



# 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

January 2024

Member of



## Calendar:

- ▶ **February 10/11, 2024,**  
Plant-A-Palooza at Mounts
- ▶ **February 26, 2024, 7:30pm**  
Mounts Botanical Gardens  
Meeting: The Rose Geek,  
Kimberley Dean Presents  
Roses Across the USA
- ▶ **March 25, 2024, 7:30 pm**  
Mounts Botanical Garden  
Meeting
- ▶ **April 13, 2024 10 am**  
Rambling Rose Garden Tour  
Wellington Fl
- ▶ **April 22, 2024: 7:30 pm**  
Mounts Botanical Garden  
Meeting
- ▶ **April 27, 2024 All day**  
Mounts Botanical Gardens  
Seminar: Roses for South Fl  
by Victor Lazzari  
Mounts Spring Plant Sale
- ▶ **April 28, 2024, 2:30 pm**  
Jupiter Public Library,  
Growing Roses in Florida

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## President's Message by Maria Wolfe



As we begin 2024, there is great news to share about the Greater Palm Beach Rose Society. I am excited to announce that I am your newly elected President. I want to invite you to join me as we experience exciting new adventures together, both at our meetings and when we reach out to the community. A "Rambling Rose Garden Tour" is planned for April 13 that encompasses three gardens in the western Palm Beach County area.

Save the Date and please invite your friends and neighbors to tour these beautiful home gardens. In addition, members are speaking at local libraries to share our love and knowledge of roses with others and encourage membership in GPBRS. We hope that our renewed energy will entice you to join us. If you have not joined us in a while, I hope you will plan on attending the February 26, 2024 meeting at 7:00pm at Mounts. The "Rose Geek" Kimberley Dean will be presenting.

### GPBRS ROSE CHATTER:

- \* **Membership dues are now overdue!** Please See page 16 for information on how to pay. Annual Membership is \$25.00 for an individual and \$40.00 for a full family.
- \* Reach out to our Consulting Rosarians listed on Page 17 for free helpful advice on caring for your roses. The Consulting Rosarians are always able to help and attend every meeting so feel free to bring pictures or samples of leaves for evaluation.
- \* **SAVE THE DATE: April 13, 2024 (Saturday) Rambling Rose Garden Tour! 10 am to 1:30 pm.** Tickets via Eventbrite, GPBRS meetings or on the Tour. Advance: \$15. Day of Event: \$20.
- \* **Reminder: For Those interested in Consulting Rosarian School there will be remote on-line classes Saturday and Sunday, February 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> with the test to follow on the 4th.** It is an open book test. The study manual can be found on the ARS website.
- \* **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!!!**

### Editor's Note:

We are excited to announce our new Board. Elections were held and the members have spoken! Our new President is Maria Wolfe. Debbie and Geoff Coolidge will become our Past Co-Presidents. Victor Lazzari, is our new 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President, Programs. Jessica Lepine-Elfus is our 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President, Membership. Mike Becker, Master Rosarian, has been elected to our Board. It was so nice to see so many new members and we are very excited to have them! As a reminder, it is that time of year again where your membership renewal is due. The form is attached to this newsletter. Please complete it and mail to me with a check for \$25 for a single membership and \$40 for a family membership. As an alternative you can pay on our website. Please share the form with a fellow rose lover who may be interested in joining us.

As always, any questions, please feel free to reach me by email:

[foxviewroses@gmail.com](mailto:foxviewroses@gmail.com)

Denise Abruzzese  
Editor

## January and February is Pruning Time!

In our South Florida zone (Zone 10a and Zone 10b), we prune between January and February. It's a hard time for us because our roses are blooming like crazy with the cold weather. But it is best for the health of the bush!

