



# The Rose Petal

The Greater Palm Beach Rose Society

Founded 1970



Visit our website: [www.gpbrs.org](http://www.gpbrs.org)

Promoting Rose Growing in South Florida for Over 40 Years

Summer 2023

Member of



## Calendar:

- ▶ **Monday**  
Sept 25, 2023 7:30 pm Mounts Botanical Gardens: Pam Greenwald, Organic Roses
- ▶ **Monday**  
Oct 23, 2023 7:30pm Mounts Botanical Gardens: Mike Becker
- ▶ **Monday**  
Nov 27, 2023 7:30 pm Mounts Botanical Gardens To Be Announced
- ▶ December 2023 Holiday Party

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## President's Message

by Debbie & Geoff Coolidge

### *Summertime and the living is easy....*

**but not for roses in South Florida!** Summer is here along with the intense heat, driving rain, wicked wind and the dreaded black spot and chili thrips. This is the hardest time of the year for roses in South Florida. While the rest of the country's roses are flourishing, ours struggle to put out a tiny chili thrip infested bloom. The struggle is real so just embrace it. The goal is to keep leaves on the roses. So continue to clean up the infected rose leaves while doing early morning or late evening spraying of your roses. We don't bother to prune our roses at this time of year as we do not want to encourage new growth. This lack of new growth helps to discourage chili thrips, besides the flowers will be smaller in our summer heat.

### PLEASE JOIN US: September 25 @ 7:30 pm Mounts Auditorium

This month's program will be presented by Pam Greenwald from Angel Gardens in Alachua, Florida. Pam is an expert at growing roses organically in the ground in Florida. All of her roses are pesticide free and she will share her knowledge with us! Please join us for this Free presentation!

### GPBRS ROSE CHATTER:

- \* *Maria Wolfe is securing our presenters for this year's meetings! Thank you Maria!*
- \* *Just a reminder we need your help at the monthly meeting refreshment table. Please let Dave Byron (email: [dabyron@gmail.com](mailto:dabyron@gmail.com)) know what you are volunteering to bring. Thank you!!!*
- \* *We are taking suggestions for our Holiday Party! Feel free to give us your suggestions.*

## Editor's Corner

Welcome to *The Rose Petal*. I am your new Editor. A great big **THANK YOU** goes to our past Editor, Kathy Rose, who has done an incredible job for a good many years on our newsletter. She has filled *The Rose Petal* with insightful and meaningful content and our rose gardens have flourished because of her efforts. We will continue to reap the benefits of her knowledge at our monthly meetings and are happy to lighten her load. My only hope is that I can fill her shoes at least halfway. Any suggestions, please contact me at [foxviewrose@gmail.com](mailto:foxviewrose@gmail.com). I hope to see you all our next meeting.

Denise Abruzzese

*"It is the time you have wasted for your rose that makes your rose so important."  
"You become responsible, forever, for what you have tamed."*

# 100 ROSES *for the South Florida Garden*

Authored by: Victor Lazzari from his new book  
100 Roses for the South Florida Garden

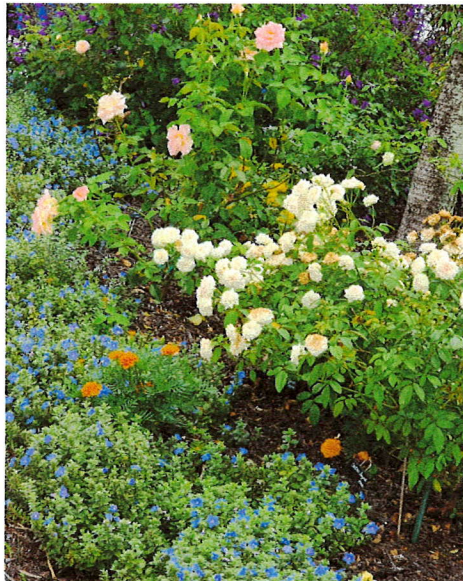
## CLOTILDE SOUPERT

*Polyantha, 1888*

Although summer blooms are frequently spoiled by balling, 'Clotilde Soupert' is nonetheless an excellent South Florida rose. This is easily one of the most blackspot-resistant old roses I've ever grown – almost as good as 'Louis Philippe' – and cool season flowers generally have none of the balling issue worth the "sou-perb" winter and spring display. And, let's be honest: few South Floridians want to be gardening in August anyway.

