THE ROSE ELLE

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This Month's Meeting

Thursday
March 10, 2011

Larger Bushes From the Start
Jim Mills
COME AT 6:45 PM TO PICK UP YOUR ROSES

7:30 pm
Garden Center
Hermann Park

Inside

St. Patrick

Larger Bushes From the Start

Surely you've heard some talk of bushes that grow larger than most, and now we get direct information from the source. **Jim Mills, Owner** and Proprietor of K & M Roses (kandmroses.com) and wife Daisy, visit us this month to discuss how roses are grafted onto Fortuniana rootstock. You can see which roses they sell, by visiting their website, and even order in advance to be brought to you (read: "free delivery") at the meeting.

K and M Roses is located in Buckatunna, Mississippi, which is approximately 65 miles north of Mobile, Alabama. The nursery is on property that has been in the Mills family for well over 100 years. The K & M Blueberry farm, one of the area's largest producers of fresh and frozen blueberries, is also located on the Mills property.

K & M Nursery has been growing and selling high quality Fortuniana-grafted roses for about 20 years. James and Daisy were awarded the Bronze Medal for Outstanding Service by the Mobile Rose Society, and the Silver medal of Honor from the Gulf District of the American Rose Society. James is a Master Rosarian, and a Master Gardener. With the help of the Mississippi State extension service, James and Daisy developed a technique for grafting that has become the standard for grafted roses.

The Mills have approximately 1,000 bushes in their rose garden where they grow and evaluate different varieties of Fortuniana-grafted roses. Their rose garden also contains several huge Fortuniana bushes, which supply rootstock for the operation.

COME AT 6:45 PM TO PICK UP ROSES YOU ORDERED.

Consulting Rosarian for March is Patsy Williams. Bring your rose questions to the meeting.

SPECIAL: 7:00 pm, Beginner's Corner: Donald Burger on "Best Roses for Containers". Come early, you don't want to miss it.

What Good Rosarians Are Doing in March

We have really had a roller-coaster ride with the weather. We have had more days with temperatures below freezing than I can remember. Finally, on February 12th, we were pleasantly surprised with high temperatures in the 60s. It was a great day to be outside in the garden doing the things that many of us would liked to have started a week earlier. Hopefully you took the opportunity to work outside. Many of us had begun to have "cabin fever." The weatherman has forecast no more freezing weather during the remainder of February. Note: A frost can occur if temperatures are 38 degrees or less.

Pruning should be completed ASAP, the sooner the better. For many years we saw a lot of new growth and even buds and blooms at pruning time. This year was a little different. Our roses were as dormant as any year that we can remember. Dormancy is good. It gives our roses a chance to rest and us a chance to prune and not have plant fluid oozing as we have had in past years. Roses will break dormancy quickly with warmer temperatures.

If you still have roses that need to be transplanted, move them now before you do anything else. March winds tend to dry out the plants, so you will need to keep them moist.

Let's continue to spray a preventive program to keep our plants healthy. If you had blackspot at the end of the blooming season, you will need to add a curative like Mancozeb to your preventive spray. The two will be mixed together and sprayed on the roses. When blackspot is no longer present, you will stop the Mancozeb and spray only the preventive.

If you haven't applied your fertilizer, now is the time to do it. A good granular fertilizer is what I recommend for your first fertilizing of the year. This is also a good time to apply any organics that you might like to use. Alfalfa pellets or meal are really good for your roses. They contain a growth hormone called triacontanol which encourages new growth, the earthworms love it and will take it down into the soil, and it makes the roses happy.

A good layer of mulch should be applied after fertilizing. This makes the bed look cleaner and makes you feel like you have accomplished something. More than that, it helps the retention of moisture in your rose beds. As the mulch ages and composts, it helps to feed the roses.

Keep an eye on your plants for pests. We do not live in an insect-free zone. Some rosarians lean toward trying to protect the beneficial insects, which help to keep our bad insects under control. Spray an insecticide only when there is not other mode of control.

