



A Publication of the Bowling Green Rose Society

Rosebuds

September 2011

E-mail: bgrs@insightbb.com

Meeting: 9/9
6:30 pm
GHS Library
Program:
Sharing Roses
Larry Baird
Host: S & B Coffey

"I don't grow roses to compete" by Larry Baird, CR



Most rose growers who exhibit their roses and attempt to assist other growers in this next level of rose enjoyment have heard this statement. Whether it is an excuse, a reason or just a way to get us to quit bothering them is a matter of opinion.

Most rose exhibitors, do not do so as a matter of competition, but a way to further enjoy the rose.

Certainly it is a pleasure to place your rose on the table for all to see, and it does add to the enjoyment to have your entry chosen the best in it's class, but additionally participating in a rose show is a way to assist the rose society to put roses in front of people who may not have the knowledge or love for roses which we enjoy.

I recently had the pleasure of hearing a nationally known exhibitor talking on the way he handles his roses and the things he does to grow, transport and show his roses. If this type of program is where you receive your understanding of how a rose show must be done, I don't blame you for being apprehensive.

At the risk of alienating some of our top exhibitors, let me say "it is not necessary that you cut your roses at any particular time of day, nor that you condition your rose in the perfect temperature water, nor that you have the perfect cooler to transport your roses.

What is necessary is that you have a love for your roses, and a desire to share this love with others.

If I may, I would like to take a moment here to explain what you can expect at your first show.

First on the afternoon before, or the morning of the show, go into your garden and select the blooms you feel are the best you see. Try to cut blooms with canes 20 to 22 inches, but there are classes for blooms without canes, so cut what looks good to you. They may not be the ones that the judges feel are the best, but who cares, we are not competing, we are showing our roses

On the morning of the show put these blooms in a container of water and take off early to the show.

When you arrive, you will see roses of all kinds, as well as people of all kinds, but that happens everywhere.

First thing, find a smiling face (and there will be some) and ask for assistance in placing your roses. Most rose growers as you have already found, will be glad to help you enjoy roses.

One of the first things to do is read the schedule (the rule book of the show) and determine what classes your roses will be eligible for. (Be sure to enter the novice classes) **Ask questions.**

Do not hesitate to **ask questions**, just remember, everyone there at one time entered their first rose show.

Gather the containers you will need to enter the classes you have chosen. **Ask questions**

At this time you may want to wipe any spray residue off your leaves and make obvious adjustments to your blooms, don't get too technical, let's just enter a rose show. After we get comfortable entering a show, then

later we can start learning the fine arts of grooming.

Complete the entry cards for the blooms chosen. **Ask questions.**

Place your blooms in the containers and place the containers on the placement table.

There, you have entered a rose show, not too painful was it?

Now, you have entered your roses walk around and see what others are doing, at this time you might want to just look and **not ask questions** as it is getting close to time to get all the entries in and everyone will be concentrating on their entries.

Once all the entries are in and the judging begins, everyone has to leave the showroom, this is the perfect time to **ask all the questions you like**, as everyone is waiting for the judging to be completed.

After the showroom opens again, take the time to examine the winners and see why they were winners.

Check your entries and see what awards you may have won and why other entries may have done better.

Well, that is what is involved in entering and enjoying a rose show. Hope you had fun and look forward to seeing you at the next show.

Ed note: Larry Baird is a long-time rose grower, exhibitor, current president of Nashville Rose Society, and will be presenting the program at our September meeting.

From the President *by Kathy Dodson, Consulting Rosarian*

BGRS has an exciting meeting coming up next Friday, September 9 at 6:30. Our location will be at the Greenwood High School library since the Extension Office will be in use by one of its sponsored groups.

Our guest speaker will be Larry Baird, president of the Nashville Rose Society. He is coming all the way from Duck River, Tennessee, so I hope we have a good crowd at our meeting. Bring yourself and a guest if possible. Larry and his wife Connie are successful rose growers and exhibitors. He will be sharing information about exhibiting, and he would be happy to answer any questions about growing roses. This would be great preparation for the fall rose shows coming up in Louis-

ville, Nashville, and the Tenarky District show in Knoxville.

