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A publication of the Greater Palm Beach Rose Society

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IMPORTANT: At the end of the email, please click "**View Entire Message**" to view the **ENTIRE GPBRS Newsletter**.



June 21st Event - Register NOW

Roses at the Norton Museum of Art

**June 21st Event
Register on Eventbrite**

[Here](#)

Come join us for our June field trip! Spend a fantastic morning with friends in a docent-guided tour of roses in art at the Norton. This one hour tour will explore how roses have been depicted in art through the ages. Includes a private tour of the museum and gardens and we will provide a picnic lunch after the tour. Guests are welcome. Space is limited so get your tickets today!

MEET UP DATE/TIME: Meet SATURDAY, JUNE 21st at 10:45 am at the Norton.

Eventbrite: [CLICK HERE FOR TICKETS](#)

COST: \$28.52 which includes lunch afterward

ADDRESS: 1450 S Dixie Hwy, West Palm Beach, FL 33401

Parking is included. Bring sunscreen, a water bottle and your camera!



Message from Our President

Welcome to all of our new members! We strive to help guide you in your efforts to have the most beautiful rose gardens. Don't ever get discouraged.

Roses go in cycles.

This is the end of "dry season" where we saw spider mites, crispy leaves, etc. During that time we had to make sure we were giving the roses plenty of water and hosing off the leaves in the morning to wash away spider mites. The roses appreciated a good washing in the morning and this gave time for the leaves to dry off in the sun so you didn't get fungal diseases.

Now we are entering rainy season where we struggle with fungal diseases. Getting 1/2 cup of cornmeal mixed in your soil will help with this. It is also the time for non-organic gardeners to spray weekly. Manzate Pro Stick is a good choice as it is not only preventative but curative. Remember, do not spray any chemicals on your roses in the heat of the day.

You will also see nutrients washing out of the soil more quickly. So feed weakly weekly. Using half strength liquid fertilizer weekly will help. You can add it to your fungicide mix and spray on the leaves. And I didn't forget about those darn chilli thrips. So far I haven't dealt with them this year but you can add Spinosad to your weekly spray. Don't forget to remove infected leaves and buds and throw them out in a plastic bag in the garbage. Feel free to reach out to any of the consulting or master rosarians with questions you may have on rose care or rose choices for South Florida. The email addresses and phone numbers are at the end of every newsletter and on our website: www.gpbrs.org.

The turnout at our successful Rambling Rose Tour during April was incredible. It was such a pleasure to meet all our friends, old and new, and to be able to answer your rose related questions. A very big thank you to our homeowners, Nina, Dave

and Barrie who graciously offered us their gardens and to our Committee Chair, Jutta Ferrer, for organizing a wonderful event. We also extend our thanks to all of our volunteers! We could not have done this without all of you!

Next year's big event will be a Rose Show competition to be held at Mount's Botanical Gardens Plant Show and Sale in February 2026. Anyone can enter a rose, multiple roses, arrangements or photographs of roses. Please don't be intimidated as there are categories for novices as well. Stay tuned for our classes this fall on how to prepare your roses for a show. If you would like to volunteer for the rose show, please let our **Rose Show Chair Bill Langford** know. His email is whl2@prodigy.net.

We all work so hard in our gardens and it is important to remember to stop and smell those roses as well so enjoy your summer!

Denise Abruzzese, President, Consulting Rosarian
Foxviewroses@gmail.com



Zoom Meeting

GPBRS 2026 Rose Show Planning Monday, July 28 Time: 6:30 pm

In this one hour, Zoom-only meeting, find out where Bill needs our help with pre-show preparations. Learn how you can help make our 2026 Rose Show a great experience.

