to give the bushes a nice shape. Given the food and mulch, we expect to see beautiful roses in bloom this Spring. We look forward to having our newer members stop by to enjoy the rose garden we are providing for our community. There will be more work days scheduled throughout the year. And, if anyone is interested in donating a rose bush, we could use one Knockout and a couple others from the David Austin or Buck Roses variety. Give Kathy or Bob a call if you want to share in this way.



Photos by Ann & Bob Jacobs



April-May 2011

April & May in the Garden *by Dr. Kent Campbell, Master Rosarian*

It appears that I have had a bit more winter-kill in my garden than usual. Simply put, we seem to have had more cold, cold weather than usual. Perhaps it is just my age, but the fact is, I am replacing ten of my 150 roses this year. (Then, there are seven more "don't show – gotta go" being replaced also!)

Roses are becoming hard to get. Mine are coming from Rosemania, Whit Wells, and S&H in Florida.

In the garden, you should have cut back to white centers by the time you read this. I have also fed and mulched. I have put the recommended amount of Mills Magic Mix around each bush. I will not give them another dose of solid food until July. However, they will receive a dose of liquid food every two weeks until the show. I use Monte's, but Miracle-Gro or Peters are also good. Be sure to select a carton that lists a good number of micro ingredients besides the big three. I also add a large kitchen spoon full of magnesium around each plant two or three times each summer, and plants that look especially puny early in the year get an extra handful of pure nitrogen.

Spraying is another chore that comes on us quickly. Aphids are the first insects to appear. They are very visible and are robbing the plant of vital nutrients. They also secrete a

sugary substance on the plant which attracts ants and mites.

I suggest that at this time of the year, you spray as soon as the plants leaf out nicely. Once you see pests, especially blackspot, it's too late to correct the damage already there. For your first spraying use a mixture of spreader-sticker (Indicate-5) an insecticide and a fungicide. Follow the directions carefully, BUT for the first spraying, cut all amounts in half! The young bushes are very susceptible to chemical burn! Then spray every week with full mixtures.

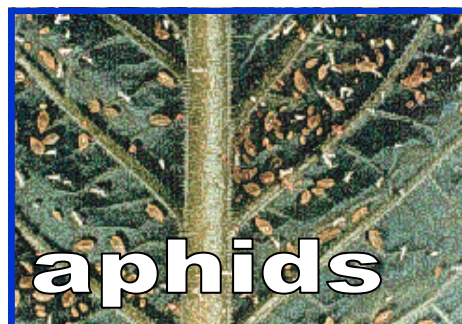
As soon as your roses bloom, the thrips will come. They will spoil a beautiful prize winning blossom in one hour. Keep a hand spray bottle near with Tal-Star mixed either in it or available for it. Walk through your garden as often as you can. I go for twice a day (morning and evening) and simply squeeze one mist of spray on each bud and each blossom. The

thrips will leave! Keep doing this until you cut for the show!

A Final Word

We are a small society, but many people have worked very hard for many years to develop and maintain our reputation as a great place to come to workshops and shows. We are in a transition period right now and need maximum participation from everyone.

If you have been doing something for the show for a while and felt like it was more than others were doing, it probably was. That's the way it is with volunteer organizations. If you love the hobby, the society, and going to other locals for shows, etc., please consider continuing to give of the expertise you have reaped over your years of service. Kathy and Mary Ann are doing a fantastic job, but they can't do it all alone. We are hosts here; we get our pay-back as guests at Louisville, Nashville, Evansville, Knoxville, Memphis, and more!



<http://www.ca.uky.edu/entomology/entfacts/ef103.asp>



<http://www.entomology.umn.edu/cues/inter/inmine/Thripa.html>



BGRS Members pose for a photo after completing spring maintenance at our public rose garden near River Walk.

Photo by Ann & Bob Jacobs

Exhibiting for the Novice *by Baxter Williams (reprinted with permission form the April 2011 Rose-Ette, Patsy Williams, editor, Houston Rose Society)*

After growing roses for a while, you will notice that all of the horticulture has extrapolated itself into making *roses that are capable of winning a rose show*. So, those roses that have been providing your garden with beautiful color are probably ready to "see the inside of a rose show," aren't they? Be aware that looking at a rose on a show table is no different than looking at one on the dining table at home, provided you understand that an emphasis on perfection is found at the show.

