

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

Number 4

Maria Trevino, Editor

April 2013

This Month's Meeting

Thursday April 11, 2013

Old Rose Treasures of New Orleans

7:30 pm Garden Center Hermann Park

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Old Rose Treasures of New Orleans

Our April Speaker is **Leo Watermeier**, Curator of the old rose garden in Louis Armstrong Park in New Orleans, Louisiana. He is a founding member of the New Orleans Old Garden Rose Society and has presented programs about old roses to numerous groups in the New Orleans area and also to the Dallas Area Historical Rose Society.

He will speak about the treasured old roses that do best in the warm humid climates of New Orleans and Houston, especially teas, chinas, noisettes and hybrid musks.

The program will feature pictures of the roses not only in Armstrong Park, which has one of the largest and most important collections of historic old roses in the country, but also in other parks and public spaces around the city, including Jackson Square, Cabrini Park and the old Ursuline Convent.

Consulting Rosarian for April is Robin Hough.

Bring your rose questions to the meeting.

April Rose Parade

Bring your rose blooms, in their own containers, to share with us. Note the variety and name of your roses.



What Good Rosarians Are Doing in April

March weather has been up and down. Roses have lots of new growth but are a little slow in growing due to the cool days we have had. We had little to no rain, be sure to water your roses.

Just because it is cool does not mean your roses aren't thirsty. Keep your roses healthy and they will reward you with lots of blooms. Here are some of the challenges you may encounter this month.

Thrips are light brown, tiny insects that are barely visible to the eye. You know you have thrips if you see bruised and distorted rose petals and blooms. Light-colored blooms will turn brown. Thrips also affect the buds by distorting the bud, causing the petals to stick together and preventing the bloom from opening. Squeeze an open bloom and look inside of the petals for movement. You'll see them scurrying around. Thrips move fast. They spread with the wind. Spray the buds and blooms only; thrips are not on the whole plant. A handheld spray bottle works best for this. Pesticides such as Orthene (active ingredient acephate), or a pyrethrum, mixed according to manufacturer's directions, and only in the small amount you will use.



Spider mites are usually found May through fall. They love hot weather. Spider mites are not really insects but in the spider (arachnid) family. These mites attach to the underside of leaves, usually beginning with the lowest foliage. If you suspect spider mites, take a leaf and shake it on a piece of white paper. You'll see little bitty specks on the paper. They feed by sucking the sap from the leaves, creating a bronzing appearance to the foliage. A heavy infestation of mites will produce distinctive webbing material on the underside of the leaves. Control spider mites before you get to this point as they can defoliate a bush and become difficult to control. The best way to control is to wash off the underside of the foliage with a water wand weekly or more often as needed. Monitor your garden and check the leaves of your bushes.



Aphids are still present through the cool spring weather. You will see these critters on the tender growth of your plant, canes and leaves. Continue to wash the plants with the water wand to knock them off.

Powdery Mildew is one of the most prevalent diseases we see in the spring when night temperatures are in the 60s, day temperature in the 80s and relative humidity is in the 90 to 99% range. Temperatures above 90^o F inhibit spore germination. The white fungus appears as patches on leaves and stems. Young, tender growth is most susceptible. The leaves will be twisted, distorted and both leaves and stems will be covered with a white powdery substance. The tips and buds may be killed. Spray with a fungicide.



Blackspot begins with small black spots on the upper leaf surfaces as well as on immature canes. These spots enlarge and are circular in appearance with a feathery edge. The spots will further develop with yellow margins around the black spot with the yellowing extending into the

entire leaf. The fungus overwinters as spores on infected canes and leaves. Heavy dews, splashing water, and cool wet nights are conducive to fungus growth. It takes about seven hours for the spores to germinate under these conditions then three to ten days for the symptoms to appear on the foliage. Keeping your beds clean of fallen foliage, spacing your roses to allow good airflow, and watering without wetting the foliage in the late evening, helps to minimize the germination of the spores. Did you see blackspot when you pruned? You should spray a curative/contact fungicide like Mancozeb plus a preventative (Ortho Rose Pride Disease Control) mixed together, according to the manufacturer's directions, and spray weekly for five weeks. Once you don't see blackspot, drop the Mancozeb and alternate spraying with Ortho's Rose Pride one week and Honor Guard the next. If you see blackspot again, add the Mancozeb back in.