We had so much fun learning to prune our roses at our January meeting. Bill Langford (Consulting Rosarian and Rose Show Judge) and Denise Abruzzese (Consulting Rosarian) lugged in a bunch of roses in pots to demonstrate pruning. We had hybrid teas, floribundas, climbers, mini roses and bush style roses. Members also brought in their own roses to prune and all got in on the action. Bill also demonstrated how to sharpen our pruners. The room was packed and we had quite a few new members who came to learn from the consulting rosarians. We really had some fun! The hand outs are on the following pages!  
*(Continued on Page 3)*

## THE ROSE GEEK!!!!

Date: February 26, 2024  
Time: 7:30 pm:  
Location: Mounts Auditorium

For our February program the Greater Palm Beach Rose Society is pleased to announce we are hosting a remote session with Kimberley Dean, *The Rose Geek*. Kimberley will be presenting a virtual tour throughout the famous rose gardens across the United States. We will also get some glimpses into some of the famous rose nurseries across the country along with their beautiful gardens. Kimberley is a "rose influencer" on social media and has magnificent gardens of her own. Her educational videos on youtube are a wealth of information for the rosarian. She is a Consulting Rosarian, Master Gardener and a rose addict like the rest of us. We are very excited to have her! Please join us for this free presentation!

# Don't Be Afraid to Spring Prune Your Roses

By Bill Langford, *Consulting Rosarian*

You have probably have heard me say or write about not cutting long stems in hot weather in order to retain as much foliage on the bush as possible. This is because the foliage helps keep shade the plant and provides for more transpiration (like a person's perspiration evaporating to help cool them). In the winter and spring, things are different. I hope you have been cutting some long-stemmed roses. If so, you have given yourself a little head start on pruning.

Between late January and early February is a great time to do some major cutting on rose bushes in South Florida. Reducing the size of the established bushes by one-third to one-half will be of benefit to them. Young or small bushes should only be lightly trimmed.

Pruning can be a daunting task for novice rose growers. However, pruning does a favor to your rose bushes and they handle it quite well. I have never lost a rose bush due to pruning. Here are some quick tips.

**Start slow: dead, diseased, twiggy.** If you are new to pruning, it is okay to start slow. First remove dead canes and twiggy growth (normally defined as stems that are smaller in diameter than a pencil). Then look for canes that are rubbing against each other. If you find any, remove the cane that is less healthy or growing in the wrong direction.

**Cut above outward-facing bud eyes.** Next, cut back taller canes, always cutting just above an outward-facing bud eye. Historically, it has been recommended to make the cut at a 45-degree angle, but this has not been proven to have any great benefit. If you are unsure how much to cut off of a cane, then remove no more than one-quarter of the total length. Move on to the next cane. After you have a cut a few canes, stand back and look at the shape of the bush. If it looks good, you can move on to the next bush. If you think it could benefit from additional cutting and shaping, go ahead and recut some canes.

**Sharpen your pruners.** The cuts you make while pruning should be sharp and clean. If they are not or it is difficult to cut a cane, try sharpening (or replacing) the blade on your pruners. Your pruners should be the by-pass type and not the anvil type. It is also highly recommended that you disinfect your pruners between pruning each different bush so you are less likely to spread disease between bushes. This can be done with spraying the blades alcohol or with *Lyso*<sup>™</sup> or using *Lyso*<sup>™</sup> wipes. Do not use bleach, as it can damage steel pruner blades. It is a good practice to clean, dry and store your pruners (inside).

**Remove remaining foliage.** In most cases, when you have completed spring pruning, there will not be many leaves left. Then you can remove the remaining foliage. In the unlikely event that you have a lot of healthy foliage remaining, it can be left on the bush. All cuttings and leaves should be put out for collection and not left in the rose bed or put in a compost bin. They can be harboring disease or unwanted pests, which you do not want attacking your new growth.

**Seal the cut canes.** After you have completed pruning, it is recommended that you seal the cuts on larger canes. Simply apply a small amount of *Elmer's Glue-All*<sup>™</sup> on the cut end of each cane. Try not to get any glue on the bud eyes. If you have a lot of stems left (which will be the case with some varieties) you should concentrate on sealing the larger canes and don't bother with the smaller ones. Just make sure that you are not expecting rain when you do the sealing, as the glue will wash away if it has not had time to dry.

