

THE

# ROSE ETTE



Published by THE HOUSTON ROSE SOCIETY

A Non-Profit Corporation / Affiliated With The American Rose Society

Vol. XLV, No. 3

Patsy Williams, Editor

March 2008

## This Month's Meeting

Thursday  
March 13, 2008

### Quest for Hardy Disease Resistant Roses Ray Ponton

7:30 pm  
Garden Center  
Hermann Park

### Inside

March Practices .....	2
Roses are Ravenous Eaters.....	3
HRS Library Book .....	4
Arrangers' Corner .....	4
Up Close and Personal .....	5
The <i>Rose-ETTE</i> has do it again .	5
2008 Spray Formulations.....	6
If You Feed Them, They Will Grow.....	7
Society Potpourri.....	8-9
Consulting Rosarians.....	10



Spring is Coming!

## The Quest for Hardy, Disease-Resistant Roses

When one thinks of rose hybridizing the first things that come to mind are laboratories, greenhouses and scientists in white coats. Ray Ponton's laboratory is a pasture in Taylor, Texas, and he works magic creating new roses in jeans and a baseball cap. Ray is one of the early members of the Texas Rose Rustlers, and his interest in hybridizing began in 1992, after reading an article on the uniqueness of Griffith Buck roses. "My objective was to create new and interesting varieties of roses to plant in my pasture." To date, Ray has created 20 roses that have been registered and about half of them are commercially available. We are honored that he chose to name one of those roses, *Deanna*, after one of our members, Deanna Krause. Deanna and Earl Krause have many of the roses hybridized by Ray in their garden in Pasadena.

**Ray Ponton** will be our speaker at the March meeting, and his program will showcase the fabulous roses that he has created. This is an excellent program for anyone wishing to add beautiful hardy roses to their landscapes. We will also have several of Ray's roses to give away as door prizes.

**Consulting Rosarian for March is Mary Fulgham.** Bring your rose questions. There are always a lot of questions as the roses begin to grow.

**SPECIAL: 7:00 pm, Beginner's Corner by Robin Hough** - Come early, and get the rules and helpful hints for entering the HRS Arrangement Competition at the April Home and Garden Show. ARS Arrangements Judge Robin Hough will walk you through the dos and don'ts.

# What Good Rosarians Are Doing in March

February was such an unpredictable month. The temperature extremes kept us and our plants in limbo (freezing one day and in the 70s the next). So the mixed up plants began to grow. Pruning time came, and most of the new growth had to be removed. Did it hurt to cut it off? You or the plant? And those buds - wasn't it hard to cut them off? The plant probably didn't mind at all.

Hopefully, you have finished pruning. If not, don't worry; other rosarians may not be finished either. It is a very busy time of year, and everything seems to need doing at the same time. Yes, that is about how it goes.

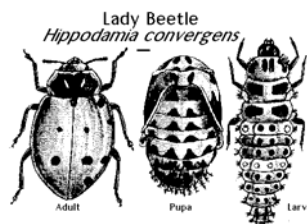
Be sure to clean up the debris from pruning. The cleaner that you keep the area, the less problem that you will have with disease and insects.

Now it is time to get down to business. Finish whatever projects that you started. Roses need to be sprayed to keep the fungi away. Spray with your favorite fungicide (something to prevent blackspot) along with a Mancozeb product (to help get rid of existing blackspot) to be sure that you are doing your very best for your favorite plant. Some fungicides should be sprayed every 7 days; others, every two weeks. Always read label directions to see which one that you have. The 14 day chemicals are very expensive, but might not fit your pocket book.

Your roses need to be fed so that they can make big beautiful blooms for you. The spring and fall blooms are always the most beautiful. Cooler weather is the reason. If you have not already done so, apply a good granular fertilizer like *Nitro-Phos*. A 3-2-1 formulation is good for roses in our area. The middle number is phosphorous. Phosphorous helps to make better blooms. Don't go overboard by giving your roses a steady diet of a high middle number. Rose beds can become toxic with too much phosphorous, and then roses will not be able to use any of it. If you are using a soluble

fertilize with a high middle number like 50, do not use it all the time. It is okay to use it during our heavy blooming season, but then switch to something else.