Preparation for your first entry at a rose show starts in the garden. There are a few principles that should be considered at the outset:

- If the rose looks good to you on the bush, it will look good on the show table, too.
- It is the judges' problem to choose the best entries; it is the grower's obligation to provide the judges with a morning's work.
- Well-grown roses always do better in the judging than do others.
- An un-entered rose collects no trophy.
- The early bird gets the worm, which simply means that, if you arrive at the show just before entry time is over, you will have neither a convenient preparation area nor time to prepare and enter all of your blooms. The other adage, that it is always best to not be the first worm, is not true at rose shows.
- It does no good to look at other exhibitors' entries.
- Cut more stem than you will need.
- Don't depend on anyone else to bring needed items, except vases, to the show for you.
- A well-stocked prep box has all of

these items:

- Soft cloths
- Small, soft paintbrush
- Shears
- Fingernail scissors
- "Deco" (serrated) shears
- Tweezers
- Rubber bands
- Exacto knife(s)
- Propping material (aluminum foil, styrofoam, or clear plastic film)
- Pencils
- Extra Entry Tags, with your name(s) already on them
- Q-Tips
- A "Handbook for Selecting Roses"
- Register *first* by filling out the entry envelope.
- Get a Show Schedule ahead of the show date, *and read it ahead of time*.
- With your flashlight and shears in hand, check the bushes one more time before leaving the garden.
- If possible, polish the foliage the night before, and before refrigerating them.

Cut your entries either in the late evening or in the early morning. Recut their stems *under water*, and place them into containers having warm water. After they have achieved room temperature, polish the leaves before putting them into the refrigerator; they are much more difficult to polish when they are moist with condensate after having been removed from storage.

If you cut additional blooms for use in the rose sale, keep them separate from the show blooms. More of them can be stored in the same bucket, whereas jamming show blooms together too tightly can cause foliage damage, causing show

blooms to get less consideration by the judges.

It makes a lot of sense to fill out entry tags the night before, because there will be more than enough to do on show day without having to spend precious time writing on entry tags.

Upon arrival at the show prep area, find a suitable prep table, and accumulate a sufficient quantity of vases thereto. Then, *immediately* fill out an entry form (envelope). Carefully lift the potential entries from your container, and put them into vases. It is a good idea to put all of those of the same variety in close proximity on the prep table, so that obviously-inferior blooms can be put into the "sale bucket" right away. Return unused vases to the common area, so that other exhibitors can use them. If you must talk to other exhibitors, make it short, just a "Good morning," or some other pleasantries; they will be more receptive to conversation *after* the entry period has ended.

Once an entry is ready, either take it to the entry table, or place it in a holding area on your prep table, to give more room for work other. Be sure that there is a completed Entry Tag on each one. Take them to the entry table in batches, rather than individually, to save time.

Examine each entry for the obvious disqualification problems: misnamed, misclassified, misplaced, unlabeled or mislabeled, stem-on-stem, foreign substance (cotton balls, etc.), and not-disbudded. Remove the problem; don't be disqualified. Keep track of what you have entered; it is a disqualification of the show rules to enter more than one entry of the same variety in the same class.

Then turn your attention to the problems that would cause your entry

Exhibiting for the Novice *by Baxter Williams (continued from page 4)*

to receive a lower evaluation by the judges, such as

- Un-polished leaflets
- Un-removed "guard petals"
- Un-groomed, or torn, leaflets
- Poorly done side growth removal
- "Balance and Proportion," issues with regard to the length of the stem above the vase
- Poorly propped entries that lean, instead of being erect.

Use the soft cloths in your prep kit to polish away any remaining fungicide on the leaflets. Leftover fungicide is a real distraction to any discerning judge, *and you don't want to do that!* Guard petals are those smallish petals that sometimes are wrinkled or are color-faulted, and that are at the base of the flowers. They should be removed, and can be easily twisted sideways between your thumb and index finger to do so.