## Pruning Guidelines for Roses

Adapted from an article by James Armstrong, Consulting Rosarian and GPBRS member

Different types of roses are pruned in slightly different ways; but the following six steps apply to almost all types of roses:

- 1) Remove all dead wood.
- 2) Remove all growth growing into the interior of the bush.
- 3) Remove canes that rub against each other.
- 4) Make all cuts a quarter-inch above an outward facing bud eye (there is a bud eye at every set of leaves) See photo at right for the "perfect cut."
- 5) Remove all damaged or diseased leaves that remain on the bush.
- 6) Clean up all dead leaves from around the base of each bush.

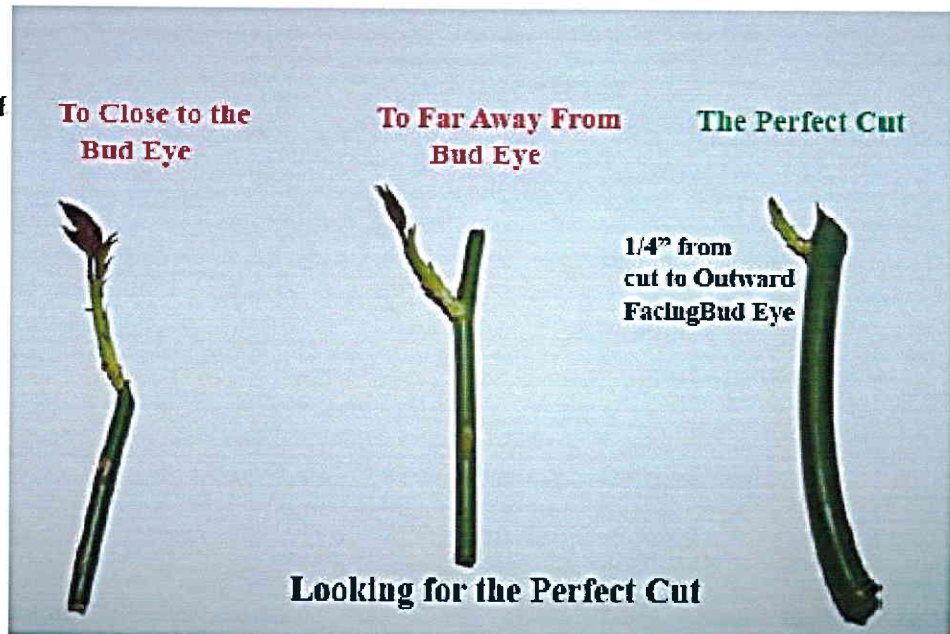


Photo reprinted from the January 2010 issue of *The Bulletin*, the newsletter of the Bradenton-Sarasota Rose Society

### For Hybrid Teas

- a) Reduce the height of each bush by one-third to one-half. (Prune high to get more, yet smaller roses, prune low for fewer yet larger roses. If you plan to exhibit, prune low).
- b) Remove all growth that is smaller than a pencil.
- c) Remove the oldest or most unproductive canes, but always try to leave at least 3 to 5 major canes.

### For Floribundas and Miniatures

- a) Reduce the height of each bush by one-third the size.
- b) Thin and remove all excessively spindly growth.
- c) Leave at least 4 to 6 major canes.

### For Shrubs and Repeat Blooming Old Garden Roses

- a) In general, prune much lighter than Hybrid Teas.
- b) Reduce height and width of each bush by about one-quarter the size.
- c) Thin as necessary to provide better air circulation through the center of disease-prone varieties. Many roses of these types naturally get very large and do not really have to be pruned except to remove the dead wood. However, additional pruning may be required to keep them within their allotted garden space (they can overgrow and smother a small neighbor) or to keep them out of a path or walkway.

**Warning:** If you grow once-blooming old garden or species roses, do not prune them in the winter or you will vastly reduce the number of flowers the bushes will produce that year. Only prune these types of roses after they finish blooming in the spring. Then, do not remove the new leaves, but otherwise prune and thin lightly as with repeat blooming old garden roses.

# Artistry in a Rose Show

Author: Judy Fleck

**Ah! A rose show!** What a sensory delight. The hustle bustle of entering, anticipation of judging results, amazing displays, fragrances of all kinds, the artistry of the entries...**"Artistry"**? This is a rose show not art exhibit. Actually, a rose show is both!