Topic: 2026 GPBRS Winter Rose Show Meeting

Time: July 28, 2025 06:30 PM Eastern Time

Join Zoom Meeting

[https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81660411408?
pwd=YC3CsT3ybv9XaMGZQb4hfXxFd1Hwzs.1](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81660411408?pwd=YC3CsT3ybv9XaMGZQb4hfXxFd1Hwzs.1)

Meeting ID: 816 6041 1408

Passcode: 359056

This February 2026, we are going to hold a Rose Show in conjunction with the Mounts Botanical Garden's Winter Plant Sale - **Mounts has changed the date for the Winter Plant Sale, it is now Feb. 14-15.** This will be a chance for you to enter your roses and see the roses that other members grow and win prizes! Almost any variety of roses can be entered. Novice categories where members new to rose

shows can enter and compete with other newbies instead of competing with more experienced exhibitors.

Planning has started yet we still need your help to put on a great show.

Bill Langford, 2026 Rose Show Chair

Photo Credit: Melissa Frey, Vice President, Tampa Rose Society



Rose Selection in Different Soil & Climate Conditions Webinar

Sat, Jun 28, 2025 11AM - 2PM CDT

[Register Here](#)

Join us for a webinar presentation by Matthias Meilland, Sixth Generation Rose Breeder, House of Meilland!

Since 1935, the House of Meilland has tested its varieties on both sides of the Atlantic. When Robert Pyle came to see the young Francis Meilland in France, in 1933, he told him to learn English and go see his varieties abroad. Francis did and traveled to the US in 1935.

Since this era, the Meilland breeding team has traveled the world to see how their new seedlings were performing in different climate and soil conditions.

These 90 years of data from Pennsylvania, California, Spain, Germany and France,

produced varieties such as 'Peace', 'Bonica', 'Eden Rose', and 'Papa Meilland' and also incredible performers such as the 'Drift' roses and many of the mid-western performing Hybrid Teas that embellish your gardens.

We will dive into the selection program, see the winners and losers and we might even take a peek into the future of roses!

June & July in the Rose Garden-2025 by Wayne Myers, Master Rosarian (*reprinted with permission*)

Add coleus as colorful bedding plant for hot weather.

STAY SAFE: Severely hot weather and hurricane season are here. Our oppressive heat and afternoon showers can be daunting. Try to avoid working in the sun during the hottest part of the day. Accomplish your rose chores and enjoy your flowers in the morning or in the evening. I congratulate Ed Buck—he sprays at night to save the bees and endure less heat stress. The days are so long that there's plenty of time early and late for rose care without risking heat injury. Even so, wear a wide-brimmed hat and sunscreen when you're out in the sun. For years I've also worn gloves, long sleeves, & long pants. Remember to HYDRATE!

Just as we gardeners need lots of water to stay safe and thrive in the heat, our roses must have plenty of water to prevent heat damage and continue flowering. On dry days, late-afternoon drooping of leaves on new growth is the plant's natural reaction to excessive heat. All we can do is keep our plants healthy, keep the beds well-mulched, and water them unless it rains. By late June most rose gardeners decrease feeding as day temperatures climb the 90's and nights rarely drop below 80.

DEADHEAD: As your blooms expire, remember to deadhead. Deadheading regularly will encourage more flowers. Deadheading can be as simple as snapping off the spent blooms whenever you see them, or it can be a well-thought-out strategy to keep your plants healthy and restrained. Bushes that have lots of healthy foliage are the key to survival in summer's heat and extreme disease pressure. Therefore, if your bushes are healthy, but bigger than normal or desired, don't hesitate to "deadhead" back to the first five-leaflet leaf—or further—if you need to control the size of the bushes. Remember, however, that temperatures in the 90s really stress our plants and we can expect intense black spot pressure, chilli thrips, and spider mites.

Here is an explanation of summer deadheading by Ludwig Taschner, the "Rose Guru" of South Africa:

'Breaking or cutting off the dead or faded bloom above the upper most leaves results in new growth sprouting from the highest leaf axils. Expect many short-stemmed smallish blooms within 30 days. By cutting the stem about half-way down on the overall stem length, two medium long-stemmed blooms are ready after about 38 days. Cutting a long stemmed bloom above the second leaf, counting from where the stem sprouted, results in one long stem after 45 days. All this may be carried out on each bush. The very long-stemmed varieties can be cut back by about half to avoid them growing too tall.'