As aphids show up, the ladybugs will come, unless you continue to use insecticides. They are treasured insects in my garden. I enjoy seeing them in all stages of development. I know that they will take care of my aphid problem, if I give them time.

Always water before spraying. Likewise, water before fertilizing. Fertilizer can burn dry feeder roots and could kill your plants.

Remember to take care of yourself. Use a sunblock on the exposed parts of your body. The higher the SPF number, the better you are protected.

Every year I get calls for the alfalfa tea recipe.

Alfalfa Tea

(good for any garden)

10-12 cups alfalfa pellets or meal, in 32 gallons of water.

Combine water and alfalfa in a 32-gallon trash can. Cover, and let steep (like tea) for 3 or more days, stirring occasionally. Just before applying the solution to roses, add any or all of the optional items, and stir. “Serve” 1 gallon of tea per large bush, or 1/3 gallon per mini; follow with a short water application. Refill the trash can with water, using the same alfalfa dregs to brew another batch. After the second batch of

tea is “served,” pour the solids into your compost pile. **BE FOREWARNED** - it has a “barnyard” odor.

Nothing perks up roses faster than alfalfa tea. If you have the time and energy to brew a batch or two, your roses will reward you for your efforts.

Optional additives

- 1 cup Epsom Salt
- 2 cups fish emulsion (5-1-1)
- 2 cups iron (Sprint 330, iron chelate)

Spider mites. It may seem a little early to talk about spider mites, but they were present when my bushes were pruned; so it stands to reason that those little creatures will show up early this spring. Spider mites can be detected by observing the lower leaves of your plants. If your lower leaves look dry, turn grayish brown, and then turn yellow and fall off, you can be sure that you have spider mites. Close inspection of the undersides of the leaves will show a trashy look with very tiny red spots, which are nearly undetectable by the naked eye. Take that suspected leaf and rub it across a sheet of white paper. If you see orange streaks, it is time to get out the “water wand.”

Washing the undersides of the leaves with a high pressure water spray will knock the spider mites off the plant. Do this every other day for a week, for mite control. Mites have to be on the plant to reproduce. If your garden is too large for this kind of attention, Avid (a miticide) can be used (but is very expensive). Use all sprays with care and good safety practices. And, above all, **read and follow the instructions on the label.**

Rose of the Month

Secret

by Robin Hough

The featured rose for March is the lovely hybrid tea *Secret*. A cross between *Pristine* and *Friendship*, *Secret* was an All-America Rose Selection for 1994. The bush is mostly upright in growth, produces lots of blooms, and has glossy bright green foliage. And what blooms they are! Colored a rich cream, brushed pink on the outer edges of the petals, the flowers are large with excellent exhibition form.

The blooms of *Secret* are intensely fragrant. It doesn't take more than one to scent an entire bouquet! The sweet perfume wafts through the entire garden.

Some years ago (in the previous century) I was working with the roses in my front yard bed when my neighbor Lenora stopped by and asked what the name of the beautiful rose was next to me. I told her, "It's *Secret*." She said, "No, really, what is it?" I told her again, "The name of that rose is *Secret*." Well, she started to storm off muttering, "Well, if you're going to be like that...." I chased after her, took her by the arm, and walked her over to the bush and showed her the name tag at the base. She was so embarrassed!

So it's no secret---*Secret* deserves a place in every rose garden.

Fungicides Made Simple

by Gaye Hammond, Consulting Rosarian
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Disease is a major source of plant damage in roses with the most common rose diseases being caused by fungus. While some rarely-contracted rose diseases are caused by viruses or bacteria, more often than not, it is fungi that wreak havoc in our rose gardens. Nationwide, blackspot fungus (*Diplocarpon rosae* Wolf) is the most common rose disease. Powdery mildew (*Alphitomorpha pannosa*) runs a close second in its commonality, but unlike blackspot outbreaks tend to be seasonal. Occasionally, outbreaks of downy mildew (*Peronospora sparsa* Berkeley) and botrytis blight (*Botritis cinerea*) may be found, but these diseases appear much less frequently than either blackspot or powdery mildew.