As horticulture exhibitors, we try to show our roses as near to perfection as we can. Grooming foliage and flower, choosing the correct size of container or vase for balance and proportion, manipulating the petals for symmetry, combining colors in pleasing harmonies, for the spectators as well as judges. The six principles of design are balance, dominance, contrast, rhythm, proportion and scale. These are also used in horticulture!



Hort. Exhibit: Line Design  
Exhibitor: Judy Fleck  
Roses: Ruby Pendant Photo: Judy Fleck

Many times I hear horticulture exhibitors say how difficult entering arrangements are. Really? Did you read that paragraph above? They are already doing "arrangements". If you have been to a show, you may have noticed the beloved "bloom progression" starting with a bud, exhibition form, then fully open. These evenly spaced beauties are exhibited in horticulture. They are also a very simple line design. WHAT? Yup. It is an arrangement!

Although the design on the right has two bloom progressions; one bloom progression going top to bottom and the other going from bottom to top.



Hort. Exhibit: Bloom Progression  
Exhibitor: Unknown  
Roses: Grand Amore Photo: Joana Dinu

What about another type of design? Enjoy seeing marvelous displays of floribunda sprays? What about multiple stems? Do you gasp with wonder at a mixed group of sprays? Those are "mass designs".

Another comment I hear is, "I just don't know where or how to start." I may be able to help with this. The first thing is to acquaint yourself with the terminology. A wonderful resource for all things rose arranging is found at [www.rose.org/arrangements](http://www.rose.org/arrangements). As it is such a wealth of information, I would recommend printing the **Guidelines for Judging Arrangements** or read and take notes (even if you don't see yourself as judging arrangements in the future). Plus, you will refer back to it often!

Next heard is, "There is so much stuff to buy, learn about". We are meant to learn. From our first breath until our last we are always learning. Some say that is the key to a long happy youthful life. As far as stuff? You probably have most everything you need already. There are some tools that may make things easier as you have found with horticulture exhibiting. (Anyone using those free address labels on their entry tags? Made entering easier, right?)



Horticulture Exhibit: Spray  
 Rose: Helen Ann  
 Photo: Joana Dinu  
 Exhibitor: Unknown

As for containers, vessels or vases, chances are you have some at home. Thrift stores, garage and estate sales are great inexpensive places to find treasures, too!

To enter a rose show, in design, getting a copy of the show schedule early is paramount. How would you get such a thing? Your local rose society website is the first place to look. Print the arrangement schedule. Every show differs in what their requirements are. It can't be stressed enough to thoroughly **read that schedule**. So much information is included in the schedule.

Things to consider are:

What do you want to enter? Are you familiar with the design?

Are you a Novice, Amateur, Advanced Amateur, Junior. Shows will differ with the definitions. (Real embarrassing to find you created a great design for Junior division and you are in your fifties.)

There may be table space limitations and are reservations necessary, if so, what is the due date and contact info? (Awful to have a great design created, but there isn't any room on the tables and your design



Arr. Exhibit: Mass Design  
 Rose(s): Antigua, Adobe Sunrise, Sparkle & Shine, Neon Lights  
 Photo: Joana Dinu  
 Arranger: Terri Roush

has to be regulated to some obscure area.)

1. Entry tags-yes-there may be extra information the show may want from you. Are your roses Arranger Grown? Do you need to include an N for Novice? It is tough to be judged against highly experienced designers when you are a novice. Make sure you include your name and the name(s) of the roses. If you don't know the rose names, do your best. It is a deduction not a disqualification.
2. Awards ceremony time and when can you pick up your designs after the show. It may be a one-or two-day show. If you are unable to pick up your design make arrangements for someone to do it for you.

"Oh! But there are themes!" Yes, these are to help inspire the designer with their arrangements. The rose is dominant in all designs. Incorporating those pesky themes may be as simple as using color or even the name of a rose. Say the theme is "Horoscope". The roses in the design could be Gemini... "Space Odyssey"/Starina... "Chef Surprise"/Julia Child...

A snowy theme? White roses... Accessories are also fun to use-carefully. They should be subordinate.