Spray an insecticide only when you have a severe problem. Most rosarians spray only for thrips during spring and fall blooming seasons. When you spray for thrips, spray only the buds and blooms. Do not spray the entire bush.



Beneficial insects are killed by over zealous rosarians who spray an insecticide at the first sign of an insect.

Remember that insects have to eat, too. If they are not eating too much, leave them alone. Lady Bugs have been prolific at my house (inside and out) since December. I do not know what they are eating. No aphids have been seen. You can be sure; I will not be spraying an insecticide on my roses.

Observe your plants. Many of the insect problems can be taken care of by the thumb and index finger. If you don't like that, put on some gloves.

Mulch, if you haven't done so. Mulch decomposes and helps to feed your roses, discourages weeds from growing, keeps the soil cool and helps to maintain moisture in your beds.

Easter comes early this year. It is March 23<sup>rd</sup>. Needless to say; there will not be very many blooms this year on Easter. They usually bloom about the middle of April, which is why we are having our Garden Tour on April 19<sup>th</sup>. Would you like your garden considered for the tour? Call Robin Hough at 281-482-8944. Tour information will be in the April *Rose-Ette*.

Call a Consulting Rosarian (see back page of newsletter) for other information on roses.





# Roses are Ravenous Eaters

By Patsy Williams

With pruning completed, it is time to give nourishment to the roses. You can make it as simple

or as exotic as you wish. To grow good roses, you do not have to be an exhibitor who uses all the exotic formulations.

## For Any Garden

1. Use a good rose fertilizer with trace elements, per instructions. I like a 3-2-1 formulation. Some rosarians even use 12-24-12, or a 3-1-2 lawn fertilizer such as Southwest Lawn Special (15-5-10). The choice is yours.
2. Spread alfalfa pellets, at 1 cup per bush.
3. Epsom salts, at a fist full per bush.
4. Mulch (about 2-3 inches).
5. Water before and after fertilizing. The alfalfa pellets and Epsom salts are not essential, but seem to be very beneficial to roses.

**Water, water, water** - the key to growing roses.

## Why Alfalfa?

Alfalfa is reported to be high in nitrogen, strong in iron, and is a good source for potassium, magnesium, phosphorus and other trace minerals. It is an organic base on which organisms can feed. Alfalfa's wonder ingredient is triacontanol, which is not a fertilizer, but a root growth stimulant. When alfalfa is applied to the rose beds, the triacontanol is released into the soil; earth worms love alfalfa, working it down into the soil.

## Fertilizers with Systemic Insecticide?

It's an expensive way to go, but not very productive in the long run. You pay too much for too little. Roses have to be sprayed in Houston for blackspot; add an insecticide to the spray mix only AS NEEDED, to take care of the problem properly. Systemic insecticides in fertilizers barely handle aphids, the easiest insect of all to control. Forget about thrips, spider mites and cornear worms. It has also been my observation that, after years of systemic through the roots diet, the roots become stunted and fail to develop. Save money by just spraying an insecticide ONLY when insects can be identified.

## Roses love tasty treats - dessert!

### Alfalfa Tea

(Jumpstarts your roses)

Equipment needed:

- 32 gallon plastic garbage can, with a TIGHT lid
- 10-12 cups alfalfa pellets
- Water, to fill garbage can

Add ingredients to the garbage can, COVER with a tight lid, let steep for 2-3 days, stir again. Stir and steep for no longer than a week. When green fermentation with a foamy consistency occurs, it is ready to apply. Feed 1 gallon per established bush, and 1 quart per miniature, and then water.

### Optional additives

Any or all may be added to the finished tea.

- 1 cup Epsom salts
- 2 cups fish emulsion (5-1-1)
- 1 cup Sprint 330 (chelated iron)
- 1 cup 20-20-20, or your favorite soluble fertilizer.

The above list is just a suggestion; substitutions may be made.

Brew a second batch using the left-over alfalfa dregs. After the second batch of tea is "served," pour the dregs into your compost pile, or use them directly on your rose beds. **BEWARE** - it has a **BOLD** "barnyard" odor.

### Not Into Brewing "Tea"?

Mix a batch of soluble fertilizer using some of the "optional" ingredients listed above to add to it. Mix in a large container, and dip a gallon out at the time, pouring it around each rose bush. It is far too much work to mix up only a gallon at the time. Make it easy on yourself.