It has been a long, hot summer and I'm looking forward to some cooler fall weather. I am encouraged that the Japanese beetles have been fewer than in years past and hope this trend continues. Now is the time to build new rose beds and get the ground ready for next spring's planting season. I've built a new raised bed on the east side of my house and will be adding the dirt this fall.

See you at the meeting. Brenda is in charge of refreshments.

BGRS
September Meeting
Greenwood High School
Library
6:30 p.m.

Door will be open
At 6 pm

5065 Scottsville Rd.
.5 miles south of I-65
exchange on right

Park in Front
Enter Building
First Door on Right

New Roses from Weeks for 2012—www.weeksroses.com



Sugar Moon—Hybrid Tea

Koko Loko—Floribunda

All a'Twitter—Mini

Ketchup & Mustard—Floribunda



Roses In Review

It's time again for the annual Roses in Review survey. The July/August issue of the American Rose magazine will have the RIR insert with the paper forms and the list of varieties. The online survey will follow shortly thereafter on the ARS website. This survey is the source of all the Garden ratings in the *Handbook for Selecting Roses*. It gives us all an idea of how the newer roses are doing in other rose growers gardens. Clearly, the more people we have reporting, the more reliable the results will be.

Completing the survey is easy. The deadline for submission is September 26. Even if you only have one of the roses on the list, your input is important. Join the 1,000+ other rose growers around the country (and the world) who participate in Roses in Review. *The Handbook for Selecting Roses* is widely used by rose growers for their buying decisions. As you complete the survey, you also help yourself by reviewing the performance of your own roses.

Go to www.ars.org and fill out your report electronically. You will have to register the first time. If you need to come back and finish at a later time, you will not have to register again. For those who do not have access to a computer, you can send in paper reports. Make as many copies of the evaluation sheet as you need.

Our RIR coordinator is: Jeff Garrett, 2049 Linwood Circle, Soddy Daisy, TN 37379.

September 2011

Tenarky District Fall Convention & Rose Show Coming Soon!!!

Roses, Friends and MORE!

- ◆ More roses....Roses from all over our district!
- ◆ More friends More rosarians and more future rosarians!
- ◆ More info More information that will help you grow great roses!
- ◆ More fun ... Good food, entertainment, and gardens to visit!

The Tennessee Rose Society is celebrating its 65th Anniversary and planning an exciting Tenarky District Convention and Rose Show for September 23, 24 and 25th at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Don't miss this fun-filled event with more roses, more friends, more new rose information and just more fun.



FRIDAY, September 23

- ◆ Registration: Entrance to UT Gardens-4:00-6:30 p.m.
- ◆ Friday Night Picnic: Beall Family Rose Gardens 6:00-7:30 p.m.
- ◆ We will gather at UT Gardens off Neyland Drive for one of Buddy's Best Bar-b-q Buffets. This favorite bar-b-q became famous in Knoxville during the 1982 WORLD'S FAIR. Enjoy bar-b-q pork and chicken with all the trimmings, tour the beautiful gardens before and after eating, and listen to genuine bagpipe music by Kay Irwin as she

strolls through the gardens. For directions to the UT Gardens and more information, please visit

<http://UTgardens.tennessee.edu>

SATURDAY, September 24

Rose Education Day

- ◆ Hollingsworth Auditorium located in the Ellington Building on AG Campus, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
- ◆ Rose Grooming area open: 6:30 a.m.
- ◆ Registration: 9:00 a.m.
- ◆ Rose Show Judging: Horticulture 10:30 a.m. Artistic 11:00 a.m.
- ◆ Rose Show Open to Public: 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Rose Education Day Seminars