("Talking Roses with Ludwig," Nov 2010)

Ludwig's rose advice is six-month out of synch with our northern hemisphere climate, but his rose wisdom is unparalleled. Check out his web site at www.ludwigsroses.co.za/.

SUMMER DORMANCY: Geoff Coolidge of Cool Roses, West Palm Beach, Florida, uses a contrarian approach to hot weather rose care. Because many of his rose-care clients are not in Florida during our worst heat and disease pressure, he encourages his clients' roses to go dormant in the heat of summer. By not deadheading and feeding, Geoff discourages new growth which is more vulnerable to pests and disease than old growth. All land plant leaves are covered by cuticle, a non-cell, waxy film that covers the outer surface of leaves. The cuticle is impervious to water and protects against external environmental stresses such as block spot and sucking pests—aphids, thrips and mites.

Most rose bushes grow much more slowly when daytime temperatures are over 90. Furthermore, conditions for chilli thrips, spider mites, and black spot are ideal when humidity is high and night-time temperatures stay above 80. The thicker, harder cuticle makes mature rose foliage much more resistant to disease and pests than new growth. Leaving spent blooms on the bush, rather than deadheading, causes the plants to redirect their energy to producing seeds, rather than creating new growth and more blooms.

Although our North Florida climate is cooler overall, I agree with the plant-science behind Geoff's encouragement of summer dormancy to discourage the summer scourges of black spot, chilli thrips, and spider mites. Are you willing to trade more disease-resistant leaves for smaller and paler summer flowers?

Grow leaf-spot-disease-resistant varieties or maintain a spray program that includes both contact and systemic fungicides. Ideal conditions exist for spore germination and fungal growth when temperatures above 70° and moisture is present for 6-8 hours—doesn't that sound like EVERY Florida night from May until late September? Like other disease pathogens, fungi can evolve to resist systemic chemicals, so it's best to alternate the systemic chemicals in your spray mix. When I sprayed, I alternated the Banner Maxx generic Honor Guard (Qual-Pro is a cheaper generic of Honor Guard) and Cleary's 3336F because they are both effective, have different Modes of Action (MOA), and are easy to acquire and legal to use in FL. Each spray mix should also include a contact fungicide such as Dithane M-45. Spraying every other week will prevent black spot on most varieties. Don't forget to add a spreader-sticker—Miller's Spray-Aid and Scarlet are effective.

Keep up your spray program—if black spot establishes, you must at least double the spray frequency until your foliage is again clean. Some rosarians will strip off any leaflet showing black spot, and pick up and remove any diseased leaves that have fallen to the ground. As black spot progresses in a leaflet, the leaflet turns yellow and drops to the ground. droplets.

Again, I recommend the booklet "Guide to Rose diseases and Their Management" by Drs Mark and Alan Windham and Alan Henn. It's a free download from the American Rose Society's website at rose.org, then click on disease in the Education tab on the home page.

CHILLI THRIPS (*Scirto thrips dorsalis*): For more information about Chilli thrips, review the information on the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS) Chilli thrips web site at <http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/iso/thripslinks.htm>

The site has lots of pictures of the critters as well as pictures of their damage on roses and other plants. The pictures of their damage are most helpful because chilli thrips are so small that they can't be identified by the naked eye. The adult chilli thrip is approximately ½ the length of the Western Flower Thrip (WFT).

In 2009 through 2011 I successfully prevented major chilli damage in my garden for three years by applying granular Merit (imidacloprid) in late March. However, in 2012 and 2013 I lost many more bushes to chilli thrips. Chilli thrips favor new growth over the buds and blooms favored by the WFT. Deformed, crinkly new shoots and leaves are the earliest signs of chilli thrips damage that appear before you will see damaged blooms. As damaged leaflets mature, they will have brown or gray scars on their undersides. Severe, untreated infestations will result in severe bloom damage and death of the plant for many varieties.