**A Submergible pump** will go a long way towards saving your back. The pump drops down into the mix, is connected to electricity for power, and a garden hose screws onto it for easy dispensing. It works like a champ.

A siphon is still another choice of dispensing liquid fertilizer.





## HRS Library Book

By Maria Trevino

One of the mostly undiscovered treasures of the American Rose Society is its **Consulting**

**Rosarian Manual**. The \$15.00 manual is a 96 page three-ring binder that is set up to provide information needed by consulting rosarians. The exam questions on the Consulting Rosarian test come from this manual (and the test is an “open book” exam!).

When you think about it, the information a Consulting Rosarian needs in order to answer general rose questions from the public is also a goldmine of facts for everyone interested in growing roses. This manual is full of information on rose cultivation, soil, fertilizers, garden chemicals, insects and diseases. And you don't have to be a Consulting Rosarian or ARS member to purchase this manual.

The chapter on rose culture covers everything from building a rose bed to hybridizing. There are charts on mulches and compost material as well as how to calculate the amount of compost/mulch you will need for your garden.

The soil and water chapter provides thorough information on soil structure and chemistry and what additives are needed to change a soil pH. Understanding all about fertilizers and their method of availability to the plan, and some of the problems associated with too much or too little fertilizer is covered in the fertilizer chapter. This information will help you make better choices for your rose garden. The last two chapters cover rose insects and diseases, with good descriptions and excellent color pictures.

Feel free to browse through the copy in the HRS Library. Or, better yet, order your own copy from the ARS website.



## Arrangers' Corner

By Robin Hough

This month we turn our attention to containers for arrangements. A suitable container is a very important part of a design,

so you need to be careful in its selection. There are several things to consider about a container for a traditional design.

- **Size** The roses should be dominate, so don't choose a container that is too large for your plant materials. Usually the plant material can extend about one and a half times the height plus width of the container. Also, too much plant material in a small container will look unbalanced.
- **Color** Don't pick something that will not complement the color of the roses you're using. Darker colors tend to recede and won't compete for dominance. Neutral is usually safe. White is very difficult because it just leaps out at you. A color that blends well with the background will also be easier to accommodate. Clear containers will expose stems and mechanics used to stabilize the arrangement and will distract.
- **Appropriateness** If a class title is *Country Livin'*, using a formal ceramic vase wouldn't be appropriate; similarly, you wouldn't choose a rustic tin pitcher to interpret *Uptown Elegance*.
- **Texture** Rough textures tend to be less formal than smooth ones. Shiny surfaces (such as polished silver or brass) are usually too dominant. Save these vases for “bouquets” as opposed to “arrangements.”
- **Pattern** It's much safer to avoid patterns on containers. You might have a gorgeous vase that was your grandmother's (I do), but if it's covered with flowers and foliage (mine is), better to leave it on the buffet (where mine is) to be appreciated as art than have your roses competing with all the different colors and patterns.

For a modern style arrangement, containers can range from very plain and simple (an unadorned cylinder) to wild and unusual (a one-of-a-kind ceramic piece with multiple openings). Containers with open spaces (an important element in modern arrangements) can be used very effectively.

Oriental style arrangements can be made in low, medium, or tall containers using kenzans (needle holders). Low containers usually show

water. For modern free style modern Oriental style containers are used.

**TIP:** A tall candlestick, whether of rustic wood or elegant crystal, can be transformed into a great container for a traditional design by hot-gluing a tuna can to the top to hold some floral foam.

**TIP:** Get thee to garage sales for containers. One man's trash is another man's treasure. Look for *shapes*; you can always change the color with a can of spray paint.



## Up Close and Personal

By Baxter Williams

One of the best features of our rose hobby is that, to enjoy the fruits of our labors, we must concentrate on something other than everyday problems. No project schedules or budgets. No sales quotes. No customer complaints or return items. No traffic jams or freeway rage. Just you and the roses.

And the soil. And the mulch. And the fertilizers. And the water..... And the thrips. And the blackspots.

Having pruned at the right time and to the right depth, the emphasis essentially turns to maintenance issues. It just makes sense - if you can keep the thrips out of the blooms and the blackspot off of the leaflets, you'll experience floral successes. How to do that? It's simple: Spray appropriately.