1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

- ◆ Noah Wilson – “Getting Started with Roses”
- ◆ Connie Baird – “Flower Arranging with Roses”
- ◆ Jimmy Moser – “Growing Knockout Roses and Successfully Winterizing all Types of Roses and is a member of the Memphis-Dixie Rose Society.
- ◆ Tom Stebbins – “Identifying Rose Diseases and Pests”
- ◆ Susie Epperson – “Fragrant Garden Roses
- ◆ Sara Johnson – “Johnson Nursery and Garden Center”

TENARKY District Meeting

4:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Banquet: 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Four Points by Sheraton Knoxville

- ◆ Wine and cocktails will be available in the hotel lounge. Buffet will feature beef tips with mushroom bordelaise and rosemary marinated chicken.
- ◆ **Jerry Maloy, Pianist, Featured Entertainer**
- ◆ **Dr. Mark Windham, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Guest Speaker**

SUNDAY, September 25 - Garden Tours: 9:00 a.m.

- ◆ Dr. Joseph and Rhonda Spruiell- 9705 Tunbridge 37922
- ◆ Dr. Tom and Mary Frances Carlson- 917 Hayslope Drive 37919
- ◆ Kathy Brennan- 525 Altamira Drive 37934
- ◆ Michael and Mary Bates- 513 Altamira Drive 37934

For Registration, Rose Show Schedule and Rose Education Day Seminar information visit:

<http://tenarky.org> or

<http://tennesseerosesociety.org>

Editor's Note: Several BGRS members are planning to attend so make plans to be there for the workshops and enter some of your roses in the district show.



News from our Members

- Vi Hudson will be having surgery soon. Yvonne Wright and Howard Snyder recently had surgery. Please keep them in your prayers.
- Ruby Hicks, age 90 and former member of BGRS passed away on August 7, 2011. Her memorial service was in Belleville, TN. She and her husband Pete were very active members. There is a James and Ruby Hicks Scholarship



What is a Consulting Rosarian? *by Ann & Bob Jacobs, Consulting Rosarians*

A *Consulting Rosarian* has a willingness to share knowledge and enthusiasm for the joys of growing roses with members of their local rose society and non-members when called upon.

Bob and I received a call from a woman in a nearby community. Her call was, "Help my roses are dying. What can I do as I was not the one who planted and cared for these 35 bushes. Now it is up to me. And I do not want to lose them."

After asking a few questions, we agreed it would be best to drive to

her home to see the rose bed. As we drove up to the garden, we looked at each other and said, "food and water". The summer neglect had stressed out the roses.

With her assistance we cut back most of the roses to about 18 inches. Then pulled out the hose to water the entire bed for the afternoon.

Our recommendation was for her to use liquid fertilizer such as Miracle Grow on a weekly basis and water deep. And to spray with Honor Guard and Immunox on a weekly basis.

We plan to stop by in a couple weeks to see how the roses are doing. She was so very thankful for our help and promised to give us a call with any further questions.

Being a *Consulting Rosarian* gives you a different insight on growing and maintaining roses. Also, this gives you an opportunity to have contact with people of the community to promote growing roses, our National Flower.



MONTHLY IN-CLUB COMPETITION—JUNE - NOVEMBER

The competition shall consist of **ONE entry in each** of the following classes: One bloom per stem, except for sprays. Groom and fill in tags as if entering a regular rose show. Judges will comment on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choice. The top scorer in horticulture and arrangements will be recognized at the December meeting.

- **Class 1—1 Single Bloom Hybrid Tea/Grandiflora**
- **Class 2—Single Bloom Miniature**
- **Class 3—1 Single Bloom Floribunda**
- **Class 4—1 Floribunda or Miniature Spray**
- **Class 5—Specimen, Any Other Type**
- **Class 6—Arrangements** (*Traditional—large or small roses*)



What Bob is Doing in his Rose Garden *by Bob Jacobs, Consulting Rosarian*

I hope everyone is getting your roses in shape now that we can look for some cooler weather after the strange year we have had with early rains then the long, dry hot days. Early on I had a black spot problem in my rose garden that has taken some time to control. I sprayed with Honor Guard, Mancozeb and Immunox. I sprayed with the Mancozeb every three or four days.