To confirm the identity of these tiny pests, tap a badly distorted sprig of new growth on a piece of white paper, or swish it in alcohol. Any small specks like pepper on the paper or in the alcohol could be chilli thrips; confirm by looking with a strong magnifying glass or jeweler's loupe. The mrec.ifis.ufl.edu web site also lists several systemic chemical pesticides that are effective against chilli thrips. After going to the home page of the chilli thrips site, click on the "Management" link to see the list of chemicals.

An untreated chilli thrips infestation kills most varieties of rose bushes, or weakens them so much that they may die from black spot and heat stress, or are permanently stunted. University of Florida research found that on susceptible rose varieties, cultural and biological control measures used alone could not control chilli thrips; therefore, to control them requires spraying and/or drenching with a systemic insecticide rated for thrips. Dr. Vivek Kumar, a thrips researcher who worked under contract for the US Department of Agriculture and Florida IFAS, advocates that drenching the soil around roses with imidacloprid or cyantraniliprole is effective and would be less damaging to thrips predators and pollinators than foliar sprays.

In my own gardens, certain varieties seem less susceptible: 'Napoleon,' 'Smith's Parish,' *Rosa rugosa alba*, 'Mrs. B.R. Cant,' and most of my Hybrid Musks showed little chilli thrips damage when others had to be sprayed or die. My Kordes hybrid teas 'Beverly' and 'Wedding Bells' displayed some resistance. Left unsprayed, chilli thrips killed my 'Knock Out' roses within three years. These observations that rose varieties vary in susceptibility to chilli thrips were confirmed by the small UF/IFAS research project for which the Jacksonville Rose Society provided supplemental funding in 2016.

Systemic insecticides, such as Merit (imidacloprid), Conserve (spinosad), or Orthene (acephate), provided effective control in UF/IFAS trials. These three chemicals have different Modes of Action (MOAs). Never use a systemic pesticide with the same MOA more than twice in a row. You may have to spray as often as every ten days, rotating chemicals by MOA. For even better control, as UF/IFAS scientists determined, drench your rose beds with a systemic in addition to spraying. Drenching my rose beds with Flagship (thiamethoxam) provided good control in 2014. The manufacturer claims eight weeks of control after a drench and says the chemical is gentle to beneficials.

According to Gaye Hammond of the Houston Rose Society, rosarians there have been able to control chilli thrips with Suffoil-X (a spray oil emulsion insecticide), but Florida researchers found it to be only marginally effective in their research. If you spray for chilli thrips, avoid the middle of the day. Around mid-day, the adults fly in swarms and spraying would miss many of them. Spray very early or very late to minimize danger to pollinators. If chilli thrips are causing unacceptable damage to your roses, you will not be able to eradicate them—only suppress and control them.

Chilli thrips are opportunistic, polyphagous (they will feed on many, many different plants) feeders; therefore, if they are on your roses, they are also established on other plants in your landscape. Just before I sprayed my new St Augustine roses for the first time to control chilli thrips, I had pruned the Ligustrum hedge along the west side of the house two weeks earlier. To my dismay, the emerging new growth on the Ligustrum showed

chilli thrips damage almost immediately. University of Florida scientists have identified over 100 economically significant plant species that chilli thrips will damage. See the list at <http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/Iso/thripslinks.htm#HOSTS>.

Although it has not been confirmed by scientific research, another valuable observation from Geoff Coolidge of Cool Roses, West Palm Beach, is that he suspects hot nights are more influential than hot days in increasing the reproduction rates of chilli thrips. Their reproduction and damage may also be slowed by spraying with a water wand as you would for spider mites. Spray the entire plant but remember that chilli thrips prefer the new foliage. Because chilli thrips lay their eggs in the soft tissue on the bottoms of the young foliage, water spray only decreases the population rather than eradicating all the thrips.

SPIDER MITES: Spider mites are another hot weather pest that can devastate your roses. Evidence of mite damage usually appears first on the plants' lower leaves because the mites' reproductive cycle takes place in the soil. The adults climb up the bush to feed, suck juice from the leaves, then fall back to the ground to reproduce. Watch for dried and browning leaves that have spider-like-webbing and fine-sand-grainy-looking residue on their undersides. Some rose varieties are much more susceptible than others—spider mites showed up first on 'Don Juan' and 'Rose de Rescht' in my garden.