A healthy bush produces more, and bigger, blooms. So keep the leaves on the bushes by applying a preventive fungicide. And apply it early (right after pruning) and regularly (every week without fail, for most fungicides). Start with Mancozeb plus Funginex, per label instructions for each product.

Thrips!? "Is there any way to eliminate them without chemicals?" No. And there are very few effective insecticides that will kill thrips. Orthene, or Avid, will work. We all wish there were nature-provided controls for blackspot and thrips, but nature has been stingy in that regard

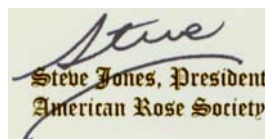
- there really aren't any useable natural fungus-killers, and thrips-eaters don't exist in quantities sufficient to keep our blooms clean.

I don't know about you, but I don't intend to allow my leaves to become diseased and fall off, or to be satisfied with brown petals in my flowers. And every time someone raises the specter of screwing up the environment by using manufactured chemicals, I suggest they get into an airplane, and go up to 30,000 ft. elevation, and look down on their garden and contemplate just how much effect a weekly spraying for pest will cause. Frankly, our effect is essentially nil. If you really want to have an environmental effect, quit driving your gas-guzzler, and ride your bicycle over and let's enjoy some pest-free blooms.



## The Rose-Ette has done it again!

On behalf of Connie Vierbicky, Chairman of the Newsletter/Bulletin Contest and myself, we would like to congratulate you for winning Honorable Mention, Division B for your newsletter, *The Rose-Ette*. The committee found your newsletter to be among the top in the nation, something to be proud of. Please keep up the great work!



Steve Jones, President  
American Rose Society



## Award of Merits were awarded to the following articles:

"Transplanting A Rose"

"Roses 101 - Planting A Potted Rose"

"Something's Munching On My Roses",  
By Patsy Williams

"The Low-Down on Downy Mildew in  
Landscape Roses",  
By Gaye Hammond

## HOUSTON ROSE SOCIETY 2008 SPRAY FORMULATIONS REFERENCE

Rose Problem / Solution	Amount / Gal	Toxicity Category	Notes
<b>Blackspot, Powdery Mildew, Rust</b>			
✧ Funginex (6.5% Triforine)	1 TBSP	I - Danger	Use weekly for control.
Ortho Garden Disease Control	2 tsp	II - Warning	Also controls Botrytis Blight.
✧ Daconil Ultrex	1/2 TBSP	I - Danger	Also good for Downy Mildew.
Mancozeb or Fore	1 TBSP	III - Caution	Use with Funginex for Blackspot
Mancozeb Flowable	2 1/3 tsp	III - Caution	Blackspot
Immunox	2 TBSP	II - Warning	Multipurpose
Rose Defense (90%) EC	2 TBSP	III - Caution	Neem Extract
Banner Maxx (14.3%)	1/3 tsp	II - Warning	14 days
Cleary's 3336	1/2 - 1TBSP	IV - Caution	7-10 days, systemic
Compass (50 WDG)	1/8 tsp	III - Caution	14 days
Fertilome (w/ Banner)	2 TBSP	II - Caution	Use weekly for control.
Bayleton (Strike)	1 tsp	II - Warning	Systemic: read precautions
E-Rase Concentrate	4-5 Tsp	III - Caution	Use for Powdery Mildew
Aliette	1 1/2 TBSP-foliar 1/4-1/2 TBSP-drench	III - Caution	Use for Downy Mildew, Phytophthora root rot. Don't mix with other chemicals
<b>Chewing, Sucking Insects</b>			
Orthene (75% SP)	2 tsp	III - Caution	(Powder) Recommended for Thrips
Ortho Systemic Insect Killer	2 TBSP	III - Caution	Contact & Systemic. Broad spectrum, also good for Spider Mites
Malathion 50 Plus (50% EC)	2 tsp	III - Caution	Recommended for Aphids.
Insecticidal Soap	5 TBSP	IV - Caution	Recomm. for spot control of Aphids.
Conserve SC	1/3 tsp	III - Caution	Slightly systemic
<b>Fungus/Insect Combo</b>			
✧ Orthonex	2 TBSP	I - Danger	<b>All-in-one.</b> Useful in small gardens.
<b>Spider Mites</b>			
Water - Use pressurized water spray (Water Wand) under leaves every other day for a week when infected.			
Avid (0.15 EC)	1/4 tsp	III - Caution	<b>Use @ 1/2 tsp gal. for severe infestation.</b> Translaminar, systemic.
<b>Weed Control</b>			
Roundup	2 TBSP	II - Warning	Apply to active growth on a <u>still</u> day.