With the hot weather you needed to be watering very deep about every three or four days. And, spray the bushes during the day to cool them off. I do this early in the day so they have an opportunity to dry before dark. With the hot weather comes the spider mites. These can really suck the moisture from the leaves. I like to spray with a hard stream of water under the leaves. There are chemicals you can use but they are expensive and the water works as well. Most important at this time you will want to keep up your spray program and water. You can still use your liquid fertilizer, but do not use any slow release fertilizer after the first of September.

GARDEN GOOD GUYS—EARTHWORMS *by Nanette Londeree, Master Rosarian*

"I doubt that there are many other animals which have played so important a part in the history of the world" said Charles Darwin of the earthworm. More descriptive perhaps, Aristotle called worms the "guts of the earth." In either case, it is apparent that these little critters below our feet have been recognized for their valuable contribution for centuries. If you see lots of earthworms in your garden soil, be thankful and congratulations! It's a sign of healthy soil, one of the key elements in growing good roses, or any other plant.

Some interesting facts about earthworms:

- They are animals, classified as annelids
- They are the dominant animal life in the soil (they can number several million to an acre in good soil and bring 20 tones of soil to the surface each year)
- They occur in most temperate soils and many tropical soils.
- There are 3 families, more than 700 genera, and more than 7,000 species of earthworms
- They range from an inch to two yards in length and are found seasonally at all depths in the soil
- They are nocturnal
- Direct exposure to sunlight can be fatal to them in less than three minutes
- They breathe through their skin
- They have a brain and are sensitive to taste, touch, light and vibration
- They are mostly muscles and nerves - muscles run the length of the body as well as circling the body
- The first one-third of the body contains the vital organs; the remaining two-thirds contains the intestine
- They are hermaphrodites, meaning that they exhibit both male and female characteristics
- Offspring can live for 10 – 12 years, provided they aren't found by a hungry bird, a gardener's spade or pesticides in the soil
- They can eat their weight in decaying plant matter each day

For most gardeners, earthworms are a common site, and one to be encouraged. What do earthworms really do? Lots of good things to the soil including:

Mix and aggregate the soil - As they consume organic matter and mineral particles, earthworms excrete wastes in the form of casts, a type of soil aggregate. The burrowing action of the worms moves soil particles closer together near burrow walls, and the mucus secreted by the worms as they burrow can also help bind the soil particles together. By mixing the soil, they help achieve the proper air, water, and solids ratio for maximum plant growth.

Stimulate microbial activity - Although earthworms derive their nutrition from microorganisms, many more microorganisms are present in their feces or casts than in the organic matter that they consume. As organic matter passes through their intestines, it is fragmented and inoculated with microorganisms. Free-living nitrogen fixing bacteria (good for plants) are more numerous around the sides of earthworm burrows.

Increase infiltration - The worms maze of tunnels increases the soils ability to absorb water. Some species make permanent burrows deep into the soil. These burrows can persist long after the occupant has died, and can be a major conduit for soil drainage, particularly under heavy rainfall. At the same time, the burrows minimize surface water erosion. The hori-

zontal burrowing of other species in the top several inches of soil increases overall porosity and drainage.

Improve water-holding capacity - By fragmenting organic matter, and increasing soil porosity and aggregation, earthworms can significantly increase the water-holding capacity of soils.

Provide channels for root quality - The channels made by deep-burrowing earthworms are lined with readily available nutrients and make it easier for roots to penetrate deep into the soil.

Bury/shred residues - Plant and crop residue are gradually buried by cast material deposited on the surface and as earthworms pull surface residue into their burrows.