Damage due to fungal attack can range from one extreme to another on the seriousness scale - from repeated loss of leaves (weakening the plant) to less damaging symptoms of minimal lesions (spots) on foliage and canes. Roses with high levels of infection produce less new growth and fewer blooms because their leaves (which are needed for photosynthesis) are affected by disease and fall off. Because of the important role that foliage plays in the overall health of the rose bush, repeated defoliation ultimately impacts the health and longevity of the plant.

Roses differ in their susceptibility to fungal attack with modern hybrid teas being the most susceptible. If left untreated, infected susceptible roses can lose a large percentage of their leaves. Fifty years ago, Dr. Griffith Buck, identified the correlation of leaves to plant hardiness finding that roses with the ability to hold onto their leaves even when infected by fungus were hardier, more disease resistant landscape plants. This correlation has been reinforced through the Earth-Kind® Rose Research Program being conducted through a partnership between the Texas AgriLife Extension Service and the Houston Rose Society.

Managing Fungal Diseases

Fungal diseases are best managed through a multi-disciplinary approach that includes: (1) plant selection, (2) planting times, (3) level of fertility, (4) sanitation and (5) applications of fungicides. Some roses exhibit more tolerance than others to attack by common diseases. The susceptibility of a rose variety to disease will dictate the management practices that must be employed to maintain the health of the garden site.

There are many roses on the market that have exhibited tolerance to disease, however, there is an even larger population of roses that are highly susceptible to fungal diseases. The gardener's job is to balance plant selections so that management of fungal diseases in their roses can be attained within the maintenance parameters the gardener has available. Planting young new roses at times when environmental conditions are ripe for disease development without protecting those plants against attack tends to invite the disease process. Some hypothesize that excessive fertilization in early spring and late fall (when weather conditions support disease formation) can initiate the process. There is some logic to this theory as blackspot and powdery mildew tend to attack new plant growth first. Heavy fertilization encourages the development of new growth that, if left unprotected, is fair game for fungal pathogens seeking a host. However, cultural practices alone will not eliminate diseases from the garden.

"Fungicides" are a specific type of pesticide that controls disease by inhibiting or killing the disease-causing fungus. They work by (a) attacking and damaging cell membranes, (b) interfering with energy production, or (c) interfering with the life cycle of the fungus.

Some of the newer disease treatments on the market do not directly affect the fungus itself, but instead boost the plant's natural defense system causing the plant to produce thicker cell walls and anti-fungal proteins so that the plant is better able to defend itself when disease pressures are high. Examples of this would be products like Messenger and similar "biorational" treatments.

While most fungicides are only capable of protecting uninfected growth from disease, only a handful are effective against pathogens once infection occurs. For this reason to be effective most fungicides should be applied (a) when environmental conditions are right for disease development, (b) before disease occurs, or (c) at the first appearance of symptoms.

Types of Fungicides

Fungicides fall into two categories - "curatives" (products that attack fungi that have already infected the plant) or "preventatives" (products that inoculate plant tissue so that the plant is better able to fight off disease. Fungicides with curative properties would include products sold under the trade names, Mancozeb, Manzate and Fore and products containing Maneb. Preventative fungicides would include products such as Rose Pride (formerly known as Funginex), Rose Defense, Daconil and products containing Neem oil.

Some homeowners start applying fungicides to their roses only when the plants lose all their leaves and then stop spraying once new growth emerges. Other gardeners use fungicides for the wrong purpose - for example using a preventative on a bush exhibiting symptoms of heavy blackspot infection. These treatment approaches are wholly ineffective in controlling fungal diseases.

