

THE

ROSE ELLE



Published by THE HOUSTON ROSE SOCIETY

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

Number 10

Patsy Williams, Editor

October 2012

This Month's Meeting

Thursday
October 11, 2012

Big & Tall: Hybrid Teas James Laperouse

7:30 pm
Garden Center
Hermann Park

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'St. Patrick'

Big and Tall: Hybrid Teas

How better to learn about the amazing flowers borne on Hybrid Teas than from an avid Showman? Our Speaker this month is James Laperouse, who is a born-and-raised Texan and is a lifelong Houston area native. He is married to Debbie, and they have 2 married sons, who have provided them with 2 granddaughters -- and 1 more is on the way!

After attending Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, TX, he accepted employment at Houston-based **Tubes, Inc.** He is an Executive Vice President at Tubes and is on their Board of Directors, having worked there for more than 20 years.

James and Debbie have both been members of Houston Rose Society and American Rose Society since 1984. James became a Consulting Rosarian for the ARS in 2008, and currently is our CR Chair. In the past he has served on our HRS Board of Directors, first as Parliamentarian and then as Membership Vice President, and they have volunteered in many events.

He has grown roses in multiple garden locations – a community center, at his office, and at home. They currently grow over 150 bushes, which has given them the opportunity to exhibit in a number of rose shows here in Houston and around the area for the last 10 years. Their previous rose garden was featured in several of our Annual Garden Tours.

Consulting Rosarian for October is Earl Krause. Bring your rose questions.

Grand Prix continues - Bring your best blooms and enter the competition.

Feature of the Month: Hybrid Tea/Grandiflora Bouquet, 7 or more roses, any variety or combination of varieties, one bloom per stem without side bud(s), in a container furnished by the exhibitor.

What Good Rosarians Are Doing in October

Anticipation!!!! Great blooms are coming! Isn't it great!

Cooler weather usually occurs in October. There is some in the forecast at the time of this writing. With cooler weather comes larger blooms and it is so much easier to work in the roses when temperatures are lower. Fall is officially here.

Healthy plants are very important

Disease free plants produce better roses. A preventive fungicide spray program is always easier than trying to eradicate blackspot. Spray with Funginex (Ortho Rose Pride Disease Control) every seven days. If your choice is another product, that is OK, *as long as you use it*. There are products that last for two weeks. When you reap the benefits you have to pay the price. They are more expensive. *HonorGuard* is a two week product. All products should be alternated to prevent resistance to a given product.

Eradicating Blackspot

Prevention, of course, is always easier than trying to cure the disease. But, it is not too late to get blackspot under control so that your bushes go into winter disease-free. Spray your bushes at five day intervals for three weeks, and you should then gain control of the fungus; this amounts to four sprayings during this time frame. Spray with:

Funginex (now Ortho Rose Pride Disease Control) @ 1 Tablespoon/gallon, (or your other favorite fungicide), mixed with Fore **or** Mancozeb, etc., @ 1 Tbs/gal.

The combined spray mixture will both help to eradicate blackspot and protect any new growth. Always water before you spray any chemicals.

Begin your spraying on the bottom sides of the leaves, and then spray the top sides; much of the top surface will already have been covered as you sprayed the bottom surfaces. I like to take it a bush at the time. First, spray the bottoms of the leaves, and then turn your spray wand over and come back down the bush, spraying the top surfaces. Complete surface

coverage of both tops and bottoms of leaves with a contact fungicide is needed for control of fungus.

After blackspot is under control, spray every seven days with a preventive fungicide.

Use soluble fertilizer ONLY

Your last dry (granular) fertilizer should have been applied no later than the first week in September, but you can still apply a soluble fertilizer, such as our own Houston Rose Society's "28-14-10 Rose Fertilizer." Liquid fertilizer is available to the plant almost immediately, allowing the plant a quick meal.

Finger prune to encourage show blooms.

As October's Rose Show season approaches, there are ways to make better specimens, and also better blooms for you to bring inside and enjoy. We are not having a fall show this year but this is a good time to experiment and learn how to improve the look of your specimens.

To make a better floribunda spray, snap its center bud off as soon as you can. The remainder of the buds will grow closer together, making a better inflorescence, thus, a better specimen.

To encourage a hybrid tea, all *side* buds need to be removed as early as possible, to prevent scarring, and allowing more food to go to the remaining bloom.

Recap: Remove side buds for a single bloom; center bud, for a spray.