The new growth sprouting on rose bushes that is very red or burgundy color is one thing that is often reported at this time of year. Red foliage is not disease or deficiency but just the way some roses produce their new growth in the spring. As the leaves mature, they will turn green. Interestingly, the bushes producing red new foliage are more often than not red flowering roses.



See you in the garden!

Finger Pruning

by Patsy Williams, Master Rosarian

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 vour 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 not to 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.

Exhibiting for the Novice

by Baxter Williams, Master Rosarian

After growing roses for a while, you will notice that all of the horticulture has extrapolated itself into making *roses that are capable of winning a rose show.* So, those roses that have been providing your garden with beautiful color are probably ready to "see the inside of a rose show," aren't they? Be aware that looking at a rose on a show table is no different than looking at one on the dining table at home, provided you understand that an emphasis on perfection is found at the show.

Preparation for your first entry at a rose show starts in the garden. There are a few principles that should be considered at the outset:

- If the rose looks good to you on the bush, it will look good on the show table, too.
- It is the judges' problem to choose the best entries; it is the grower's obligation to provide the judges with a morning's work.
- Well-grown roses always do better in the judging than do others.
- An un-entered rose collects no trophy.
- The early bird gets the worm, which simply means that, if you arrive at the show just before entry time is over, you will have neither a convenient preparation area nor time to prepare and enter all of your blooms. The other adage, that it is always best to not be the first worm, is not true at rose shows.
- It does no good to look at other exhibitors' entries.
- Cut more stem than you will need.
- Don't depend on anyone else to bring needed items, except vases, to the show for you.
- A well-stocked prep box has all of these items:

Soft cloths Small, soft paintbrush Shears Fingernail scissors "Deco" (serrated) shears Tweezers Rubber bands Exacto knife(s) Propping material (aluminum foil, styrofoam, or clear plastic film) Pencils Extra Entry Tags, with your name(s) already on them Q-Tips • A "Handbook for Selecting Roses"

- Register *first* by filling out the entry envelope.
- Get a Show Schedule ahead of the show date, and read it ahead of time.
- With your flashlight and shears in hand, check the bushes one more time before leaving the garden.
- If possible, polish the foliage the night before, and before refrigerating them.

Cut your entries either in the late evening or in the early morning. Re-cut their stems *under water*, and place them into containers having warm water. After they have achieved room temperature, polish the leaves before putting them into the refrigerator; they are much more difficult to polish when they are moist with condensate after having been removed from storage.

If you cut additional blooms for use in the rose sale, keep them separate from the show blooms. More of them can be stored in the same bucket, whereas jamming show blooms together too tightly can cause foliage damage, causing show blooms to get less consideration by the judges.

It makes a lot of sense to fill out entry tags the night before, because there will be more than enough to do on show day without having to spend precious time writing on entry tags.

Upon arrival at the show prep area, find a suitable prep table, and accumulate a sufficient quantity of vases thereto. Then, *immediately* fill out an entry form (envelope). Carefully lift the potential entries from your container, and put them into vases. It is a good idea to put all of those of the same variety in close proximity on the prep table, so that obviously-inferior blooms can be put into the "sale bucket" right away. Return unused vases to the common area, so that other exhibitors can use them. If you must talk to other exhibitors, make it short, just a "Good morning," or some other pleasantry; they will be more receptive to conversation *after* the entry period has ended.

Once an entry is ready, either take it to the entry table, or place it in a holding area on your prep table, to give more room for work other blooms.

Be sure that there is a completed Entry Tag on each one. Take them to the entry table in batches, rather than individually, to save time.