Neutralize soil pH - Analysis of earthworm castings, or earthworm manure, shows that the soil that comes out of the back end of an earthworm is closer to a neutral pH (7) than what goes in the front end, regardless of whether the existing soil is above or below pH (7). This is achieved by the action of the worms calciferous gland and the buffering action of carbonic acid. Soil which has passed through the gut of an earthworm shows much more available phosphorus and potassium than the same soil which has not passed through the worm.

Reduce harmful nematode populations - As yet, the exact reasons are unclear, but soil with earthworms invariably has less harmful parasitic nematodes than soil without earthworms.

Improve overall soil quality - The activity of the earthworm gut is like a miniature composting tube that mixes, conditions, and inoculates plant residues. The earthworm removes plant litter from the soil surface, turn-

GARDEN GOOD GUYS—EARTHWORMS *(continued from page 5)*

ing it into free manure. It has been demonstrated that earthworm castings contain about five times the nitrate, seven times the available phosphorous, three times the exchangeable magnesium, eleven times the potassium and 1.5 times the calcium as regular soil. Research has also shown that microbial activity in worm castings is 10 to 20 times higher than in the soil and organic matter that the worm ingests.

There are two major types of earthworms – the deep-burrowers ("nightcrawlers")

build large, vertical, permanent burrows

that may extend 5 to 6 feet deep or more; they pull plant residues down into the mouth of their burrow,

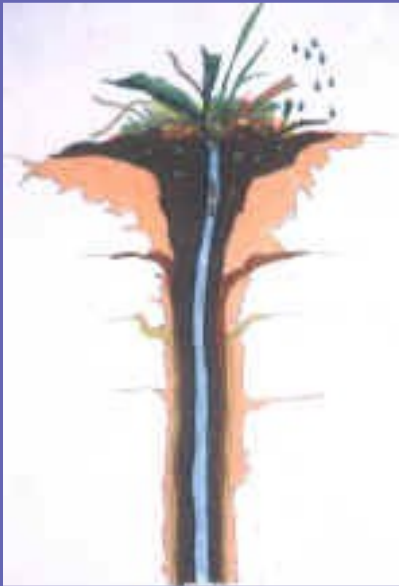


Diagram of an earthworm's permanent vertical burrow

Photo by North Appalachian Experimental Watershed, USDA-Agricultural Research Service,

where the residues soften and can be eaten at a later time. The shallow-dwelling worms (known as red-worms, gray-worms, fish-worms, and many other names) are comprised of many species that live primarily in the top 12 inches of soil. Adults are usually 3 to 5 inches and they do not build permanent burrows; they randomly burrow throughout the topsoil, ingesting residues and mineral soil as they go.

Nightcrawlers tend to be more active in spring and fall, but they may

not go into a complete resting state in summer or winter since they can retreat to the bottom of their bur-

rows during extremes of heat or cold. New worms will generally only emerge when soil moisture and temperature conditions are suitable.

Earthworms thrive best on organic debris that contain a high percentage of nitrogen. This is encouraged through the addition of organic soil amendments and mulch. Water is also a major necessity of earthworms as they contain about 80% water by weight and lose about 15% per day. If moisture is not available they will dig deep into the soil to find it. Simply adding earthworms to poor soil won't do much good. However, if you add organic material to you soil, chances are the worms will come. So, it is pretty easy – just add organics when planting or mulching, and keep things watered – and the worms will come.

Earthworms are truly the gardeners best friend. And one last added benefit ... they provide free fishing bait!

Nanette Londeree is a member of the Marin Rose Society in California. This article is reprinted with her permission.

Leaf Scorch on Rose Bushes—what am I doing wrong? *by Mary Ann Hext, CR*



***Is it due to lack of water?
Is it due to over fertilizing?
Is it due to over spraying?
Is it due to spraying when it is too hot?
—Or is it all of the above?***

During the past three weeks, I have had leaf scorch on several of my rose bushes. At first I thought it was just more black spot,; however, on further examination, I realized the spots were brown and that it was something else. Since we have had only one-half inch of water during the past month, I have been watering twice each week. I have also been spraying weekly and fertilizing every two weeks early in the mornings or in the evenings; but sometimes it is very hot at these times of day. I also have been experimenting with different mixtures of fertilizer. Any advice is appreciated.