### ALWAYS FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS!

✧ Indicates those chemicals labeled DANGER. Could cause skin and/or eye irritation. Protect eyes and skin. Think safety.

#### Weights and Measures

TBSP = Tablespoon  
tsp = teaspoon  
Gal = Gallon

#### EQUIVALENTS

3 tsp = 1 TBSP  
2 TBSP = 1 fluid oz.  
4 TBSP = 12 tsp = 1/4 cup = 2 fluid oz  
1 Cup = 16 TBSP = 8 fluid oz.  
32 TBSP = 2 cups = 1 pint  
64 TBSP = 4 cups = 2 pints = 1 quart  
4 Quarts = 1 gallon  
1 Oz. = 3 TBSP dry weight (Approx.)

#### Toxicity Category

I - Highly Toxic (1)  
II - Moderately Toxic  
III - Slightly Toxic  
IV - Relatively Non-toxic

#### Signal Word

✧DANGER  
WARNING  
CAUTION  
CAUTION

#### Oral LD50

up to 50  
50-500  
500-5000  
Over 5000

#### Dermal LD50

0-200  
200-2000  
2000-5000  
Over 5000

#### Inhalation

up to 0.05  
0.05-0.5  
0.5-5.0  
Over 5.00

#### Potential lethal oral dose for 150 lb. man

Few drops to tsp.  
tsp to 1 oz.  
1 oz to 1 pint or lb.  
Over 1 pint or pound

Note (1) Pesticides in this category with signal word DANGER (skull & crossbones) POISON in red are acutely toxic in oral, dermal and inhalation exposures. If signal word is DANGER by itself, it means that toxicity rating is based on eye and skin irritation.

**The National Pesticide Telecommunications Network has a 24 hour, toll-free number to answer questions on the proper use or effects of pesticides. Keep this number handy.**

**1 - 800 - 858 - 7378 (PEST)**

# If You Feed Them, They Will Grow!

By Baxter Williams

I suppose that everyone who grows roses in a yard having trees eventually faces the problem: invasion of tree roots. In our years of rose growing, we have contended with pesky roots on many occasions, and this year is no exception.

It was a couple of years ago that roots had invaded a bed of miniatures, forcing us to strip the bushes out to rework the soil. But in a fit of anger I put the bed back together on top of the adjacent concrete driveway, knowing that no root would penetrate the concrete. **Wrong!**

The roots are again in the bed, this time having come up through tiny hairline cracks in the pavement. Is there no way to prevent their intrusion? We'll remove the soil down to the top of the concrete, then cut the fine roots with a sharp shovel blade, and re-plant the bushes. It'll take another year for the roots to again be a significant problem, and we'll get some good Multi-Flora blooms in the meantime.

The roses behave the very same way: If you feed *them*, they will also grow. The trick to having the size and quantity of stem length and flower size is in what, when, and how often you feed the bushes. Every rosarian seems to have his/her own idea of fertilizer, and the diversity of food is astounding. There are seaweeds, and manures, and composts, and meals, and liquids, and granules, and encapsulations, etc. What to use?

Well, I am not known for my "go green" approach, since I use sprays and commercial fertilizers a lot (I use fungicides to control blackspot, and all sorts of packaged fertilizers, **in addition to using compost from the bin, and alfalfa, and natural amenities**). I know what natural things to apply, but easily forego them when I am looking to have the best blooms in the show. If natural amendments could give me that, I'd switch, but experience hasn't proved that their usage will win shows.

I have this theory (proven over and over again) that well-grown show roses are absolutely the best advertisement for what rose society membership can bring, *and that they also give the best yard color*. **And** that is what new members really were seeking when they joined – they weren't just looking for "easy", they were seeking the key to growing magnificent long-stemmed Hybrid Teas that smelled good. You know that I'm right. Does feeding play a big part in that? You *know* it does.