Once defoliation occurs, preventative fungicides become ineffective. In this instance, applications of a curative fungicide, such as Mancozeb, applied every five days for three weeks (or as directed on the manufacturer's label) is critical to establish disease control. I have found that it takes three weeks of regular applications of a curative fungicide in addition to good garden housekeeping to reestablish disease control. The need to spray should be dictated by the four factors: (1) the health of the rose, (2) the environmental conditions, including the level of disease pressure that may be present, (3) the disease susceptibility of the rose, and (4) the desired level of plant perfection.

Disease Control With Fungicides

Fungicides come in powder, granular and liquid form. Most are mixed with water and applied by spraying the mixture onto the plant. A few fungicides are applied to the soil where they break down into compounds taken up by the plant making the plant toxic to the disease. For spray applications, coverage of all parts of the plant (upper and lower leaf surfaces and from the top to the bottom of the plant) is critical because very few fungicides have the ability to be absorbed into plant tissue and move through the plant. One exception would be Aliette, which is applied as a spray treatment and then translocates through the plant's system from the leaves to the roots and back to the foliage on a "seek and destroy" mission.

On susceptible roses, effective control of fungal diseases may necessitate multiple applications of fungicides - sometimes as frequently as once weekly from the first flush of new growth in the spring until the first hard frost in the fall. These repeated applications are necessary to protect emerging new growth and to replace fungicide product lost by decomposition, degradation by sunlight and/or removal by wind and water. Unfortunately, repetitive applications of the same fungicide can lead to the fungus developing resistance to the treatment - making treatment applications ineffective.

Keeping susceptible roses healthy requires some application of fungicides, especially when conditions support disease development. Blackspot spores germinate and infiltrate cell tissue when temperatures are between 65 - 85° F and when moisture is present on the foliage for seven hours or more. Powdery mildew tends to appear when humidity is high but conditions are dry and cool (warm days / cool nights).

Fungicide labels contain the words "contact" and "systemic", which is a general description of the method by which the product kills fungal pathogens. "Contact" fungicides are applied to and remain on the plant surface and do not penetrate into plant tissues. Contact fungicides must come in contact with the disease-causing pathogen to be effective. Examples of contact fungicides are Mancozeb, Fore, Manzate and Daconil.

Often these types of fungicides leave a spray residue on leaves and stems and only the parts of the plant with spray residue are protected from infection. Contact fungicides are very sensitive to the environment and are usually

effective for 7 to 14 days, however product life depends the amount of rain/irrigation the bush receives and the amount of UV rays the chemical is exposed to. One to 2 inches of rain will reduce the residue of contact fungicides by half, but rainfall of 2 inches or more will eliminate the product from the plant. The product label will provide direction on application frequency.

Systemic fungicides, sometimes called "penetrants", are absorbed into the plant and have the ability to move from the application site (similar to how blood moves through our bodies). The distance that systemics are able to move within the plant is dependent on the nature and type of fungicide used. Some systemic fungicides stay in the leaf tissue. Others have the ability to travel from the leaves to the root system, but not back up through the plant structure. Only a few systemic fungicides, like Aliette, can travel up and down freely within the plant. Some of the common systemic fungicides used in rose gardening are Aliette, Fertilome Liquid Systemic Fungicide, Monterey Fungi-Fighter, Rose Pride (Funginex) and Bonide Systemic Fungicide.

Mode of Action – How They Work

How a fungicide works is called its "mode of action." Fungicides are manufactured in such a way that their modes of action attack either "single" or "multiple" sites within a fungus. Single-site fungicides target one critical component (usually an enzyme or protein) needed by the fungus for survival. The slightest mutation of the fungus impedes the effectiveness of the fungicide treatment by camouflaging the product's target. Fungicides with single-site modes of action are Rose Pride (Funginex) and Green Light Systemic Fungicide.

Genetic mutation of fungi is more common than we may think. There are 54 known variations of blackspot fungus in North America and these variations or "races" of the disease are frequently geographically specific. Roses resistant to one race of blackspot fungus may prove susceptible to other races of the disease.