Maybe the theme can be incorporated with the container. Don't grow Gemini? How



Shears/Clippers



Kenzans/pin frogs



Floral Knife

about putting zodiac stickers on the vase? Julia Child didn't cooperate? Could you attach a small whisk to the container? No white roses? A white container! Let your imagination soar. Subtlety is the rule of thumb when it comes to optional items used to

enhance the design. (Author's note: Theme was "Super Bowl". I arranged my roses in a bowl and set a can of Campbell's soup off to the back but close by. "Soup or Bowl". My humor. Judges didn't get it but it made me laugh!) Judy: You don't need to keep this in but it is a true story!



Grid Using waterproof tape



Floral Foam (Oasis)

Want to know some perks to creating designs for fun and competition? You don't have to use your own roses! One big difference between horticulture exhibits and arrangement exhibits! You can use any outdoor grown roses! **Again, no florist or Costco roses but you can ask friends and families.** I have even asked, morning of the show, if any exhibitors had extras they weren't going to use and were willing to let me have for design. Most people are very generous when not in direct competition. With that many people around, you may be surprised how beautiful their discards are! You have some but not many roses for the show? It only takes a minimum of 3 roses for an Eastern Asian design. The internet has some grand ideas and inspiration for design.

Another wonderful difference between horticulture exhibits and arrangements is if your foliage is awful or you don't even have foliage, you can use another rose's stem along your bloom. Filler flowers can hide a lot of foliage flaws. Roses that are not vying for queen can be placed in back or to the side of the design. Try to have the most beautiful roses front and center. Rose stem not long enough? An orchid tube attached to a wooden skewer may raise the rose to the proper height. These are probably too many examples of "work a rounds" but they have been used with success.

Something else to consider is when you have to get up and moving in the morning. Not a morning person? Create your works of art the night before the show and store them in the fridge or another cool area. Arrive at the show early enough to place your design. No rushing around trying to find appropriate vases and where the entry belongs. It is usually pretty obvious where designs live. Your name may already be on the table if you needed to reserve space. Hence the name "reserved space". Have some coffee and a pastry while others start to get frantic as time ticks by.

"Why didn't my design win a ribbon?" Did you follow the ARS guidelines and show schedule? If you really have no idea, ask one of the arrangement judges their opinion after judging. Often there are notes on the reverse of your entry tag. One piece of advice that is gold was to "stand back from the arrangement. Shut your eyes. When you open them, what is the first thing you see?" (Attributed to Dr. Charold Baer) That little exercise may give you an answer.



Theme: Red Barn  
 Roses: Nicole, Opening Night  
 Arranger: Unknown  
 Photo: Joana Dinu



Theme: Harvest Moon  
 Rose: Olympiad  
 Arranger/Photo: Judy Fleck

Bottom line of creating the artistry of arrangements-HAVE FUN! You may learn a design style you have a flair for. You may find your creative niche. You may learn to appreciate the simplicity of East Asian designs. You may win a ribbon or perhaps even a trophy!



Reflective Design  
 Rose: Big Purple  
 Arr: Terri Roush  
 Photo: Joana Dinu



East Asian Designs  
 Roses: Unknown  
 Arr: Unknown  
 Photo: Joana Dinu





Arrangement: Line Mass  
 Rose: Autumn Sunset  
 Arranger: Judy Burge  
 Photo: Joana Dinu



Arrangement: Line  
 Rose: Gemini  
 Arranger/photo: Judy Fleck



Arrangement: Line Mass  
 Rose: Gold Medal  
 Arranger: Unknown  
 Photo: Joana Dinu



Arrangement: Line Mass  
 Rose(s): Little Meghan, Mary Marshall  
 Arranger/photo: Judy Fleck



Arrangement: Modern  
 Rose: Chicago Peace  
 Arranger: Pat Allen  
 Photo: Judy Fleck



Arrangement: Mass  
 Roses: Gold Medal, Sun Struck  
 Sunset Celebration, Marilyn Monroe  
 Arranger: Pat Allen  
 Photo: Judy Fleck



Arrangement: Mini Mass  
 Rose: Minnie Pearl  
 Arranger/photo: Judy Fleck



## Foliage

# You Can Bank On It

**Banker plants can be used to rear natural enemies to help control greenhouse pests.**



**NATIONAL FOLIAGE FOUNDATION**

By **Lance S. Osborne**  
([Iso@ifas.ufl.edu](mailto:Iso@ifas.ufl.edu))  
and **J.E. Barrett**

**B**iological control is only one tool in our pest-management arsenal. Its success depends on the other tools that will be used and the availability of beneficial organisms. Whitefly control using any of the available natural enemies will only work if the foundation of the program has been established. The foundation consists of methods to prevent, detect, and manage the other major pests. In certain notable cases, there are good and effective natural enemies for secondary pests. However, experience has shown reliance on too many natural enemies can be complicated and slowly adapted.