Branched sprays of plump, greenish-pink buds turn into 3", extremely full rosettes jam-packed with petals (up to 100 per flower!) in handsome symmetry. They are frosty white with ink blushing in their centers, excellent when placed against a dark green hedge or a dark-toned house or wall. The fragrance is a refreshingly sharp blend of tea and bell peppers, similar to the scent of 'Louis-Phillipe' but far sweeter and less acidic.

'Clotilde' Soupert' comes in two forms: as a shrub to around 4' tall with a wider spread and as a climbing sport that can reach 15' or more with proper support. Both feature handsome light green foliage and reddish stems lined with hooked thorns. While the shrub form is great for containers and small spaces, I prefer the climbing version. Cascading over a fence, arch, or pergola, the romantic antique-shaped blooms look like something straight out of *Romeo and Juliet*.



Hybridizer: Soupert & Notting

Fragrance: Excellent sweet tea/pepper blend

Culture: Easy

Bloom Frequency: Good

Availability: Wide

Disease Resistance: Excellent

Average Size: Varies by Form

Garden Uses: Flowerbeds, cut flowers, groupings, Earth-Kind, own-root, containers (bush form), large climber (climbing form)

**VICTOR LAZZARI**, is a Master Gardener, landscape designer, published author, garden writer, lecturer and horticulturist. He holds a BA in Landscape Design, an MA in Landscape Architecture and a Masters Certificate in Agro-ecology. He has been growing and evaluating roses for 25 years and frequently includes them in his landscape design work for clients. He is an active participant in both The Greater Palm Beach Rose Society and Tropical Rose Society.



# Beginner Advice

*contributing editor Suzanne Gilbert, Master Rosarian*

Welcome to the Beginner Advice column. Suzanne Gilbert has 30+ years of experience growing roses. She grows them in zone 9a at her home in the Houston, Texas area. Suzanne spent 23 years as a kindergarten teacher so breaking down the basics is in her blood. Here she will give you excellent tips and tricks to help you grow the best roses ever!

## Rose Pests and Diseases: Roses 101

Roses are the stars of my garden, but I like to grow other plants also. In my Houston garden I grow camellias, azaleas, gingers, farfugiums (leopard plant), annuals, herbs and a few vegetables. I find pests and diseases with all of the plants I grow, not just roses. Learning to navigate the world of pests and diseases is part of being a good gardener no matter what kind of plants you are growing. Education is important. Read up on how to attract beneficial insects to your garden. Read up on rose pests and diseases that occur in your area. Attend classes or meetings conducted by your local rose society. Check out the American Rose Society webpage for information on this topic. Look under Education or Resources Also, local Societies will often have articles written by Consulting Rosarians on various disease/pest topics on their websites. Prevention is the key to a healthy rose garden!

### Start with prevention to control rose pests & diseases:

- Plant your roses in an area that gets 6-8 hours of sun a day.
- Plant away from trees and the canopy of trees.
- Make sure your roses have good air circulation away from walls and fences. Plant on at least 3-foot centers to provide air movement between the plants.
- Grow roses in raised beds, using quality rose soil, compost and expanded shale to create good drainage.
- Mulch rose beds with 2-3 inches of quality mulch spring and fall. Check with your rose society to see what type of mulch is recommended in your area.
- Keep your rose beds clean, pick-up diseased leaves on the soil. Pull diseased leaves off the plant and dispose of them in a plastic bag in the trash. Do not compost.
- Choose roses that have a good track record for disease resistance. Ask the local rosarians in your area for their recommendations. Check the A.R.T.S., American Rose Trials for Sustainability, [www.americanrosetrialsforsustainability.org](http://www.americanrosetrialsforsustainability.org) and the A.G.R.S., American Garden Rose Selections, <https://www.americangardenroseselections.com/agrs-winners> for roses that have been identified in your area to be hardy, pest and disease resistant garden cultivars.
- Buy healthy plants from a trusted nursery.



Walk your garden daily! I like to stroll through my garden early in the morning before it gets too hot. This time in my garden is one of the highlights of my day. I have my coffee and pruners close by. I carry a bucket with me to deposit dead or diseased leaves and weeds. I inspect my roses for new growth and I check to see who is blooming that day. I keep an eye out for any disease or pest damage so I can deal with it right away. Remember: "The garden does best in the shadow of the gardener."

### Focus on Attracting Beneficials

A beneficial is a creature who lives in your garden or maybe is passing through who aids in pest control, eating insects that harm roses and other plants. Beneficials also aid in pollination. Common beneficials in southeast Texas include ladybugs, lacewings, syrphid flies (hoverflies), assassin bugs, spiders, frogs, toads, lizards, birds, and even common garden snakes. Note: It is important to learn which snakes in your



area are harmless and those that are poisonous and do not belong in the garden.