Don't ignore them--an infestation left unchecked can severely weaken or kill a plant. Normal insecticides are not very effective, but there are specialty chemicals called miticides (acaricides) available. However, the most effective are hard to find, expensive, and illegal for home-landscape use. The best, Avid (abamectin) is also effective against chilli thrips, but may damage your plants if applied in hot weather.

Fortunately, water spray can provide adequate control. Use a nozzle to forcefully wash your bushes from the bottom up, concentrating on the undersides of the leaves. My spider-mite wand works well. Because the spider mite's life cycle in hot weather is approximately seven days, wash the plants again four or five days later, then again after another four or five days. Your heat-stressed bushes will benefit from the extra water and the natural predators—stronger and more mobile than the mites—will return to finish off the mites that weren't blasted off the plants by your spray.

MULCH: Beyond frequent watering, how can we help our roses endure the heat? Mulch would probably top any list. Mulch shades the beds, keeps soil temperatures lower and more stable, and decreases water loss through evaporation. Sure you've noticed that every season brings new varieties of weeds that out-compete our roses? These seasonally optimized weeds easily out-compete our roses for nutrients, and blemish the appearance of our gardens. Discourage their germination by thickly mulching your beds. Several years ago, I had such thick Purple Nut Sedge and Florida Betony that I gave up and treated the worst beds with Roundup—repeatedly—before I could replant roses.

FOUR-LEGGED PESTS: In Orange Park, armadillos have increased my weed woes. Healthy rose beds have lots of earthworms; a favorite armadillo food. All spring they dig with their snouts for worms. The "nose holes" they leave in the mulch covering the beds quickly fill up with weeds. The bare spot can't simply be covered over because the creatures have compressed the pine straw and created mounds and holes that have to be carefully smoothed and rearranged unless you re-mulch frequently to cover the bare spots.

If deer are browsing on your roses, you can google for a method. A "secret" solution recommended by one of our members is to liberally sprinkle human urine in your rose beds.

From personal experience, I know the commercial repellent does not have to be renewed as often as pee. In his Wisconsin garden, Will Radler, the hybridizer of 'Knock Out' roses, distributes small (1/3-cup) piles of milorganite every ten feet along the perimeter of his

beds to repel deer. Renew the milorganite every couple of weeks. This method has worked for me in St Augustine. It should work well unless your garden is already a part of the local herd's nightly browsing route. I've even noticed un-nibbled roses when fresh deer scat was immediately outside my milorganite barrier.

This year I forgot to lay out my milorganite "fence." Therefore, in late March, the deer grazed all my front yard rose bed. I laid out a perimeter of milorganite, and they haven't been back.

FERTILIZER: To feed your roses through the summer heat, I recommend time or heat release fertilizer (Osmocote is heat release) and organics such as Jim Young's Purely Organic or Mills' Magic. Organic mixes release the nutrients slowly as the soil microbes break down the organics. They also resist the leaching that naturally occurs in sandy soils because we must water frequently, and thunderstorms provide drenching downpours.

Enjoy summer and share your roses! Wayne

Save the Date: Season Kick Off Sept 22

During the summer, the GPBRS enjoys a 'siesta'! There are no regular meetings of the society, however, many members enjoy getting together for lunches, teas or other small events. The society will hold it's Rose Season Kick Off Meeting on Monday night, September 22, 2025 at Mounts Botanical Garden (and on Zoom). Save the date and get ready to enjoy conversation, refreshments and roses.

Deep South District Rose Exhibitor's Workshop

DATE: July 12, 2025 (Saturday)

TIME: 9:00 AM TO 3:00 PM

LOCATION: In the Jubilee Cottage of the Goodwood Museum and Gardens

1600 Miccosukee Road, Tallahassee, FL 32308

COST: There is a \$25 registration fee – Lunch is provided. Contributions of Snacks and Desserts are appreciated. (Please make checks payable to TARS.)