Torn, or blackspotted, or leaf cutter bee damaged leaflets should be either groomed to a more leaf-like shape, or removed altogether. The "Deco shears" in the prep kit have serrated blades, which make ragged edges look much better after being cut. Try to cut the edges into the same basic shape of a normal, yet smaller, leaflet, even if it means cutting away part of the leaflet that isn't damaged. If the leaflet is badly damaged, it might be necessary to remove it en-

tirely. If so, then use your fingernail scissors to take it off all the way down to the next leaflet or petiole (little stem piece between leaflets); sometimes *no* leaflet is better than a badly-torn one.

It is highly recommended that any disbudding of an entry be reviewed just prior to taking it to the entry table. Scars, particularly those that were done soon enough to show darkening by time for entries to cease, need attention. Carefully scraping the blackened area with your Exacto knife will usually expose the green cambium underneath. If a stem piece or bud is still attached, the Exacto knife will make short shrift of such. Don't leave anything sticking up, particularly down in the middle of a floribunda bloom head.

The amount of stem above the top of the vase should be approximately equal to three-and-one half times the width of the bloom, assuming a single-bloom entry. Prop the entry high, if the stem is short; or put it all the way down into the vase, if the stem is long (I wish all of mine were *that* kind!), even cutting off some more of the stem, if required.

A leaning stem is very distracting to the judges. Being very careful to check the Show Schedule for what is allowed in the way of propping materials, add and adjust your entry to get

it into the most erect position in its vase. Again, *don't depend on others to bring enough propping material to be able to loan some to you; bring your own stuff!* Aluminum foil has more structural strength than does plastic wrapping material, so it is a good idea to have some it in your prep kit at all times. *Note:* it is not necessary to use only one kind of propping material, *if* there is no restriction called out in the show rules; although it makes sense to use only one kind in an individual entry.

When all of your entries are put into the show, *clean up your own prep table.* And other tables, too, if you have time on your hands before other show activities claim your efforts. Your willingness to assist the show committee will encourage others to likewise, particularly if you ask them to help you in the project

Finally, enjoy the experience. Your participation in the show has many benefits: your garden will have received extra care, and the plants will therefore be healthier; the judges will be satisfied in having accomplished their task; the Show Committee will beam; and your newly-acquired ribbons and trophies will provide you with enormous gratification. *Just do it!* I'll see you on the show table.

SPRING ROSE TIPS

- Stake fortuniana rootstock roses to prevent wind damage from all the spring storms.
- Many rose gardeners also like to give their roses a handful (about 1/4 - 1/2 C.) of Epsom salts at spring feeding time.
- A simple procedure that is guaranteed to improve the look of your bushes and increase the size of the blooms is finger pruning. As buds appear on stems, you will notice which direction they are going to send out the new growth. If it's going to be a new stem that cuts horizontally across the center of the bush, rub it off with your thumb. This keeps the open, vase shape of the bush. Keep the outward growing and remove the inward. The other thing to do is remove unwanted baby buds. This is particularly true with Tea roses or Floribundas. Often the early baby buds are overcrowded and growing into each other. Remove a few and let those that remain grow even bigger.....and always remove the center one, as it matures first and you end up with a dead bloom in the center of four or five half opened ones. Do this when the buds are new, green and soft enough to pinch out.

April-May 2011

ARS Trial Membership Available



The ARS is offering a four-month trial membership for existing local society, non-ARS members. The \$5 fee offsets processing and mailing costs. ARS does not make money on this offer. Four-Month Trial Members receive:

- Free advice from Consulting Rosarians.
- Free or reduced garden admissions, a \$25 value after just 3 uses.
- Free online access to four quarterly bulletins, a \$45 value.
- 2 issues of American Rose magazine, \$16 value.
- Discounts of up to 30% at merchant partners.
- A four-month trial membership is valued at \$86 for only \$10!

Visit www.ars.org for more information and to take advantage of this offer.

2011 Rose Show Sponsors

Please support these businesses who make our rose show possible.

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- Simply Mulch
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- Richpond Hardware
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- Simply Mulch
- Cambridge Market & Cafe
- Anonymous



Rose Sculpture near Federal Triangle in Washington, D.C.

Photo taken by Bob Jacobs on a recent trip.