Examine each entry for the obvious disqualification problems: misnamed, misclassed, misplaced, unlabeled or mislabeled, stem-on-stem, foreign substance (cotton balls, etc.), and not-disbudded. Remove the problem; don't be disqualified. Keep track of what you have entered; it is a disqualification of the show rules to enter more than one entry of the same variety in the same class.

Then turn your attention to the problems that would cause your entry to receive a lower evaluation by the judges, such as -

Un-polished leaflets

- Un-removed "guard petals"
- Un-groomed, or torn, leaflets
- Poorly done side growth removal
- "Balance and Proportion," issues with regard to the length of the stem above the vase Poorly propped entries that lean, instead of being erect.

Use the soft cloths in your prep kit to polish away any remaining fungicide on the leaflets. Leftover fungicide is a real distraction to any discerning judge, and you don't want to do that! Guard petals are those smallish petals that sometimes are wrinkled or are color-faulted, and that are at the base of the flowers. They should be removed, and can be easily twisted sideways between your thumb and index finger to do so.

Torn, or blackspotted, or leaf cutter bee damaged leaflets should be either groomed to a more leaf-like shape, or removed altogether. The "Deco shears" in the prep kit have serrated blades, which make ragged edges look much better after being cut. Try to cut the edges into the same basic shape of a normal, yet smaller, leaflet, even if it means cutting away part of the leaflet that isn't damaged. If the leaflet is badly damaged, it might be necessary to remove it entirely. If so, then use your fingernail scissors to take it off all the way down to the next leaflet or petiole (little stem piece between leaflets); sometimes *no* leaflet is better than a badly-torn one.

It is highly recommended that any disbudding of an entry be reviewed just prior to taking it to the entry table. Scars, particularly those that were done soon enough to show darkening by time for entries to cease, need attention. Carefully scraping the blackened area with your Exacto knife will usually expose the green cambium underneath. If a stem piece or bud is still attached, the Exacto knife will make short shrift of such. Don't leave anything sticking up, particularly down in the middle of a floribunda bloom head.

The amount of stem above the top of the vase should be approximately equal to three-and-onehalf times the width of the bloom, assuming a single-bloom entry. Prop the entry high, if the stem is short; or put it all the way down into the vase, if the stem is long (I wish all of mine were *that* kind!), even cutting off some more of the stem, if required.

A leaning stem is very distracting to the judges. Being very careful to check the Show Schedule for what is allowed in the way of propping materials, add and adjust your entry to get it into the most erect position in its vase. Again, *don't depend on others to bring enough propping material to be able to loan some to you; bring your own stuff!* Aluminum foil has more structural strength than does plastic wrapping material, so it is a good idea to have some it in your prep kit at all times. *Note:* it is not necessary to use only one kind of propping material, *if* there is no restriction called out in the show rules; although it makes sense to use only one kind in an individual entry.

When all of your entries are put into the show, *clean up your own prep table.* And other tables, too, if you have time on your hands before other show activities claim your efforts. Your willingness to assist the show committee will encourage others to likewise, particularly if you ask them to help you in the project.

Finally, enjoy the experience. Your participation in the show has many benefits: your garden will have received extra care, and the plants will therefore be healthier; the judges will be satisfied in having accomplished their task; the Show Committee will beam; and your newly-acquired ribbons and trophies will provide you with enormous gratification. *Just do it!* I'll see you on the show table.