- Create a host environment for beneficials.
- Provide sources of water which are chemical free such as bird baths and fountains.
- Beneficials need a food source. Plant perennials amongst your roses that do well in your growing area. Adult beneficial insects will use them as a source of food and as a place to lay their eggs. As the eggs hatch, the larva will eat the pests. Some perennials that do well in my area are rudbeckia daisies, many varieties of salvia, alyssum and echinacea (coneflowers).
- Provide shelter. Beneficials need a place to overwinter such as piles of wood or ornamental grasses. Toads and

lizards can be found hiding under rocks or stones. They will emerge when the weather warms up. Birds enjoy nesting in large shrubs and trees.

When I began growing roses many years ago, I knew absolutely nothing about beneficials and how they contribute to a healthy garden environment. The more I learn the more I am fascinated by them and try to entice them to my garden. The garden I am creating now is a garden with roses but has lots of plant diversity. As I go on my daily walk, I am delighted to see spiders at work, creating large webs, anoles hiding on my climbers and bees and bumblebees pollinating the salvias and coneflowers. I am leery of the garter snake lying under my shrub rose, but we both go our own ways! I tolerate some insect damage to roses and other garden plants to let the balance of nature be at work.

### Pest Control

Life happens in the rose garden. The temperatures are in the high 90s for days on end with no rain. Your locality is in a drought. During a vacation, the sprinkler system breaks and your roses miss out on their scheduled waterings. On the flip side your area goes into a rainy period with few sunny days. On the garden walk significant insect damage is seen on your roses. First you need to ascertain what is causing the damage and decide what course of action needs to be taken.

Here in southeast Texas insect pests on roses appear throughout the growing season.

**Aphids** are the first pests to appear in my garden. I see them after I have pruned my roses in February and the new growth is starting to appear. Aphids can be found

OPPOSITE: Gilbert's garden. TOP TO BOTTOM: Hover Fly (Syrphid Fly), photo Nutmeg's Wildlife Photography, via Flickr; Beneficial Lady Beetles, photo Melissa McMasters via Flickr; Beneficial Lacewings; Aphid Infestation, photo Baldo Villegas.



feeding at the top of the plants. They are a problem because they suck the juices out of the new growth. The new growth wilts and this can cause the plant to die. Aphid infestations can quickly get out of hand. The best control for aphids is to spray the rose down with a very strong spray of water from a garden hose using a pistol grip sprayer. This may need to be repeated over the course of a few days. This method works because it interrupts the aphids' life cycle by blasting them to the ground. Aphids must be on the plant to reproduce. They have a short life cycle and will not live long enough to crawl back on to the plant. Ladybugs, lady beetles, green lacewings, assassin bugs and syrphids (hover flies) are natural predators that like to feast on aphids.

**Spider mites** make their entrance next in my garden. The weather is heating up, the roses are blooming, life in the garden is wonderful. Then on my daily walk I notice that some of the leaves on my groundcover roses and roses close to the driveway are looking discolored, dusty and have white or yellow spots that look like pinpricks. This is spider mite damage. Every year the damage begins on roses that are close to the ground and in dryer areas of the garden. Spider mites have pierce-sucking mouthparts that feed on the sap from the underside of the leaves. They are very tiny, about 1/50<sup>th</sup> of an inch long. They love the heat and reproduce rapidly in it. Now is the time to get out your garden hose with the pistol grip sprayer! Knock the spider mites off the bushes by spraying up from the underneath. This will need to be



done every other day for about two weeks. During the rest of the growing season, be vigilant and at the first sign of damage begin the water blasting to gain control. **Western Flower Thrips** show up in mid-April and remain until the weather cools off. In the fall. Unfortunately, they make their appearance about the time of the first rose bloom here which is in April. Western Flower thrips are microscopic, tan winged insects. They attack the buds burrowing into them to suck moisture and oils out of the petals. This causes the petals to turn brown and

dry. The bloom can become distorted and sometimes will not open. Western Flower thrips like roses with light colored blooms that are fragrant and have many petals. When I see this kind of thrip damage, I cut off



the affected blooms, put it in a plastic bag and dispose of the bag. Keep your garden picked up, remove dead leaves and weeds where thrips may hide. The damage caused to your roses is mostly cosmetic.