Growers move to biological

controls for many reasons, but a crisis is often the motivation for many of those that have been successful. The crisis is often the loss of effective chemical controls for a primary pest, such as mites, whiteflies, or leaf miners. As a result, the biological control agents are often forced into existing pest-management programs. In the past, many of the pesticides used precluded integration of these tactics. New chemistry and, in some cases, new natural enemies make this less of an obstacle. With the introduction of the whitefly referred to as the

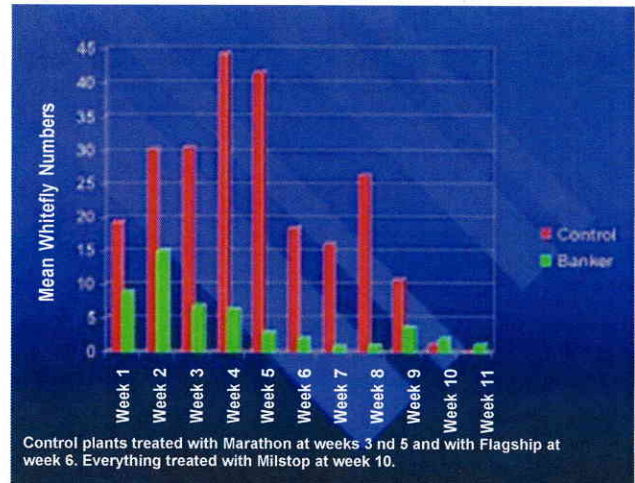
### Bankers And Biologicals

The number of pesticide tools available for managing this new whitefly is so limited that biological tools will be one of the only methods by which we can preserve the effectiveness of pesticides.

Because the establishment phase of a biological control program is the most critical and often the most

difficult, we have concentrated on the development of techniques that will help in this phase. One tool that significantly increases the potential for establishing natural enemies is called a banker plant. The benefits of banker plants are that they:

- Provide natural enemies not commercially available.
- Provide growers with methods they can use to evaluate the quality of purchased beneficials.
- Increase the probability of establishment.
- Make the use of biological control more economical and reliable.



**The amount of healthy immature whiteflies on poinsettia stock plants was substantially less with the use of banker plants.**

There are two types of banker

plant systems. One system uses the same pest species or crop pest as the one that is to be managed. This system, obviously, poses a significant risk. The second system uses a fictitious, surrogate, or alternate host or prey. This host is reared on plants that aren't grown as a crop in the greenhouse where they will be used. They should have a limited host range that does not include the plants being grown commercially.

### How The System Works

The crops are the plants to be protected, such as ornamentals or herbs.

The crop pest is the organism that is the focus of the management program. Examples include two-spotted spider mite, melon aphid, and silverleaf whitefly.

The alternate host is an organism that will not feed on the crop, but on another easily grown plant that is of



**At left is a healthy whitefly pupa, and on the right is one that has been killed by *Encarsia transvena*. The black color indicates that the adult parasite has not emerged from the dead whitefly yet.**

### Two Types

A banker plant (also known as an open-rearing system) is a plant that has a population of reproducing natural

Q-biotype of *Bemisia tabaci* and perceived problems controlling the B-biotype in many crops, the importance of biological control in a resistance management program can't be overemphasized.

enemies on it. This terminology is restrictive and does not allow for the sachets used to produce *Neoseiulus cucumeris* or the bucket-rearing system used to produce parasitoids and predators of mealybugs.

no economic value and would otherwise not be found in proximity to the crop. The alternate host is also an organism on which natural enemies will feed and reproduce. Examples of alternate hosts are bird-cherry aphid

(*Rhopalosiphum padi*), greenbug (*Schizaphis graminum*), corn-leaf aphid (*R. maidis*), Papaya whitefly (*Trialeurodes variabilis*), and banks grass mite (*Oligonychus pratensis*).