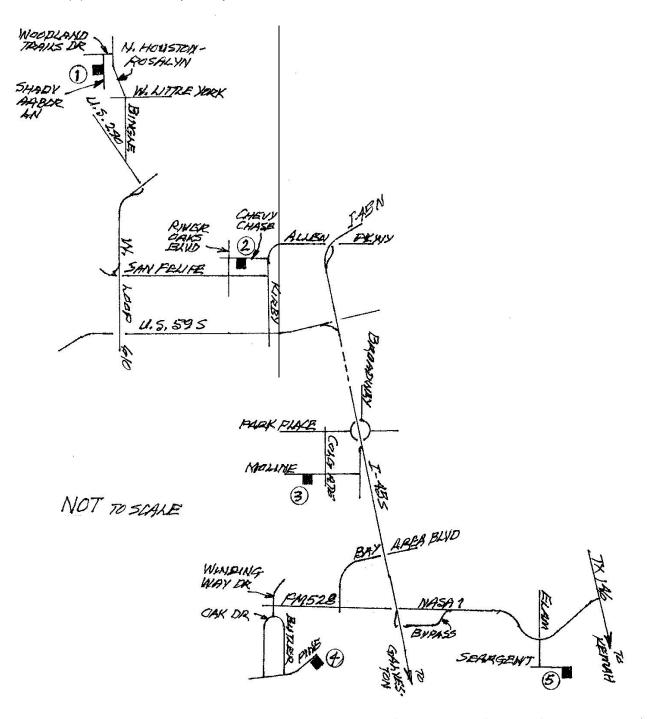
Houston Rose Society 2013 Garden Tour

This will be an afternoon to remember. Get an early start so that you won't miss any of the sights, and make sure that your camera has plenty of film (or memory chips), and plenty of battery charge. The flowers are abloom in our fair City, and you'll see plenty of them. The owners of these gardens will show you what good blooms are all about.

A few suggestions: (1) Don't show up early - the Tour starts at Noon, not before. (2) Don't stay late, unless asked. (3) Don't litter – pick up what you drop. (4) Don't pluck anything. (5) Don't ask to go inside. (6) DO thank your hosts, and compliment their gardens. (7) DO speak to other visitors in the gardens. (8) DO have a great time!

NOTE: Gardens do not have to be visited in the order in which they appear on this list.

Christa Kaiser, Tour Chair Baxter Williams, Map and Write-ups



Sunday April 21, Noon until 6:00 pm

1. Susan and Warren Kelly

7014 Shady Arbor Ln, Houston 83

832-867-7013

Susan and Warren have a modest-size garden, but it has many interesting features and rose types. Not only will you see Hybrid Teas and EarthKinds but you will also see eco-friendly butterfly plants, Floribundas that were bred by the Kordes Company to be disease-free.

Directions: From U.S. 290 northbound, take the Bingle Exit, right (north) 1.9 mi. on Bingle (becomes N. Houston Rosslyn as you cross W. Little York) to Woodland Trails Dr., left 1 block to Shady Arbor, left to house on right.

2. Penny and Townes Pressler 3251 Chevy Chase, Houston 713-528-2488

This second-time garden is a good example of what older bushes can be made to do. After having bought this beautiful home just 4 years ago, Penny was determined to keep as many of the existing bushes as she could. By nursing them back to better health, the Pressler's bushes are now again producing beautiful bouquets for the dining table and for sharing with others.

Directions: From U.S. 59 S, exit on Kirby Rd, north to San Felipe Rd, left (west) to River Oaks Blvd, right to Chevy Chase, right to house on right.

From Kelly: Return to U.S. 290, left (south) to Loop-610, stay left onto I-610 S to San Felipe, left to River Oaks Blvd, left to Chevy Chase, right (east) to house on right.

3. Diana Maldonado 7802 Moline, Houston

832-588-6038

Diana's garden is on tour for the first time, and you're going to like what you see. Mostly OGRs allow year-round beauty for this proud owner.

Directions: From I-45 S, take the Park Place/Broadway exit, right on Park Place 3 blocks to Colgate St, left to Moline, right to house on left. **Note:** Moline is a narrow street. Park on Colgate?

From Pressler: Continue east on Chevy Chase to Kirby Drive, left on Kirby which becomes Allen Pkwy, right on I-45 S 7.8 mi. to Park Place/Broadway, see above.

4. Soledad de la Cerda, Claudio Soto 2403 Pine Dr, Friendswood 832-247-3145

Soledad admits that roses are her favorite flower, since she started planting them six years ago. Roses are now part of their lives and a big part of their garden landscape. She mixes old garden roses, hybrid teas, and shrub roses together in an oval bed in front of her house, for a spectacular welcome to her home. Go through the breezeway to a surprising backyard with a pool, a playground, and many tropical plants. Look for the climbing roses on the fences to the right, plants in containers, and new rose plantings.