If I were you, I would start feeding my established bushes now with a time-release fertilizer (Nitro-Phos, Osmocote, etc.), and top dress with alfalfa pellets before adding mulch. As the show approaches, liquid fertilizers (or Houston Rose Society crystals) can be used to give the plants a boost.

Now folks, if you feed *insects* they will also grow. While ladybird beetles can easily control aphids (assuming that you have enough of the beetles), worms that drop out of the trees cannot be so easily decimated, nor can the thrips that invade the blooms. For the latter two insects, you must use an insecticide to avoid damage. If there was an effective natural approach, I'd use it – but there isn't.

And if you "feed" fungus, it grows, too. If you want healthy rose bushes, you're going to have to prevent blackspot spores from drilling into the cell walls of the leaf surfaces. There aren't any totally disease-free varieties, but there are a number of effective non-polluting fungicides. A weekly spraying of your bushes will keep all the leaves in place, thereby giving you great blooms throughout the March-November growing season.

Feed the weeds, and they will grow. Pluck 'em out of the newly applied mulch when they appear, and you'll have well-kempt beds. May we add your garden to this year's Garden Tour? Call me at 713-944-3437.



# Society Potpourri

## LAST MONTH'S MEETING

What a meeting last month! The room was full, and just about everybody went home with a pruned rose bush. Thanks to the pruners: Mary Fulgham, Debbie and James Laperouse, Dan Lawlor, Elizabeth Geppert, John Jons, Jeniver Laurant, Donald Burger, Maria Trevino, Gaye Hammond, Liz Duhon, Donna Fite, Sandra Smith, and Doug Mitchell. We had a number of other people helping through the night. While we might not have every name, you are greatly appreciated.

Thanks, also, to the folks who brought refreshments: Don & Maria Sabin, Nora Wolff, Yvette & Nessie Jimenez and Susan Kelly.

### Don't Forget to Let Us Know If You Change Your Email Address

Each month we mail out a meeting reminder to all the members who have furnished us with an email address. And each month we have scores of messages that are returned as "undeliverable." We also have lots of emails showing Houston Road Runner as the provider. We know those addresses no longer work. So, if you are not getting regular emails from us, it is because we don't have a good address for you. If you are not getting emails, and want to receive them, please update our list by sending your current email to our webmaster: [burger@burger.com](mailto:burger@burger.com).

### Assist the Houston Rose Society by using Randall's "Good Neighbor" Program

The Houston Rose Society is in partnership with Randall's Food Markets through their Good Neighbor Program. This program provides a donation from Randall's to non-profit organizations such as the Houston Rose Society based on our members' purchases at Randall's. There is no cost to you, our members.

To benefit the Houston Rose Society from your shopping dollars at Randall's Food Markets and Pharmacy, just go to the Customer Service counter and ask that the Houston Rose Society (Organization #5928) be linked to your Remarkable Card. Thank you.

## Extra! Extra! - Read All About It!

### Big Changes in Grand Prix Competition Bring Your Blooms!

In an effort to attract novice exhibitors, the HRS Board of Directors has voted to make certain changes with regard to novice entries in the *Grand Prix* competition. At the April, May, June, August, September, October and November meetings we host a rose show among our members. Points are awarded and, at the December meeting, trophies (and bragging rights) are given out to the winners. We encourage novice exhibitors (those who have never won a blue ribbon at an ARS sanctioned rose show) to enter their roses. The novice division at our shows is called **class 9**.

By having their own class, novices are not competing against the seasoned exhibitors, yet they are learning all the basics of exhibiting so they can put their experience to use at future official ARS rose shows. We have a friendly group of regular exhibitors at each meeting. Arrive early (around seven) so you can take advantage of their knowledge. They are full of tips to help you show your roses to their best advantage. This is a "learn by doing" event, and they are ready to help you through any dilemmas you have.

Two types of prizes will be available to novices. Points are earned at each Grand Prix and those points are totaled to determine the winner of the Novice of the Year trophy at our December meeting. We have modified the point system for novices to give everyone a better chance to win the novice trophy.

First, one point is awarded for every bloom entered by the novice, regardless of whether it wins a ribbon. Second, an additional point is awarded for a white ribbon, two points for a yellow ribbon, three points for a red ribbon, and four points for a blue ribbon. The best novice rose at each Grand Prix gets an additional two points. As an added bonus, at each month's Grand Prix, the novice entering the best novice rose will be awarded a cash prize of \$20.00.