My Favorite Rose

Bob Jacobs' Favorite Rose

Q. What is your favorite rose?

A. Brass Band.

Q. What type of rose is it?

A. It is a floribunda. It is a beautiful apricot blend with 25-30 petals.

Q. Why is it your favorite??

A. It is the rose I won my first blue ribbon with at our rose show. I showed it as a spray and the judges were impressed.

Q. How long have you grown this rose?

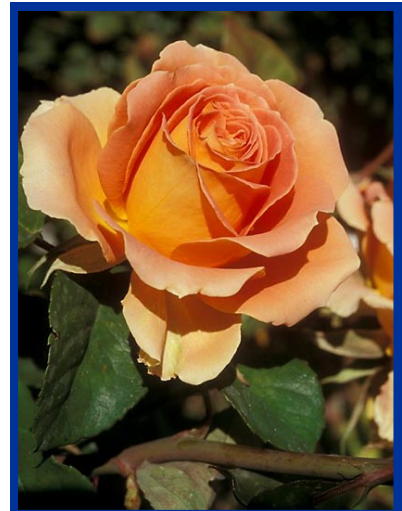
A. Twelve years or more.

Q. Why did you start growing this rose?

A. It came out in 1993 and is rated 7.9. I chose it for the color and the rating by the American Rose Society.

Q. What else can you tell me about this rose?

A. It is very difficult to find a nursery that carries this rose bush now. I have three in my garden and the last two I ordered from Canada.



Brass Band

Photo: www.rose-roses.com

A Black Thumb

*By Baxter Williams
Houston Rose Society*

I have a truly "black thumb",
It's true, as you now know.
I've never really had any plant
That I could gracefully grow.

I bought a rose at the Big-Mart
At a really low, low price.
And the pictures on the gallon pot
Were really super nice.

At home I dug a hole,
It was really, really deep,
And I filled it with a lot of stuff
That I'd been known to keep.

I put in bone meal, rocks and sand,
And all of the different "meals".
To make sure nothing could starve at all,
I put in banana peels.

And then a little peat moss
Plus a handful of Osmocote,
And 12-24-12 to cap it off;
It almost started to smoke.

I banged the pot down on its side
To loosen up its dirt.
The rose roots were so neatly curled
That I knew it hadn't been hurt.

I put the plant down in the hole,
Then filled the hole with water,
And root stimulator, and Carl Pool,
And other things I oughtta.

I watered, and I watered,
And I watered it galore.
But then the rains caused me to wait
To water it some more.

The bush, it started to grow
With little shoots a-dither,
But now they're wilting quite a bit.
Could a CR* please come hither?

I want my roses to be really pretty,
Just like my Grandmother had.
So, please, kind Sir, I beg of you,
Tell me what I must add.

* = Consulting Rosarian



*Tulips in bloom at the home of Ben & Pauline Matus
Roses coming soon!*

BGRS CONSULTING ROSARIANS

Dr. Kent Campbell
270.842.8819
clairec@aol.com

Robert Jacobs
Ann Jacobs
270.781.2592
rjacobsa@insightbb.com

Kathy Dodson
270.842.3475
k.dodson@insightbb.com

Mary Ann Hext
270.781.8171
mhext@insightbb.com

SPRING PRUNING GUIDELINES *by Marty Pawlikowski, CR, Central Florida RS*

Pruning rose bushes can be confusing, especially for a new rose grower. You're not sure where to start ... or what to do. You may even want to skip pruning altogether. I must confess, we have all been there. Let me assure you—YOU can prune your roses!!! By following some basic pruning guidelines you and your roses will appreciate the fruits of your labors.

Basically four pieces of "equipment" are required for pruning chores:

1. clean, sharp by-pass pruning shears;
2. small key hole saw;
3. brass bristled small brush (shaped like a large toothbrush and generally available from an auto part stores and home improvement stores in the welding section); and,
4. heavy duty puncture proof gloves (for your protection).

All roses need some type of pruning. If roses are not pruned for a number of years plants deteriorate in appearance, often develop more than the usual disease and insect problems, and the flowers become smaller and smaller. Pruning should be looked at as applying a few common sense principles to accomplish several tasks. These tasks are to remove dead, damaged, or diseased wood; remove crossing canes which rub against each other; keep the shrub from becoming a tangled mess; shape the plant; encourage the growth of flowering wood; and open up the center of the bush to let in sunlight and air which will minimize fungal diseases such as black-spot and mildew.