Directions: Take I-45 South to FM 528, right to Winding Way Drive, left (west) 3.7 mi to Winding Way, left to Oak Drive, left on Oak, and bear right onto Butler to end of street, left on Pine Street to house on right.

From Maldonado: Travel eastbound on Moline to Broadway, left to Park Place traffic circle, sharp right onto I-45 service road, travel on I-45 S 12.7 mi. to **FM-528**, right 3.7 mi to E Winding Way, see above.

5. Alice Marinos

2001 Seargent St, Seabrook 281-326-3322

This property on the north shore of Clear Lake is ONE YEAR NEW to roses. Alice decided that roses were the best year-round plant to achieve color to the landscape. You will find old fashioned climbing roses along the fence, a bed of *Belinda's Dream* roses, as well as "drift" roses, along the driveway. EarthKind varieties are scattered about, including the ever-present *Knock Outs* to mirror those on the neighbor's front wall. And that neighbor's garden is accessible for viewing, also.

Directions: From southbound on I-45 S, take the NASA 1 Bypass East Exit to NASA Pkwy and continue past Repsdorph Road to Elam (blacktop street between Max Marine Boating Center and the Wells Fargo Bank), right to end of street, left on Seargent to last house on right. From de la Cerda: Return to FM 528, right (east) beyond I-45 (name changes to NASA 1) past NASA complex to Elam, see above.

President's Corner



Liz Duhon elizabethduhon@yahoo.com

April is a great month to see prize-winning roses! Two events scheduled this month include our Spring Rose Exhibition which will be held at The Arbor Gate on Saturday. April 13th and our members' garden tour on Sunday, April 21st.

If you have never entered any of your blooms, this would be a great time to bring blooms. Because of the cool spring, we will have a non-judged show and will not include arrangements or photography. Our seasoned exhibitors will be happy to answer any questions that you have if you are new to exhibiting. Last month at the River Oaks Azalea Trail, I met a woman whose mother won our Novice Award about 20 years ago when our Shows were held in area shopping malls. Even if you don't enter your blooms, the show, please stop by The Arbor Gate around noon to see the blooms!

Our second event is the members' garden tour on Sunday, April 21st. Details can be found in this issue of The Rose-Ette. We are fortunate that five members will open their gardens to us. Please join me in thanking Christa Kaiser for the great job organizing the garden tour this year.

As an update to our meeting location, the Board has secured the facility at St. Andrew Episcopal Church for our monthly meetings beginning in August, 2013. The Church is located at 1819 Heights Blvd, at the corner of Heights Blvd. and 19th Street and is easily accessible via I-10 (East or West), Loop 610 via Yale St. and from downtown via Washington Avenue to Heights Blvd. This location is fifteen minutes from the Houston Garden Center. You can learn more about the church and view photos of their parish hall by visiting <u>www.saintandrewepiscopal.org</u> and click on the "facility rental" button.

We hope to see you at one of our events in April.

SCD/GULF DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL ROSE JUDGING SCHOOL May 25-26, 2013

The Golden Triangle Rose Society will host an ARS Rose Judging School in Beaumont, Texas, May 25-26, 2013. It will be held at the Tyrrell Park Garden Center, Tyrrell Park Road, Beaumont. Judge candidates should apply as soon as possible to receive application forms to be completed and returned prior to the School. The School will be held on May 25, 2013, and candidates will take the exam on May 26th. Certified Judges in need of recertification will need to complete the application in order to audit the School on May 25th. Persons simply interested in attending to learn about judging are welcome to register.

A complimentary social will convene at 6:00 pm, May 25th, at the hotel. Inquire at the hotel desk for the room number.

Rooms have been blocked in the Holiday Inn Beaumont Plaza at a special rate of \$89.00, double or king. The hotel is located at 3950 IH 10S, (Walden Road Exit, IH 10). Please make your Hotel reservations at 1-409-842-5995 or 1-800-465-4329. Use BLOCK CODE: GOLDEN TRIANGLE ROSE SOCIETY to obtain the special room rate. Check in time is 4:00 pm; check out time is noon.