Fungicides designed to attack multiple sites are usually affective against different types of disease components within a fungus. These types of fungicides treat a variety of disease components so that in the event that there is a mutation of one particular enzyme/protein in the pathogen's make-up, there are usually other non-mutated disease components for the fungicide to attack. Contact fungicides typically affect multiple sites in fungi. Examples of multi-site fungicides are Mancozeb, Manzate, Aliette, Fertilome Liquid Systemic Fungicide, Ortho Garden Disease Control and Daconil.

To Spray or Not to Spray

In North Texas it is not uncommon for hybrid tea roses to require 15 to 20 applications of fungicides per year to maintain plant health. Along the Gulf Coast, environmental conditions can dictate even more applications and for a longer period of time. Sometimes even hardy roses may require a few spray applications when environmental conditions support disease development and disease pressures around the garden are high.

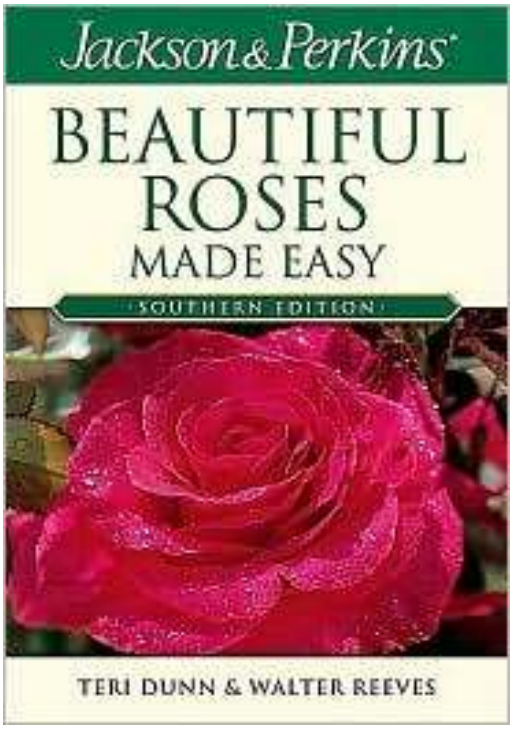
A good disease management approach includes cultural and environmental controls, in conjunction with the right type of fungicide, including:

- Plants must get six to eight hours of full direct sunlight;
- Having adequate spacing between plants (a minimum of 2 feet between mature plants);
- Avoiding wetting the leaves during irrigation and not watering plants at night;
- Removing leaf litter in and around the bushes;
- Moderate fertilization; and
- Rotation of fungicide products that have different "modes of action" to delay the development of the resistance to chemical treatments.

A gardener need not hold a Ph.D. in chemistry, toxicology or plant pathology to effectively treat fungal diseases. With all of the rose care products on the market today it may seem a daunting process to select the right product for the disease process in your own garden. This is where a local consulting rosarian can help.

HRS Library Corner

by Maria Trevino



Jackson & Perkins Beautiful Roses Made Easy, *Southern Edition*, written by Terri Dunn and Walter Reeves, gives you valuable information on how to grow and care for roses in your garden. While Jackson & Perkins has sponsored many books about growing roses throughout the US, this book is geared to growing roses in the South.

Many gardeners have avoided roses, assuming that they were too tricky, fussy and difficult to grow. This book helps identify the roses that are easy to grow in our area and also gives tips on rose care and maintenance.

The book begins by giving a history of the rose and provides very good explanations of all the types of roses. To understand the varieties and know the characteristics of the rose will help you make a better decision when selecting roses that you like, and that will work in your garden. The authors devote a chapter to tell us how roses are created for color, disease resistance, fragrance and most important – ease of care. Large rose breeders often preview 20,000 seedlings to find just one good enough to offer to the public. That's a lot of time, record keeping, and care of the seedling by the time the rose is introduced into commerce. It should give you some appreciation for the difficulty involved in bringing you the roses you love.