**Chilli Thrips** (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*) appeared in my area around 2007. They are from Asia and very invasive. Chilli thrips may be microscopic however their damage is extremely noticeable. They like to feed on new growth and foliage. They feed on many other plants in

the garden besides roses. In the heat of the summer, they reproduce rapidly and can defoliate a plant in days. They are difficult to control. This is why walking the garden daily is so important. If you see damage similar to the photos, cut out damaged

buds, blooms and leaves immediately. Keep the bed picked up of debris. Dispose of this in the trash in a plastic bag. Now is the time to call your local Consulting Rosarian, send photos of the damage. Your Consulting Rosarian may recommend a chemical control to spray on your roses which contains a Spinosad or a horticultural oil. Read the label on the bottle carefully, follow the instructions. Spinosad is toxic to bees, spray early in the morning or in the evening when the bees are not working.



**Caterpillars** turn up sometimes in spring and summer munching rose leaves. I pull them off and step on them. I usually don't find them to be a major problem.

**Japanese Beetles** have not made their way to my part of Texas. I know they are a considerable problem for my rosarian friends in the northern parts of the United States. They appear in July just when their gardens are in full bloom. Beetles are active for about 6 weeks in the summer. They skeletonize the leaves and ruin the blooms of the plant. My northern friends walk the garden daily with a bucket of soapy water, knocking the beetles into it, causing their demise.



### Controlling Rose Diseases

Several diseases plague roses. Visit the ARS website, [www.rose.org](http://www.rose.org), go to the education tab under Diseases. You will find a PDF document entitled *A Guide to Rose Diseases and their Management*. Your local rose society is also a valuable resource for learning about rose diseases and how to deal with them.

**Blackspot** appears in my garden in spring and early summer. Blackspot pressure is high in my area because of the high humidity and frequency of rain. Small black spots appear on the upper side of



OPPOSITE, CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Western Flower Thrip damage, photo Mark Windham; Spider Mite damage, photos Mark Windham. TOP ROW: Chili Thrip damage, photos Mark Windham. BOTTOM, LEFT TO RIGHT: Japanese beetle damage, photo Montereygina (Nicole) via Flickr; Blackspot, photo Mark Windham.



the leaves, yellowing occurs around the spot. Eventually the entire leaf turns yellow and falls to the soil. In roses prone to blackspot the loss of leaves weakens the plant, and causes few blooms to form. If left untreated, the plant may die. Prevention is the key. Choose plants that are blackspot resistant. Make sure to keep the beds clean and throw away diseased leaves. A severe outbreak of this disease may require the use of a fungicide to get it under control. Check with your local rose society to learn which fungicides are recommended.

**Powdery Mildew** occurs in the spring in my area. It forms on the roses when the days are cloudy and warm around 80 degrees. The nights are cool and the humidity is high. Areas of white/gray powdery fungal





growth develop on the leaves and canes, making the rose look unsightly. As the temperature goes up the disease goes away. Prevention is important here also. Provide good air circulation, prune out and destroy infected foliage. Plant roses away from shrubs that often get powdery mildew like crepe myrtles.

**Rose Rosette Disease**, RRD is a lethal disease of roses. It causes abnormal, unsightly growth on the rose. Symptoms are witches' brooms, excessive thorniness, enlarged canes, malformed leaves and flowers. A microscopic eriophyid mite transmits the disease. The mite cannot fly but is blown by air currents and garden leaf blowers. RRD is also be spread by the interstate shipment of infected plants. The mites reproduce rapidly in the heat of the summer causing the disease to escalate quickly. When I buy new roses for my garden, I quarantine them for a couple of weeks to make sure I do not see symptoms of RRD. Contact your local Consulting Rosarians if you see any signs of abnormal growth, they will help you with the next steps to take. An infected rose needs to be removed immediately from the garden. There are specific instructions on how to remove RRD infected roses from a landscape. There is good news, right now scientists are working on developing RRD resistant roses. New roses can be planted once the infected one have been removed properly.

If insect or disease damage reaches levels that you find intolerable in your rose garden and you are considering using chemicals to control the problem, choose ones that are effective and the least toxic to the environment.

Read the label and follow the instructions carefully to apply the product. Take a class on chemical safety. Check the ARS webpage under Resources, then go to Consulting Rosarian Resources. There you will find resources on chemical safety.

A few years ago, I gave a presentation on the history of roses. In doing the research for my talk I discovered that roses have been around for millions of years. They precede the time of the dinosaurs and references to them can be found in the writings of the major civilizations in history. Roses are incredibly hardy plants. Do not throw up your hands in horror at the mention of insects and disease, PREVENTION is the key! After all, the reason why we grow roses is for the enjoyment they bring!



