

THE ROSE PETAL

A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY



CALENDAR

JANUARY meeting, 1/24/2022,
7 p.m. @ Mounts Auditorium

Deep South District Mid-Winter
meeting, Jan 23, 24. Gainesville
FL

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**Happy New Year -
it's 2022! We hope it
will be a healthy and
prosperous year for
all.**



What a wonderful

**Christmas party we had, with lots of delicious food, great
conversations, and lots of beautiful gift baskets for the
raffle.**

**We have a great lineup of speakers for the upcoming year,
so be sure to renew your membership.**

**We plan to be meeting in person and face masks are
optional. If your last name begins with bring a snack to
share.**

Thank you, and see you Monday.11

Geoff and Debbie, co-Presidents



Our new society banner, at the Mounts Fall Sale
with Adriane, Mike, Maria, Frank, Karen and Debbie

JANUARY MEETING***Monday, January 14 @ 7:00 pm***Speaker: ***Glenn Schulman***

Glenn Schulman has been a member of the American Rose Society for 25 years, and is a Master Rosarian. His garden holds 170 Rose bushes, and not surprisingly, he is an enthusiastic exhibitor at shows at the local, regional and national levels.

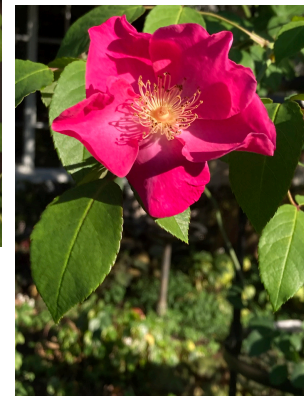
Among his winners are 15 Queens of Show, so it's no surprise that he has a lot of information to share as to how to grow, transport and groom exceptional blooms. He will share some of that expertise with us during his presentation "Rose Exhibiting Made Easy". He has some really great ideas for the average as well as the serious exhibitor on protecting your roses in peak condition for the show table.

Join us for what promises to be a fascinating and very informative evening.

Glenn Schulman's Garden in Pensacola FL



From Kathy's and Bob's garden this month:



R. Ch. Mutabilis

Pr. Charlene de Monaco

Vanity

Please send me photos of your roses !! (Or of society events)

Dear GPBRS Members, this is your NEWSletter, one of the perks of paying your dues, which , BY THE WAY, are now due for 2022. Please send me any news of members' special happenings, whether good or bad, and any photos of your garden, or of Society activities. If this is to be a NEWS letter, it helps to have NEWS!

Any offerings will be much appreciated, and will be included, if appropriate, at the discretion of the editor, that is, me.

Kathy

kathleenarose@gmail.com

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Benefits of ARS Membership

You can renew (or join) online at: <http://www.rose.org/join-renew/>. Consider taking advantage of their four month, \$10 trial offer.

- Five issues of the *American Rose* magazine plus the end-of-the-year issue of the *American Rose Annual*. These bi-monthly 84-page issues, devoted exclusively to roses and rose culture, feature informative articles and beautiful color photography for beginners and experienced rose growers alike. View a [free issue](#) online.
- The annual issue of *The Handbook for Selecting Roses*, a rose-buying guide to over 3,000 roses.
- Members-only online access to Modern Roses Database with information on every rose variety.
- Online access to five quarterly bulletins, the *Mini/Miniflora Bulletin*, *Old Garden Rose & Shrub Gazette*, *Rose Arrangers' Bulletin*, *Rose Exhibitors' Forum* and *Singularly Beautiful Roses* are available online to ARS members only.
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2021**Co-Presidents.** Debbie & Geoff Coolidge

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nsdaniels7@gmail.com**Secretary** MaryBeth Hight.**Treasurer.** Bob Ewart. 561-445-2483jinnicky@bobsown.net**Hospitality.** Jacquie Perry 561-881-5479jp4christ@bellsouth.net**Directors:**

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FjFrappi@gmail.com**Newsletter Editor.** Kathy Rose 561-665-0535kathleenarose@gmail.com**Website** Bob Ewart 561-445-2483jinnicky@bobsown.net**Consulting Rosarians**

Our consulting Rosarians are appointed by the American Rose Society after spending years growing roses and being tested on their overall knowledge of roses and their care. They freely share this knowledge with anyone who loves and wants to grow roses.

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*Master Rosarian

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Congratulations Karen!



KAREN SULLIVAN WON A BLUE RIBBON AS BEST NOVICE PHOTOGRAPHER AT THE NOVEMBER 2021 MEETING OF THE ARS DEEP SOUTH DISTRICT IN GAINESVILLE.

HER SUBJECT: A BEAUTIFUL “MARILYN MONROE”



WELL DONE KAREN!!

LEARNING ABOUT ROSES!

By: Annie Clasen , editor, “Tampa Talks Roses”, January 2022, Tampa Rose Society

This month we are focused on Florida’s “hard” pruning season, so I researched pruning cuts and found a great video and pruning tips from Ben Hanna at Heirloom Roses (<https://www.heirloomroses.com/info/pruning>).