In the chapter on selecting and planting roses, the authors tell us how to purchase a healthy rose, whether it is bare root or potted up. Plus, they tell us how to read the metal tag that is hanging on the rose bush and decipher all the coding. There are good step-by-step photos showing how to plant both bare root and potted roses. The book outlines criteria to help with site selection and what to do if you can't plant right away.

The rose care chapter gives a tip on double checking that roses are getting enough water. After watering, they say, moisture should soak in 12 to 18 inches. An easy way to check is by using a "soil probe" a hollow metal tube that removes a small core of soil for you to check for moisture. There are also a couple of pages covering the pros and cons of various watering methods such as watering cans, sprinklers, bubblers, soaker hoses, and in-ground systems. Mulches, fertilizer, organic matter, pruning, disbudding, and pests and diseases are also discussed.

The last section of the book is a fifty page list of recommended roses. And, for each rose, the authors also identify three or more alternate roses that can be substituted if the listed rose is unavailable. The book ends with a resources list of rose books, gardens in the South, and local rose societies, including the Houston Rose Society!

This easy to read book will arm you with information on how to determine the type of roses you like, what to look for in rose bushes you purchase, where to site the roses in your garden, and how to care for them. This book can help ready you for spring rose shopping and planting.

Finger Pruning

by Patsy Williams

Well, you just thought that you were through pruning. Some of the most important pruning is done in March through April. It is called finger pruning. If you are growing roses for landscape and want lots of blooms and do not care about the size of the bloom or the length of stem, this article is not for you. If you want long stemmed roses for the house, to share with friends, or to take to the show - read on!

This process is called finger pruning because it is done with your fingers (no shears allowed). The object is to rub off the unwanted buds with your thumb or forefinger as soon as the buds are large enough. Nature has a way of protecting its own; at each node there is the possibility of three eyes. The center one usually develops first, and if there is a frost that damages it, the two on the sides will break dormancy and begin to grow. There may be a time, however, that all three begin to grow at the same time. This will result in three small spindly canes instead of one large one. A knowing gardener will only allow one to grow at a node, usually the center eye. **The exception:** if the strongest eye is aiming toward another cane, remove the center eye and allow one of the side eyes to develop.

Caution must be taken not to disbud (finger prune) too severely until after the last frost date. Care must also be taken to not wait too long. You do not want to be forced to remove growth that is too large. Timeliness is the key. Should a frost come and damage the new growth, you can always prune down to the next dormant eye.

Good exhibitors will not permit more than two breaks per cane. Some will allow only one break per cane. Other growth is removed by finger pruning early in the season.

New growths pointed inward toward the center of the bush should be considered for removal, and “blind shoots” (terminal growths, which will be non-productive) should also be removed by finger pruning.

Choosing A Potted Rose

by Baxter Williams

There they stand, all in rows, with stems beginning to turn into buds and flowers. This Spring there will be new color in your yard, especially since this nursery is one of those offering a ten percent discount to Rose Society Members. Where to begin?

You already know the varieties that you wish to purchase, so the choice is between bushes in their pots. Oh, wow! They all look so good! What shall be the deciding factors?

Well, why not choose the best and the biggest? Look for the rose with the largest bud union and the longest, thickest canes. There maybe a choice or two to make while comparing bushes, such as whether two large canes are better than three medium ones, or the fat bud union is to be preferred over one having more or larger canes.

My own ordering of priorities, lowest number being most-important, is--

1. Size of the bud union
2. Size and number of canes
3. Low basal breaks showing
4. Length of canes.

The most-ideal combination of features would be a bush having a large, smooth bud union with three thumb-sized canes 15-18 inches in length, and with one or more basal breaks showing.

Avoid bushes in small pots (below 3-gallon size), those having old bud unions, those with only one large cane, those with small or short canes, those with diseased bark or foliage.