OPPOSITE, CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Black Spot, photo Scot Nelson; Powdery Mildew, photo Mark Windham; Powdery Mildew, photo Scot Nelson. Powdery Mildew, photo Mark Windham. TOP TO BOTTOM: Rose Rosette Disease, photo Jacki-Dee via Flickr; RRD, photo Mark Windham.

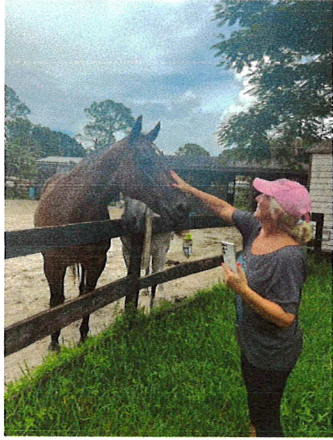


# CAN WE TALK POOP???

We all know the benefits of organic matter for our roses. Horse manure provides nutrients such as nitrogen and trace elements while also contributing to an improved soil structure, resulting in better infiltration and retention of water to your rose. Normally, I add a shovel full (2") to the base of my rose three times a year. NOW, where to get it???



I had the opportunity to visit a local rescue stable today and met the wonderful owner, Stacey. She is a hoot and a very entertaining and gracious host. The stable is home to retired horses, living out the rest of their good life. It's located near Route 441 and Palomino Drive in Lake Worth. Stacey is glad to give away all the horse manure you want for **FREE!** She even has it bagged for you already, although I did bring my own to double bag for the car trip. It is well composted and there are no pesticides or herbicides used on her property so it is safe for your roses. Please call or text Stacey at 561-345-0434 a few days prior to make sure she will be home. *And the horses enjoy apples if you feel so inclined to bring some!* Thank you to Diana Gordon for sharing this secret with us!

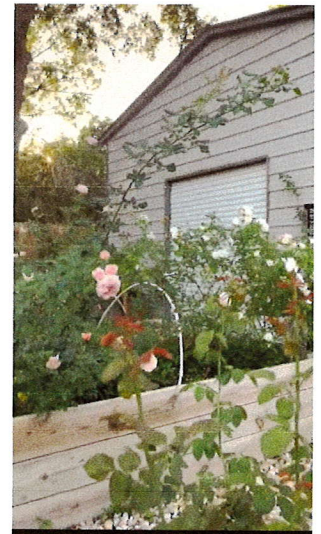


## And speaking of fertilizer.....

**Spraying your roses with fish fertilizer every two weeks will get you this!**



**Princess Charlene De Monaco** on Fortuniana rootstock grown by **Marisa Stone** of Tampa, Florida. This is **ONE** stem on a 2 year old bush. Marisa grows 50 or more roses in this raised bed. What a beauty.....Both Marisa and Princess Charlene!





**Greater Palm Beach Rose Society**  
**New Member Enrollment Form**

If you wish to join online, visit  
<http://www.gpbrs.org/new-join/>

Today's date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Are you a **Consulting Rosarian**? ( )Y ( )N

Are you a **Master Rosarian**? ( )Y ( )N

How did you hear about the Greater Palm Beach  
Rose Society? \_\_\_\_\_

Annual Dues: \$25.00

Paid via:

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4680 Foxview Place  
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FoxviewRoses@gmail.com

For more information, visit [www.gpbrs.org](http://www.gpbrs.org)

For questions, contact Membership Chair  
Larry Auton <[roses@winux.com](mailto:roses@winux.com)>

**Greater Palm Beach Rose Society projects span several areas of service. Please check below to indicate your willingness to support:**

\_\_\_\_\_ **Civic/Community Outreach**

Rose Garden Maintenance at Mounts Botanical Garden

\_\_\_\_\_ **Communications**

Membership, registration, mentors, new member receptions, website, social media, yearbook, publicity, promotions, photography, artwork

\_\_\_\_\_ **Adult Education**

"Around & About", awards, workshops in floral design, garden art, environment/conservation

\_\_\_\_\_ **Youth Education**

College scholarships, youth contests, youth garden clubs, youth rose gardens

\_\_\_\_\_ **Gardening**

Horticulture, plant raffles, plant sales, plant propagation, plant craft classes, birds, bees & butterflies