A 24-hour cancellation notice prior to the scheduled arrival time is required in the event of cancellation. The registration form is posted on the HRS website. For questions, contact Dale Dardeau, 409-886-4616.

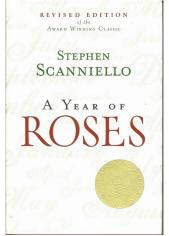


HRS Library Book

By Denise Mallett

Stephen Scaniello's passion for roses can be found throughout his book, *A Year of Roses.* This rosarian and landscape design consultant of the Cranford Rose Garden in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden shares his experience and knowledge in a

hands-on approach to caring for and growing roses in every part of the United States. As the book is written in a chapter-a-month format throughout the year, it reads like a combination journal and guidebook to walk us through not only what to do and when, but why we are to do it. This is a book that I feel can be taken into the garden, either to a comfy spot to savor and pour through or next to a rosebush to follow his instructions.



Mr. Scanniello offers thorough advice about how to buy or rustle (with permission), plant, feed and care for roses. In January, he describes what to look for in roses, either own-root or budded, potted or bare-root roses. The subject of pruning seems to be mentioned in almost every chapter, especially in warmer climates. It's obvious he believes in avid pruning, though a few types of roses, he advises, can be pruned once every second year. Fertilizers, both chemical and organic, are discussed, including recipes for fish emulsion tea and manure tea concentrate, the latter mixed in a 25 gallon trash can – with a lid "to keep critters from falling in (and your neighbors happy)." . He tells us "These teas are especially fragrant, good for keeping rude visitors out of the garden." Disease and insect control are covered with approaches using chemical and organic means. Neem oil is recommended throughout the book.

Insect control includes friendly bugs such as Praying Mantis and Ladybugs. Just a warning, suggestions for natural control of insects often involves jets of water and "squishing."

Garden design and features are also described and illustrated in full-color drawings. Surprisingly, there are no photos of roses. I think that this adds to the credibility of the book. He mentioned the various categories of Old Garden Roses and Modern Roses, including EarthKind Roses. He also writes about rose societies all over the country. The Houston Rose Society is mentioned on page 86 (in bold type no less) and contact info is on page 132. Membership in ARS is recommended for all rose lovers.

What I truly liked about Mr. Scaniello's work is that it not only covers how to care for roses, but how to enjoy them. In each chapter he reveals to the reader what to notice, appreciate, and take delight in the rose garden, all through the year. The book is sprinkled with sometimes playful, sometimes dry wit, but invariably lots of wisdom. It is a valuable resource for both the experienced rosarian and rose novice.



Do you have a favorite rose book you recently discovered? We would love to review a book you found interesting. Let Denise know at the next monthly meeting. While the lending library is currently in storage due to the imminent building construction, we will continue to share books via book reviews.

THOSE DARLING "DRIFT" ROSES By Gaye Hammond, Master Rosarian

When Drift Roses first came on the market I was skeptical. Roses that grow close to the ground are notorious for having problems with spider mites and plants dense with foliage are usually more prone to foliar disease – but this has NOT been the case with Drift Roses.

To test the hardiness of these roses I planted 75 at a high-rise office building in the Museum District and at a church in the Heights. The bushes were planted on 30-inch centers and quickly filled the planting area. **Not one time in 3 years** have the plants been affected by blackspot, powdery mildew or spider mites!!!

During their first winter, the plants experienced a couple of days in March when temperatures plummeted to 19°. The plants iced over and I was certain that they would not survive. As soon as it warmed up, I pruned the bushes back to 6-inches (what did I have to lose?) and waited to see how the plants responded. Within 3 weeks – we had flowers! It was amazing!

Drift Roses were created by Meilland International, the oldest rose-breeding company in France. They come to U.S. nurseries via Conard-Pyle (the folks that brought us Knock Out roses).