Full day of A to Z Rose Show Preparation instruction. Everything from how to prep roses, open them up, how to do tags, staging for floral arrangements, photo entries and more! Snacks and lunch provided.

Audience: Beginning to Experienced Rose Exhibitors

Credit: Consulting Rosarian

Sponsors: Pensacola Rose Society and Tallahassee Area Rose Society

Contacts: Janet Newburgh at JanNewburgh@gmail.com and Glenn Schulman at Glenn.Schulman@att.net

[Download Workshop Info Page](#)

[Download Workshop Registration Form](#)

Rose Pesticide Spray Protocol

[Full Article Here](#)

by Marty Pawlikowski

ARS Master Consulting Rosarian

December 5, 2024 (reprinted with permission)

[DOWNLOAD Marty's FULL 7 page article \(PDF\) HERE](#)

The following are the pesticide products used in our rose garden. The listed products below provide the product name or the active ingredient (propiconazole as an example) as there are many interchangeable named products which contain the same percentage of active ingredients. The labeled dilution rate at which the pesticide is used is provided with the following warning. Some of the products provide dilution rates in ounces per 100 gallons of water, for these pesticides they have been reduced to the closest standard measuring spoon quantity, some also

provide a range of dilution rates and the lower dilution rate is provided, and lastly I cannot over stress this point, regardless of the dilution rate provided below it is imperative you read the label and determine the dilution rate on the label as they may and can change in addition to reading the entire label from beginning to end as it reports on re-entry interval after application, order of mixing, personal protection equipment, clean up and more. The list also provides the FRAC (Fungicide Resistance Action Committee) and IRAC (Insecticide Resistance Action Committee) group number which is the mode of action in which each pesticide works. The purpose of the codes are to limit the resistance of insects and fungi by rotating between modes of action.

Fungicides	
Contact	Systemic
Manzate Pro-Stick Turf and Ornamental 1-1/2 tsp/gal Group M 03	3336F 1 tsp/ gal Group 1
	Propiconazole ½ tsp/ gal Group 3
	Postiva ¾ tsp/gal Group 3 & 7

In the fungicide list above every spray application uses the same contact fungicide in the tank mix because Group M 03, in this case Manzate, has no known resistance while the systemic listed fungicides do develop resistance. The systemic fungicides are used in rotation, as an example application 1 will include 3336F in the tank mix, application 2 will include propiconazole, and application 3 will Include Postiva in the same spray tank mix each time with the contact fungicide Manzate Pro-Stick Turf and Ornamental. **(ARTICLE CONTINUES)**

[DOWNLOAD Marty's FULL 7 page article \(PDF\) HERE](#)

DSD Fall Convention and Rose Show
Friday, Oct 31st through Sunday, Nov 2nd

Gainesville, FL at the Best Western Gateway Grand Hotel

Save the date! Hosted by the Thomasville Rose Society.



Spring/May Edition of the Deep South District Newsletter: The Bulletin

Available for all members of the Greater Palm Beach Rose Association. Click the button or the image to download the DSD Bulletin.

DSD Spring/May 2025
The Bulletin



Welcome Back

SENIOR DISCOUNT

Grow Roses, Grow Friends

MEMBERSHIP OPTIONS:
Discount of \$10
Print membership - \$65
Digital membership - \$45
For Members 65+



AMERICAN ROSE
THE MAGAZINE OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY
APRIL 2025 \$6.00

SCAN NOW & SIGN UP



Sheraton Music City Nashville Airport Hotel | Nashville, TN

More information coming soon!

2026ARSConvention@gmail.com



Greater Palm Beach Rose Society Membership

Join us and help keep our beautiful organization going. The Greater Palm Beach Rose Society is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization whose purpose is to educate rose enthusiasts and promote rose growing in Broward, Palm Beach, Martin and St. Lucie counties. Our Society is very active with garden walks, shows, workshops and other events.

Join or Renew HERE
GPBRS Membership

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The Greater Palm Beach Rose Society

Mounts Botanical Garden
531 N. Military Trail
West Palm Beach, FL 33415

Promoting Rose Growing in South
Florida for Over 50 Years

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