A hint or two:

- Big root systems are to be desired; big root systems are <u>not</u> found in small pots.
- Dead canes don’t grow.
- Blackspotted foliage is always doomed; spots on leaves vanish when the leaves drop off.
- Scrawny bushes in pots are likely to be scrawny bushes in rose beds.

Society Potpourri

LAST MONTH'S MEETING

The enthusiastic crowd of people who came to the meeting had a great interest in learning how to prune roses. Many of these went home with a free rose bush or other door prize.

Special thanks to Bob Patterson and Southwest Fertilizer for the very excellent door prizes that they donated. There were several soil amendment prizes, tools, and the big prize was a $50 gift certificate. See what you missed by not being there? When you visit Southwest Fertilizer, be sure to express your appreciation.

Thanks to our cookie ladies, Susan Kelly, who filled in for Maria Sabin, Gaye Hammond and Denise Cope. You, too, can volunteer to bring some refreshments. Sign up at the meeting.

A big thank you the great folks that pruned, James Laperouse, John Patterson, Mary Fulgham, Deanna and Earl Krause, Donald Burger and to their helpers.

Next Month: Grand Prix begins. Plan now to bring roses, and enter the competition each month. Points are collected each month. and tallied after the November meeting to determine the winners for the year.

Did You take advantage of "Rose Week"
at Southwest Fertilizer?
Thank you, Bob Patterson and Staff, for being there and assisting us when we need something special. Also, thank you for the extra percentage off during Rose Week. If you didn't visit Southwest Fertilizer, plan now for Rose Week next year. And they give us a 10% discount on Rose related items all year long with membership card.

HRS Rose Show – April 16 – South Main Baptist Church, Pasadena, TX
Bring as many blooms as you can and enter the show. More details next month. Dan Lawlor, Show Chairman, needs volunteers to help set up the show on Friday and for tear down on Saturday. Volunteers will also be needed throughout the day on Saturday. He can be reached at 281-343-9422, or at dplawlor@pdq.net.

What A Beautiful Day at ARC

On February 19th, a large group of people from several rose societies and volunteers from the Shreveport area, met at the American Rose Center in Shreveport, LA. We pruned a large portion of the bushes. From our society, Shirley and Galt Morgan and Patsy and Baxter Williams were there bright and early, doing their part to represent The Houston Rose Society. Maybe you can join us next February.

HRS Events Calendar

Mark your calendar - updates made monthly

Mar 4-5	▪CR School - Rescheduled, Sherman, TX
Mar 5	▪Champagne & Roses at Buchanan's
Mar 10	**▪HRS Meeting - K and M Roses - Jim Mills - Growing Roses on Fortuniana Rootstock**
Mar 19-20	▪Galveston Lawn & Garden Show
Apr 9	▪HRS Root A Rose Clinic at Arbor Gate
Apr 10	▪HRS Landscaping with Roses at Arbor Gate
Apr 14	▪HRS Meeting - Safe Chemical Pesticides
Apr 16	▪HRS Rose Show – South Main Baptist Church, Pasadena, TX
Apr 17	▪HRS Rose Tour

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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**,
Electronic only $12.00
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.

Donald Burger / Maria Trevino	Heights	713-861-5412
Denise Cope	SW	713-771-4841
Elisabeth Duhon	N	713-855-8447
♦ Mary Fulgham / Randy Keen	Bel	713-668-4054
William Groth	SW	713-728-1854
Gaye Hammond	NE	281-458-6116
♦ Robin Hough	SE	281-482-8944
John Jons	SE	281-794-2998
♦Earl / ♦ Deanna Krause	SE	281-487-3347
James Laperouse	NW	281-469-4056
Shirley Morgan	W	713-463-6719
John Patterson	Bry/CS	979-690-9630
♦ Baxter / ♦ Patsy Williams	S	713-944-3437

♦ Master Rosarians

Randall's Remarkable Card for HRS, # 5928