The blooms on Drift Roses blooms formed in clusters of 5 to 10 flowers per cluster and come in a rainbow of colors and bloom forms including:

- Pink Drift a single-petaled hot pink bloom with a cream center
- Sweetheart Drift a light blush pink pom-pom-shaped bloom
- Coral Drift a unique blend of bright coral orange pom-pom shaped bloom. Coral Drift has the largest flowers in the Drift Series.
- Apricot Drift medium apricot pom-pom-shaped blooms
- Peach Drift delicate peach pom-pom shaped blooms
- Red Drift a dark red single-petaled bloom with an open and lighter center. Red Drift has the most petite flowers in the Drift series.
- Popcorn Drift the newest addition to the Drift Series, this rose starts out with yellow and lightens to cream with pink undertones. This one reminds me of buttered popcorn.

The average size of Drift Roses is 1 to 2 feet tall and 2 to 3 feet wide.

Editor's Note: To follow "The Rose Lady Pick of the Month" go to The Arbor Gate website, www.arborgate.com



Society Potpourri LAST MONTH'S MEETING

Thank you to our speaker Michele Wambaugh, for her talk at our March meeting.

The PowerPoint presentation not only showed us many landscape and flower photos, but also gave us seven tips to better photographs. First and most important is to get closer. 2). After you get comfortable getting closer to photograph one flower, add another and then more. 3). Lighting. Try to take photos in bright light, dapple shade, grey days. 4) Add backlighting, side lighting. 5) Try different angles on your shots. 6). Add water effects to your photos, carry a mister when going on a photo shoot and 7) Add whimsy to your photos.

Thank you to Maria Sabin, Gaye Hammond, Shirley Morgan, Franka Correia, and Susan Kelly for the wonderful treats at the meeting.

Spring Rose Exhibition

The HRS Spring Rose Exhibition will be held on Saturday, April 13th at The Arbor Gate located at 15635 FM 2920, Tomball, Texas. The show will be an exhibition show. We encourage you to bring your Hybrid teas, Floribundas, OGRs to display. There will also be a section for "mystery" roses, for those roses you have and don't know the name. Perhaps, you'll go home with a named rose. Bud vases will be available for your roses. You can bring a rose arrangement, in your own vase, to display. Bring the variety and name of the rose in order for you to complete the tag for the display. Bring your roses to Arbor Gate at 7:00 am. The show will open to the public by 10:00 am. The guidelines for the rose exhibition can be found on the HRS website.

Thank You, Thank You

HRS participated in a home show in Galveston and in Houston. Many thanks to the volunteers that helped make this happen. Baxter and Patsy Williams worked tirelessly over March 2nd and 3rd at the Galveston Home & Garden Show. Thanks also to Franka and Manning Correia, Mary Bahn, Donald Burger and Maria Trevino. Liz Duhon spearheaded the HRS table during the Azalea Trail weekend of March 7th and 8th. Thank you to Deanna and Earl Krause, Franka and Manning Correia, Robin Hough, and Susan Kelley. Thank you to Mary Bahn for heading up the Texas Home Show booth at the GR Brown, March 23rd and 24th and volunteers, Earl and Deanna Krause, Gaye Hammond, Susan Kelly, William Groth, Baxter Williams, Chi Mak, Maria Sabin, Denise Mallett, Liz Duhon, Don Hall, Donald Burger and Maria Trevino.

HRS Events Calendar

Mark your calendar - updates made monthly

- Apr 11 HRS Meeting Leo Watermeier
- Apr 13 HRS Spring Rose Show, Arbor Gate
- Apr 21 HRS Rose Garden Tour

Join us on Facebook

On March 10th the HRS joined Facebook. Our Facebook address is <u>www.facebook.com/houstonrosesociety</u> You can also get to our page by clicking on the link near the top of our homepage at <u>www.houstonrose.org</u>.

We would love it if you "Like" us. To do so you need to have your own Facebook page. Facebook has made it super-easy to join and you don't have to put down any personal information. "Liking" us lets you get instant notification of Houston rose events. This is a great way to stay in contact or share your rose experiences with the HRS and its members.

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