When is the best time to prune? In Central Florida pruning generally occurs between the middle of February and the beginning of March. (In our

garden we usually begin our pruning right after Valentine's Day and finish the second week in March. If bushes are pruned earlier the effects of a February (or early March) freeze could damage tender new growth making re-pruning necessary.

(Ed. Note: in southern Kentucky we need to wait until the first weeks of April which is also 45-50 days from our rose show.)

As stated above, the objective of pruning is to open up the center of the bush and reduce the plant to the most productive canes while providing a vase shaped structure. The first step in accomplishing this objective is the removal of dead, dying or diseased canes, twiggy or spindly growth, and crossing, rubbing or broken canes/stems. On older established bushes you should remove all thin weak canes that are smaller than a pencil in diameter. Young bushes should only be cleaned of dead wood and lightly tipped back.

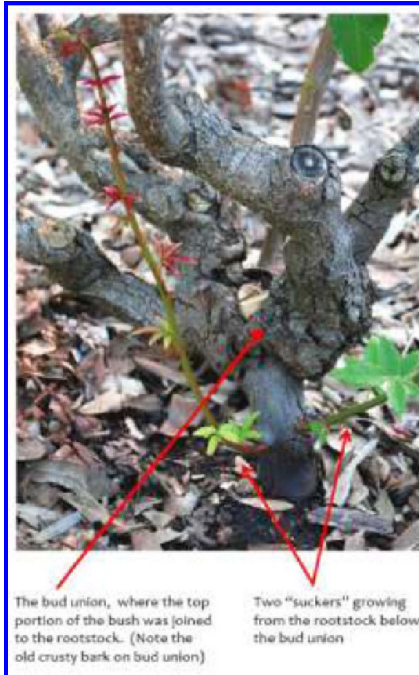
The next pruning step on established bushes is to entirely remove older nonproductive canes from the bud union. On 'grafted' roses, the bud union is where the desired rose variety (the top portion of the bush) was joined to the rootstock (the bottom portion of the bush). It is from this union that new canes (basal breaks) emerge. Non-productive canes are generally those that are shriveled, dark brown, gray,

turning yellow or black, and can be also be identified by an abundance of bud scars and the absence of viable bud eyes on the cane. To remove these large canes from the bud union a keyhole saw and puncture proof gloves are the instruments of choice. I should note that I no longer use a key hole saw, but now use a cordless Sawzall (reciprocating saw), as it is much easier and has eliminated thorns in my hands. Both saws allow the cane to be cut flush with

the bud union and the gloves keep the thorns from getting jammed into your hands. Leave the newest most productive canes in place. We generally leave from 6 to 10 major canes on each bush (depending on the type of rose).

While down at ground level inspect the plant for sucker growth, which are stems that originate below the bud union of a 'grafted' rose.

Suckers on 'grafted' plants can be distinguished from the rest of the bush by differences in foliage and should be removed. If left to themselves, some suckers will eventually flower, showing blooms of the original variety, and very different from the grafted canes. The most common rootstock for Florida is *Rosa Fortuni-ana*, followed by Dr. Huey. If allowed by bloom, *Fortuniana* has small white flowers and Dr. Huey's flowers are red. If suckers are not removed, these fast-growing sprouts cause the bush to spend its energy on them, instead of on the upper canes of the



The bud union, where the top portion of the bush was joined to the rootstock. (Note the old crusty bark on bud union)

Two "suckers" growing from the rootstock below the bud union

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SPRING PRUNING GUIDELINES *by Marty Pawlikowski, (continued from page 8)*

upper canes of the desired variety that should be making flowers. The best way to remove sucker growth is to follow the sucker to its point of origin on the rootstock and to twist and tear it off where it emerges. Also gently scrape around the area where the sucker was removed with your fingernail to remove any side buds. Cutting suckers off with pruning shears will result in the re-growth of several suckers where only one was originally growing.