Points will accumulate throughout the season, and the novice with the most points will win the novice trophy. Under this system, both quantity and quality of entries counts. Plus, if you have to miss a meeting or two, it is still possible to make up points at subsequent meetings and have a chance at the novice trophy.

Please give the *Grand Prix* a try. The rules and additional information are posted on the website at [www.houstonrose.org](http://www.houstonrose.org). Bring your blooms!

## HRS Events Calendar

Mark your calendar - updates made monthly

- Mar 7-8   ▪SCD Winter Workshop and Consulting Rosarian School Conway, AR
- Mar 8     ▪Rosarians at Arbor Gate
- Mar 13**   ▪**HRS Meeting - Ray Ponton**
- Mar 16   ▪Rosarians at Robertson's
- Apr 4-6   ▪Home & Garden Show Geo. R. Brown Convention Center.

## 2008 HRS Officers

President	Donald Burger	713-861-5412
VP Show	Dan Lawlor	281-343-9422
VP Programs	Mary Bahn	713-623-0200
VP Member.	James Laperouse	281-469-4056
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Editor	Patsy Williams	713-944-3437
Parliament.	Elisabeth Duhon	713-855-8447
Past Pres.	Gaye Hammond	281-458-6116
Director	Robin Hough	281-482-8944
Director	Baxter Williams	713-944-3437

## Home & Garden Show April 4-6 George R Brown Convention Center

We need your help. HRS will be participating in the Home & Garden Show. It is a little early for us to have a rose show, so we will bring whatever blooms we have and use them for an Educational Exhibit. It doesn't matter if they are show quality or not. The public wants to see color and a number of different types of roses. The more varieties that we have, the better it will be. More details about time, etc., will be on our website and in next month's newsletter.

We are having a special arrangements spectacular. Bring your arrangements between 9:00 and 11:00 am to be judged for the first prize of \$100.00. The public will judge for the second prize until 3:00 pm Sunday. HRS is not responsible for containers, etc. You must pick up your container at 3:00 pm on Sunday.

## Spring Arrangement Competition

By Robin Hough

As previously announced, HRS will hold an Arrangement Competition during the **Home and Garden Show at the George R. Brown Convention Center April 4 - 6**. There will be two cash awards of \$100 each given to the winning arrangements! The first award will be given the highest scoring arrangement judged by American Rose Society rules. Since the show is so early in the spring, one major rule will be changed: the roses used will NOT have to be outdoor garden grown. If your roses aren't blooming in time, you can pick some up from any source you like.

The second award will be given to the arrangement (other than the ARS winner) receiving the most votes from the public attending the show. The competition will take place Saturday morning, and the arrangements will stay in place until the show ends on Sunday. Anyone may enter at any time, but ARS judging will begin at 11:00 a.m. on Saturday, April 5. Reservations will help with planning space for arrangements. Just email Robin Hough at [rzough@earthlink.net](mailto:rzough@earthlink.net).

ARS rules and judging scorecard can be found on the HRS web site, or pick them up at the Beginner's Corner at the March meeting. The more participants the more beautiful and interesting HRS's presence at the show will be. Just to get your creative juices flowing, here are some class titles: Class 1 – *Lazy Bayou*; Class 2 – *International Space Station*; Class 3 – *Elegant Roses*. You may enter all classes, but only one entry per class per exhibitor. Couples should enter separately. Good luck!

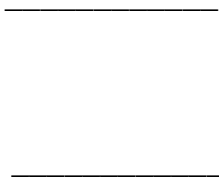


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Happy Easter



Mailed February 28, 2008

HRS web address: <http://www.houstonrose.org>

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**THE HOUSTON ROSE SOCIETY** is a non-profit educational organization affiliated with The American Rose Society and dedicated to the cultivation of roses in the Houston area.

**MEMBERSHIP** is **\$15.00 per calendar year**, January thru December. Mail membership dues to:

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**NOTE:**

**Send address changes to this address.**  
HRS mails bulk-rate and **it is NOT forwarded.**

 **Call a Consulting Rosarian**

These Rosarians welcome your rose questions.

- |                               |         |              |
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