For a visual learner like myself, a short video clip is helpful for learning to prune an old garden rose bush. Heirloom Roses has a good resource website where I found just what I needed (it is also in the Rose.org/how- to website) I have some troubled bushes and this video was very informative.

Mr. Hanna demonstrates the pruning technique in his video

In the video, Mr. Hanna shares his thoughts as he prunes the bush, with the finished bush about 16” high.

Check out the video here:

<https://www.heirloomroses.com/info/pruning>

One piece of helpful advice for a novice pruner like my- self was that it is nearly impossible to kill a rose by over- pruning. A hard pruning is an opportunity to rejuvenate older bushes by cutting them nearly all the way to the ground. Reason to prune? Air movement dries the leaves, which helps prevent foliar diseases. Fungal dis- eases like black spot and powdery mildew are more common on plants with congested growth in the middle of the plant.

Using the acronym “**PRUNE**”, Mr. Hanna breaks down the pruning process into 5 steps:

P—Prepare your plant:

Cut to waist height (about 30 “) to get a look of the

structure of the bush

R—Remove all dead, diseased and crossing canes U—Understand your rose:

Leave fewer canes for bigger blooms; like long stems (for hybrid teas)

Leave more canes for more blooms of smaller size Prune to about 24 to 16 inches

N—Nothing left behind:

Remove all debris, be careful with cleaning inside the rose

E—Enjoy your rose

Attention Photographers !!!

From Beth Smiley, ARS Publications Dir.

We are now accepting photos for the 2023 Roses Wall Calendar - open to all ARS members. Here are a few guidelines:

Photos must be 13" x 11" AND at least 300 dpi.

Please, no more than 5 submissions, Digital photos only. The roses must be commercially available. Please identify all roses in photos.

Please contact Beth Smiley (beth@rose.org) for more details

Email submissions to beth@rose.org or mail a CD to

American Rose Soc., ATTN: Editorial,
P.O. Box 30000, Shreveport, LA

Deadline: June 1, 2022

Rose's Mystery Rose (mini
OGR)



Brandy



Belinda's Dream



Barbara Louise



St. Patrick

How to Deal with Scale Insects

By Dan Gill - Louisiana State U, AgCenter Horticulturist

Scale insects are one of the more common groups of insects that attack plants. You may find them feeding on trees, shrubs and even on indoor plants. When they first hatch out of their eggs, scale insects are mobile. At this stage they are called crawlers, and they are very tiny. Most gardeners never notice these crawlers.

Once they settle down to feed and pierce the plant tissue with their needle-like mouthparts, they never move again and become firmly attached to a leaf or stem. Scales also cover themselves with waxy material that protects and hides them. Many gardeners don't recognize there is a problem until the plant is heavily infested and damage has occurred.

Scale insects come in many types, but here are a few of the most common. Tea scale insects are about the size of a hyphen, appear slightly fuzzy and are white or brown. They are a major pest of camellias and some hollies. Florida wax scales look like waxy, white domes about the size of a nail head and occur on a wide variety of plants. Euonymus scale, on the other hand, attacks euonymus and resembles tea scale. On magnolia trees, false oleander scale looks like small white bumps on the leaves, and magnolia scale appears as yellow waxy blobs about one-quarter to one-half inch across on the branches. Soft brown scale occurs on ficus, scheffleras and other indoor plants. Fern scale appears as white dashes on the fronds. There are many others.

As scale insects feed on the sugary sap of a plant, they excrete some of the sugar as a liquid called honeydew. The honeydew accumulates on the foliage and can cause it to look shiny and feel sticky. This rich food source does not go unnoticed. Ants, wasps and other insects may be attracted to the sweet honeydew. Even more common is the growth of fungal organisms that produce an unattractive black coating on the leaves called sooty mold. These fungi feed on the honeydew and do not attack or directly damage the plant, but the appearance of sooty mold is often the gardener's first noticeable sign of trouble. Be aware that other sucking insects, such as whitefly and aphids, also produce honeydew that can lead to sooty mold. And sooty mold does not occur with some scales, such as tea scale.

Scales spread from plant to plant as tiny crawlers that have legs and can move around. Crawlers can be controlled with contact insecticides such as insecticidal soap or malathion, but most gardeners never notice them and miss the opportunity. Many scales produce crawlers in the spring. Once the crawlers have settled down to feed, they create their protective covering and contact insecticides are largely ineffective.

The safest effective way to control scale is with a horticultural oil spray. These insecticides contain oil in a form that will mix with water. When mixed and sprayed onto an infested plant, the oil coats the scale insects and clogs their breathing pores. The insects are suffocated rather than being killed by a toxic material. Brand names of spray oils include Volck (use only during cool weather), All Seasons and Year-Round.