\_\_\_\_\_ **Hospitality**

Organize the refreshments for monthly meetings, Holiday and Spring luncheons

*Greater Palm Beach Rose Society is a 501(c) (3) organization.*

Revised May 2023

# GPBRS COMMUNITY

Our rose club is not just about our collective rose obsession. It is about friendship and a sense of community. One of the many events we look forward to is our Summer Picnic where we gather with our families as old friends and get to meet new friends. This year's event was an attestation to this! *We were joined by some members of The Wellington Garden Club which Petra is a member and our own Maria Wolfe is President. What a lovely bunch of new friends we made.*

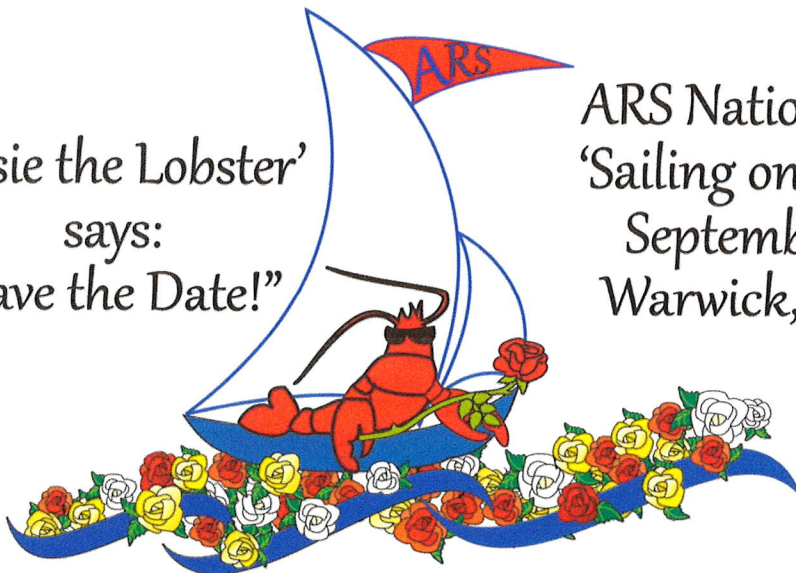
A HUGE thank you goes out to **Petra Russell** for hosting our *Picnic in the Rose Garden* in May. What beautiful gardens on her picturesque acres. In addition to her roses, Petra has so many exotic and rare fruit trees and bushes. The show stopper was her Jamaican Almond Tree. Simply spectacular!



Petra and friends prepared and displayed a beautiful spread of food! From Petra's Jamaican fare to **Bob's** homemade ice cream and **Victor's** cookies to die for, and **Geoff's** barbecue skills, fruit displays, pasta, vegetable and potato salads. We left with stuffed bellies and fulfilled hearts. A good time was had by all.



'Rosie the Lobster'  
says:  
"Save the Date!"



2024  
ARS National Convention  
'Sailing on a Sea of Roses'  
September 9-13, 2024  
Warwick, Rhode Island



<https://seaofroses.org>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/seaofroses>

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2023

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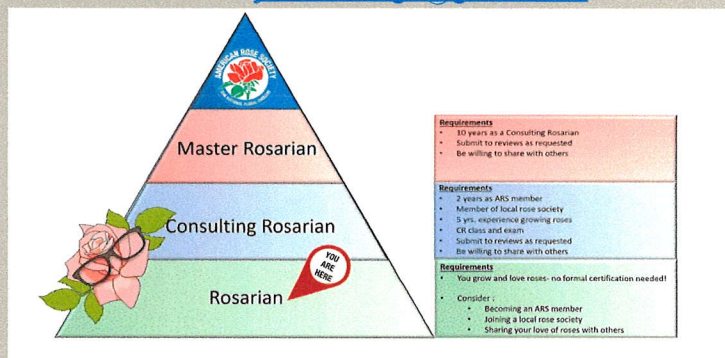
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Greater Palm Beach Rose Society needs CONSULTING ROSARIANS! Please consider making an application. Please **email Janet Newburgh** at the Consulting Rosarian program at the **American Rose Society** for further information [jannewburgh@gmail.com](mailto:jannewburgh@gmail.com)



### Our Consulting Rosarians

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Mike Becker, Master Rosarian 817-522-2970  
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## EVERY ROSE HAS ITS THORN

“When you ask your partner to plant your David Austin bareroot because you are out of town for 10 days and your DA bareroots arrive at the beginning of your trip!! Disclaimer: my partner planted everything correctly except for this one. He followed the instructions: **bury the graft union**”



Photo and Post by:  
Lan Tran