Banker plants are the plants on which the alternate host will be reared. Examples are winter barley or wheat, sorghum, corn, and papaya.

The natural enemy or organism feeds on both the crop pest and the

alternate host. Natural enemies include *Encarsia transvena*, *Aphidius*

*colemani*, *Stethorus* spp., *Feltiella acarisuga*, *Scolothrips sexmaculatus*, *Galendromus occidentalis*, *Neoseiulus californicus*, and *Phytoseiulus persimilis*.

#### Using Banker Plants Properly

We don't recommend

the use of banker plants as the only control method. Pesticides can be



Adult silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* B-biotype)

used as spot treatments to manage hot spots or they can be used toward the end of the crop prior to shipping. The use of effective materials sparingly during the production phase and toward the end of the crop significantly reduces the potential for the development of resistance and allows for the shipment

of clean plants.

Papaya banker plants are currently being sold by the Seminole County Jail, making them economically available to the public. This system is only available in Florida.

As part of a grant from the National Foliage Foundation, we conducted a demonstration trial in the University of Florida Department of Environmental Horticulture greenhouses on poinsettia stock plants (see graph on page 26). The importance of this study is that whiteflies are much more difficult to manage on poinsettia than almost any foliage plant. We felt that if we could manage whiteflies on this crop using banker plants, we could manage them on most foliage plants. The results exceeded our expectations. We will perform this study again in commercial foliage greenhouses on other host plants as soon as issues surrounding the Q-biotype are resolved.

In summary, banker plants provide growers with more options for biological control of pests in greenhouses. They can offer a means for rearing natural enemies that aren't commercially available, while providing growers with a method to evaluate the quality of purchased beneficials. Banker plants increase the probability that beneficials will become established and they are an economical method of providing a reproducing population of natural enemies. They also reduce reliance on pesticides, thus reducing insect resistance to applied chemical controls. We are currently evaluating banker plant systems for mites, aphids, and mealybugs.

Additional banker plant photos and information are available at [www.mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/lso/banker/banker.htm](http://www.mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/lso/banker/banker.htm). ■

Lance S. Osborne is a professor of entomology at the University of Florida/Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Mid-Florida Research and Education Center in Apopka, FL. J.E. Barrett is a professor of floriculture in the Department of Environmental Horticulture at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

## MREC Entomology Program<sup>1</sup>

### **Research**

- **IPM** - Biological control of many insect and mite pests found in protected culture is one of my primary research interests. Biological and chemical controls projects are currently in progress for the management of thrips, whiteflies, mealybugs, and mite pests of ornamental plants. We evaluate pesticides for efficacy, phytotoxicity and their impact on beneficial organisms.
- **Protected Agricultural** - This is an important University of Florida project that entails the production of various crops in greenhouses or other types of “covered” structures. One of the limiting factors in the production of these crops can be management of various pests. Here at MREC we are investigating the use of biological control and "organic" methods to manage mites, aphids, whitefly, and other arthropods. We are also looking at using fungi to manage diseases that impact the various crops and thus limit the use of other natural enemies. To facilitate these studies, we are looking at various methods to grow crops. These methods can also be used in greenhouses. However, they may be more applicable to the production of vegetables and herbs in the urban environment. They are particularly well suited to container gardening in pool enclosures, patios, or even on balconies.
- **Rearing of Natural Enemies** – I spend a significant amount of my time trying to develop systems that allow for greater acceptance and utilization of biological controls. Two projects of particular interest are the use of Banker Plants (<http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/iso/banker/banker.htm>) and working with County Master Gardener programs to develop rearing systems for biological control agents that would allow their use by the general public and growers. We are currently evaluating a “new” predatory thrips that feeds on pest thrips, mites, and whiteflies.
- **Evaluation of Quality and Efficient use of Natural Enemies**-Many of the natural enemies’ industry would like to use, arrive at the nursery in a questionable condition or with less than the expected number of healthy individuals. We are looking at various methods that growers can use to evaluate quality of commercially available products.
- **Invasive Species** - Management of new and invasive pest species (i.e., Pink Hibiscus Mealybug, Q-biotype of *Bemisia tabaci*, thrips, and various scales and mites). This is coupled with a major extension effort in this area (see: <http://www.mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/iso/>).