(Continued Scale insects)

For proper control, it is critical to apply the oil spray over every surface of the plant. If the insects are on the underside of the leaves and oil is only applied to the upper surface, it will have no effect on them. Because scale insect are difficult to kill, one or two follow-up applications should be made after the first one. Follow label directions carefully. Systemic insecticides are another option for controlling scale. These insecticides are sprayed onto the plant or applied to its roots. The plant absorbs the insecticide into its tissue, and it gets into plant's circulatory system and into the sap. When the scale feed on the sap, they ingest the toxin insecticide and are killed. Acephate, imidacloprid and dinotefuran are three commonly used systemic insecticides that are effective against scale. Treatment involves purging the mixed insecticide at the base of the plant. Systemic insecticides provide an option for control when temperatures limit the use of an oil spray or when drenching around the base of the plant is more practical. Always read and follow label directions carefully when using any pesticide.



Cottony Cushion Scale (photos Dan Gill)



Scale on rose cane (photos BJ Abshire)



Tea scale



(This article reprinted from *Miss-Lou*, Winter 2022, quarterly publication of the MS and LA Gulf District, editor B.J. Abshire)

Transplanting Fortuniana-Grafted Roses

By Marty Pawlikowski, C.R.

The best time to successfully transplant a rose bush in your garden is during the months of January and February, preferably during cold weather (or immediately following). The bushes are somewhat dormant and will experience less shock and stress. I recently came across an article I had written in 1993 in which I described how I transplanted fortuniana- grafted rose bushes. At that time my method for moving fortuniana grafted roses was to dig the bush with a large root ball (approximately 24 inches wide), slide the ball onto a board, slide board and bush to its new location and into the hole that had been prepared. That was a lot of heavy, hard work, and I was a lot younger. Some bushes made it, some not. I would like to update those instructions based on 17 more years of “experience”, or perhaps I should say “back pain”! Since then I’ve developed a method which has been much more successful as far as the bush (and me) surviving the move.

Although here is word of warning to go with moving a fortuniana-grafted rose (attached with some caveats). A relocated rose, especially one that has been in the ground for several years prior to moving, appears to lose its vigor after moving. Therefore if you can accept the chance of its decline, then move the rose. Secondly, fortuniana-grafted roses that have been in the ground a year or less are much easier to transplant, and tend not to lose vigor after moving. The availability of rose varieties is certainly becoming more limited, and some varieties, specifically on fortuniana root stock, are almost impossible to find. As a result you have two choices, either to move the existing rose to the desired location or to start a new bush by learning to graft or coercing someone into grafting a new bush for you. Assuming that the later is not feasible then let’s address how I suggest moving an established fortuniana grafted rose.

The roots on fortuniana-grafted roses are shallow and far reaching, with many fine feeder roots in the top 10” of the soil. On a mature established plant the roots can reach out 10 to 15 feet in all directions. Thus if the traditional root ball method is used, in most cases you don’t end up with an adequate amount of roots to support the upper portion of the bush. The below method is more like “bare rooting” the bush, with the objective to move as many roots as possible, but leave the dirt behind.

Step 1. Prepare the new planting hole the same as you would for planting a newly purchased container grown rose. The planting hole is approximately 12-15 inches deep, and approximately the diameter of a 32-gallon garbage can lid (±24- inches) I have assumed that the excavated site is in a rose bed with prepared soil, or the excavated soil will be amended with your preferred soil additives. We have the recipient site prepared first to limit the length of time the roots will be exposed to prevent dehydration.

Transplanting Fortuniana Roses (Continued from p. 11)

Step 2. Prune the rose bush following normal pruning guidelines for our winter/spring pruning and strip all the foliage.

Step 3. Patience!! Working slowly and gently, starting about 30-36 inches out from the center of the rose, gently work the soil with a garden fork to loosen the soil and with your fingers coax the roots out of the soil. It is inevitable, you will break roots and you will have to cut the larger diameter roots, support roots, to get the rose out of the soil. When you have completed this task the entire rose should be above ground and you have a fairly significant root mass.

Step 4. Examine the root mass that is exposed and trim broken roots with your pruning shears.

Step 5. Place a mound of the amended planting mix in the planting hole, (just like planting a bare root rose), adjusting the height of the mound to replicate the level at which the rose was previously grown. Once this elevation is established, sprinkle a cupful of bone meal or superphosphate evenly over the mound. Place the base of the bush on top of the soil mound and spread the roots by positioning them as they appear to have been previously grown. Carefully place more of the prepared soil mixture over the roots. Some of the roots may need to be repositioned by lifting them over the soil placed in the planting hole to return the roots to the approximate elevation at which they previously grew.

Step 6. Continue filling the planting hole with the prepared soil mixture until the soil in the hole is level with the soil in the surrounding bed. Stake the bush to provide support and apply mulch.

Step 7. Water the entire planning area well, and keep the soil moist. Do not let the area become dry. Observe the plant, and hopefully within two to three weeks you will see buds break and foliage begin to emerge. Be sure to monitor watering, making sure the planting area is thoroughly watered well past the emergence of the foliage.

Reprinted from the Jan/Feb 2011 issue of Wind Chimes, newsletter of the Central Florida Rose Society, Elaine Pawlikowski, Editor.

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ARS-www.rose.org
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www.rosesunlimiteddownroot.com
www.angelgardens.com
www.edmundsroses.com
www.davidaustinroses.com
www.waysidegardens.com

If you find a useful website, please send me the link to include in The Rose Petal:

kathleenarose@gmail.com

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