When the above tasks are completed you will be left with the remaining healthy major canes. These canes will then be reduced to approximately 1/3 to 1/2 of their total height. You want

to cut these back, generally, to an outward facing bud eye. Bud eyes can be found all along the canes at the leaf axils, (where a leaf cluster was or is connected to the cane) (see photo on left). It is from these bud eyes that the new growth will emerge. Cutting to an outward facing bud eye will direct new growth outward, away from the center of the bush to produce an open centered plant. The pruning cut should be made at approximately a 45 angle, about 1/4 inch above the bud eye. If the bush has foliage present, outward facing bud eyes will be easy to find. However, cuts are often made further down canes where there is no foliage to guide us to the appropriate location to make the cut. Under these circumstances look for dormant bud eyes on these canes by locating where the foliage was once connected. The bud eye is normally visible as a slightly swelled "bump" above the surface of the cane. Cor-

rectly making these primary pruning cuts is the real key to success in pruning.

After the non-productive canes are removed and the remaining canes reduced in height, I recommend gently

brushing the bud union with the small wire brush to remove the hard corky bark that has formed over the last year. Avoid brushing off any basal breaks that may be emerging. A basal break is a strong new

cane growing from the base of the plant (from the bud union). Basal breaks are very desirable as they replace the older worn out canes that were removed, present lots of bud eyes for new growth and yield the biggest flowers. These new canes increase the longevity and productivity of your rose bushes. Removing the corky bark allows new basal breaks to grow from the bud union that might not otherwise push through the hard bark.

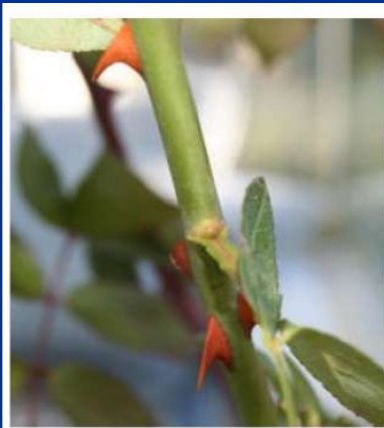
Upon completing the above pruning activities, I remove the remaining foliage from the plant (established plants – not young bushes). Some area rosarians leave the foliage. I

have tried both ways and found that leaving the foliage results in fungus and insect problems (mainly increased mites) later on in the season. I believe that removing the foliage removes any insects, spores and diseases harboring on the foliage. Those that leave the foliage after pruning believe that method produces better roses in the long run. Why not try both methods on a few of your bushes and see which works best for you. The final "pruning activities" are to clean up the beds - pick up and throw away any fallen foliage, blooms, petals, etc. Finish by thoroughly spraying the pruned plants with a fungicidal spray mixed at the recommended dilution.

In conclusion, quoting from Tommy Cairns in *The Rose Exhibitors Forum*, "While you can learn from reading books, it is the practical aspects of your own garden that will ultimately educate you in the finer points of pruning. What is marvelous is that experimentation will teach you which varieties can be pruned

hard (canes 2-3 feet or less) and which ones lightly (4 foot canes). The basic understanding of your rose varieties will enhance your enjoyment of rose growing, bringing a degree of satisfaction and pride. Approach rose pruning like an artist about to create a masterpiece. Imagine the bush as you will want it to look in the spring and the inspiration will follow."

This article was originally published in the January/February 2011 Wind Chimes, bulletin of the Central Florida Rose Society, Elaine Pawlikowski, Editor.



Bud eyes can be found all along the canes at the leaf axils, (where a leaf cluster was or is connected to the cane).



Stem cut too high above bud eye Stem cut too low above bud eye Stem cut just right !!
PRUNING CUTS

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



LABEL

IMPORTANT DATES - 2011

- 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

President: Kathy Dodson
270.842.3475
k.dodson@insightbb.com

Secretary: Brenda Coffey
270.842-8255
b.coffey@att.net

Treasurer: Ben Matus
270.745-9935
bpgardenpeople@aol.com

Member at Large: Ricky Lockhart
270.526-6866
maryannlockhart@bellsouth.net

Past President: Bob Jacobs
270.781.2592
r.jacobsa@insightbb.com

Publications: Mary Ann Hext
270.781.8171
mhext@insightbb.com