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<sup>1</sup> Updated 10/8/2023

## **Extension**

- **Talks and Popular articles** - Biology and management of ornamental pests. Development of self-contained digital media (DVD, CD, Podcasts) that detail pest identification and scouting.
- **Website** - Maintain a site that has photos, biology and important information on the management of arthropod pests of ornamental plants.  
([www.mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/lso](http://www.mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/lso))
- **Clinic** - Participate in the diagnostic clinic.

## **Administration**

- Associate Center Director
- Co-Chair of three Technical Advisory Committees:
  - National Q-Biotype Whitefly Technical Advisory Committee
  - National Chilli Thrips Technical Advisory Committee
  - Co-Chair of the *Thrips parvispinus* Working Group

- Thrips Part 1: The Challenges of Controlling Thrips 
- Thrips Part 2: The Opportunity for Use of Biological Controls 
- Thrips Part 3: Efficacy and Risks of Insecticides Against Thrips - YouTube 
- tHRive - WEB SERIES May 10, 2023. Thrips parvispinus: Identification, Scouting, and Potential Controls. 
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAfDJKmRbD4> 
- Scouting Sheet for Thrips parvispinus to Use on a White Clip Board 
- Tropical Research & Education Center *Thrips parvispinus* Resources by Alexandra Revynthi, UF/IFAS/TREC 
- Tropical Thrips Species Intercepted on Plant Material in Ontario 
- New thrips, new problems. *Thrips parvispinus* intercepted in Ontario 

- **The Importance of Inspecting Plants and Dipping Cuttings from Florida by Sarah Jandricic ONfloriculture**



- ***Thrips parvispinus* Webinar May 4, 2023. Here is the link to the recorded webinar.**



- **May 10, 2023. *Thrips parvispinus*: Identification, Scouting, and Potential Controls (tHRive web series).**



- **May 30, 2023. Potential Solutions for *Thrips parvispinus*.**



- **Tropical Research & Education Center *Thrips parvispinus* Resources.**



- **Mid-Florida Research & Education Center *Thrips parvispinus* Resources.**



- **IR-4 Environmental Horticulture Program *Thrips* Efficacy-2022.**



- **Thrips Management Using Banker Plant Systems**





The Greater Palm  
Beach Rose Society

## New Member Enrollment Form

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

To join online, visit

[www.gpbs.org/new-join/](http://www.gpbs.org/new-join/)

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

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**Annual Memberships: Individual \$25  
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( ) online with credit card, or

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*Please make checks payable to "Greater Palm Beach  
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**Mail to: Denise Abruzzese**

4680 Foxview Place

Lake Worth, FL 33467

FoxviewRoses@gmail.com

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Are you an ARS Consulting Rosarian? (yes or no)

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How did you hear about the Greater Palm Beach  
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Areas of Service: Please check those that interest you:

**Community Outreach**

Rose garden maintenance at Mounts Botanical  
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**Communications**

Social media, website, yearbook, publicity,  
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**Youth Education**

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Horticulture, plant raffles or sales, propagation,  
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**Hospitality**

Provide or organize refreshments for monthly  
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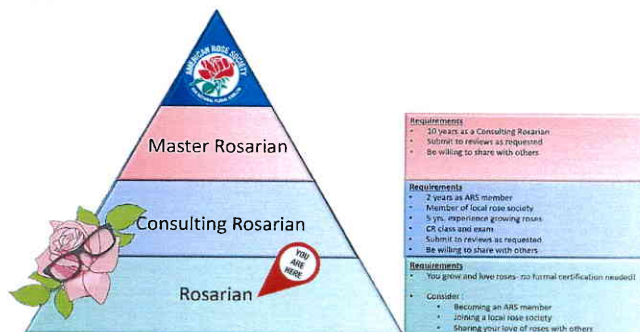
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