July-August 2011

Aspirin and Roses *By Charles Shaner – Master Rosarian*

I have seen several newsletters with articles about aspirin and roses this spring. I wrote an article on this several years ago and use aspirin in my spray every time I spray. I am sold on it and have had excellent results. The application of salicylic acid to plants helps to enhance the natural immune system of the plant and aspirin is acetylsalicylic acid. Salicylic acid is a natural component in all plants.

Many people were using Messenger a few years ago. Messenger did the same thing but was expensive and had a very short shelf life. The company which produced Messenger is no longer in business.

Dissolving two aspirin tablets to a gallon when sprayed on plants will help to prevent diseases, some insects, and environmental stress. In the years I used aspirin weekly, I did not have a single case of Rose Rosette Disease in my roses. I got lax on using it for a year and the Rose Rosette Disease returned. I do believe the regular use of aspirin in your spray will aid in the prevention of RRD.

You will notice the aspirin is slow to dissolve in water. I drop the aspirin in a bottle of water and place it on a shelf for a couple of days and shake the bottle occasionally as I walk by. I always mix two gallons of spray so I will place four aspirin tablets in the bottle. When I am ready to mix my spray I dump the contents of the bottle in the sprayer.

Keep in mind that aspirin is not a registered pesticide or fungicide. It only works as a preventive and will not kill insects or diseases after the plant is infected. Any brand of aspirin will work. I usually buy the cheapest one I can find and use a 325 mg tablet. Do not use coated aspirin as it will not dissolve.

The aspirin not only enhances the plant's immune system but also produces an all around healthier plant with more vigorous growth. I have always heard it said, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Aspirin is the ounce of prevention.

Editors note: This article is reprinted from the Shenandoah Rose Society (Virginia) newsletter May 2011, with permission from the author.

It Really Works! *By Charles Shaner – Master Rosarian*

As many of you know, I am one to experiment with new ideas in hopes of making rose growing easier, better, and more efficient. I receive many newsletters from around the nation and they have some pretty good ideas in them. One I picked up from the Tampa Rose Society was a tip on how to control thrips.

This is so easy and inexpensive it is hard to believe it actually works

not only on thrips but other insects as well. You take a blue plastic cup, coat it with STP oil treatment and hang it on a stake in your garden. The thrips and other insects will be attracted to it and stick there and die. When the cup gets

coated you simply wash it in warm soapy water, recoat it and hang it back up.



I purchased a pack of 15 cups from Dollar Tree for \$1 and, instead of STP, I purchased the Advance Store brand for \$3 (a dollar cheaper than STP and it is the same thing). The stake can be any-

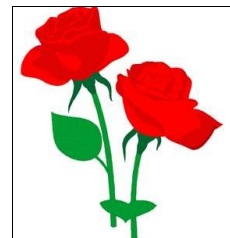
thing you want to use. I had a supply of metal electric fence stakes which work great.

The first I put these out, my cups were coated with bugs within 24 hours. Most were small and appeared

to be thrips. Coated with the oily substance it is hard to tell. My thrip damage has become less and less with the use of these cups. I have three in each of my 40 foot beds.

They say "necessity is the mother of invention". Rosarians can be very inventive and this is just one example of one that really works

Editors note: This article is reprinted from the Shenandoah Rose Society (Virginia) newsletter August 2011, with permission from the author.



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Bowling Green Rose Society

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We're on the Web!!

www.bowlinggreenrosesociety.org

LABEL

2011 Rose Show Sponsors

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IMPORTANT DATES - 2011

- September 17: Louisville RS Rose Show
- 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
- October 16: Memphis & Dixie RS Rose Show

2012

- May 19: Bowling Green Rose Show