Leave blooms on the plant after mid-October.

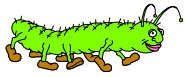
Cut a few for the house, some for sharing and some for the show. Leave the rest on the bush, signaling to the plant that it is time to slow down and not produce lush new growth that might freeze, because there isn't time for it to harden off before winter. This is done for the plants' benefit. You will still get enough blooms to enjoy.

Watch for insects.

Thrips are probably our number one problem. Thrips



ruin the blooms, causing them to turn brown and look bruised. Thrips are best controlled by spraying **ONLY** the buds and blooms with an insecticide such as acephate. A spritzer bottle will do a good job and will not waste a lot of chemical. A controlled spraying will also help to prevent killing the 'good' insects, which make our gardens more friendly.



Corn ear worms, caterpillars, etc., drill holes in the blooms and eat the bloom from the inside out; a good bloom is quickly devastated. Sevin dust sprinkled on the buds will help to alleviate this problem. I try to watch a little closer at this time of year and kill them before they do much damage. A clear egg is laid underneath a leaflet by the corn-ear worm moth. As the egg hatches, the worm crawls up the stem and drills a hole into the bud. Check more closely for unwanted "foreign-substance" near the buds, and remove. Watch also for leaves which are eaten from the bottom side.



Leaf cutter bees are the makers of those round "hole punch"-type holes. These critters do a number on the foliage, making unsightly holes, but not otherwise harming a plant. There really isn't a good preventive for this. Tolerance is best. They also seem to pick on more fragrant foliage. Who knows why? If you have a good solution, let me know, and I'll pass it along.



Grasshoppers and katydids Larger and more-plentiful than ever are our hopping enemies. Catching them is by far the best control, but you will have to watch for them because they camouflage themselves to look like the foliage of the plant.

Cucumber beetles

Pay special attention to the "green lady bug look-alike." The green one damages your blooms. They eat holes in the petals. If you are spraying the buds and blooms for thrips, you will probably kill this pest also. If all else fails, you can always squish them between your fingers.

Lacewings

While walking through the garden I have recently seen many Lacewings. These are

"good guys." The larval stage feeds on aphids, mealy bugs, scale insects, mites, caterpillar eggs, small earworms, and other small soft-bodied insects. Do not kill the "good guys."

Adult female lays each oval egg at the end of a thin, hairlike stalk attached to the surface of a leaf or twig; this helps keep the cannibalistic young from eating each other as they hatch.

Chilli Thrips

This is chilli thrips season. They are BAD news in any garden. See Page 4 for more information on control.

Water is still important for good roses.

With fall rains, we are prone to think that the roses will have enough water. While this might be the case for a day or so, it will not hold true for very long. The object is to have a continually moist soil.

Mulch for winter.

Be sure that your rose beds have a good layer of mulch as winter approaches. Mulch is a blanket that protects tender feeder roots from a harsh winter's freeze. Since you never know when a freeze could occur, get ahead of the weather, and make it an enjoyable event.

Evaluate performance of beds and bushes.

Fall is always a good time to stroll the garden and pay close attention to how each bush is performing. Many of our gardens are max-ed out, i.e., there is no more space to build a new rose bed or to plant a new bush. A bush will have to be removed to plant another.

There are new varieties introduced every year. There is always a "must have" variety or two; or, you might have one of which you would like to have another bush of the same variety. Now we have a reason for our strolling the garden and evaluating. Is there one that hasn't given you the satisfaction which you expected? There always is, in my garden! This one will be a candidate for "shovel-pruning" (digging up and disposing) or giving to someone who can try their hand at making it grow for them.

A sick, non-productive bush takes as much time, spray, and fertilizer as a healthy bush. The choice as to whether or not to keep a bush lies entirely at your discretion.



Chilli Thrips – Don't Let 'em Bug You!

by Gaye Hammond, Houston Rose Society
gayeh@LPM-triallaw.com

We've gotten a lot of calls this year about "aliens" taking over rose bushes in gardens in Harris, Montgomery and Galveston Counties. While chilli thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*) are not aliens, they were, until recent years, foreign to North America. The first reported case of chilli thrips in Texas occurred in 2005 in pepper plants on store shelves in McAllen. The next outbreak occurred in Houston, and we have had confirmed sightings of the pest every year since 2006.

The good news is that chilli thrips can be controlled. In Harris County where the pest has been correctly identified and effective control methods implemented, populations were eliminated in the first growing season and did not return to the garden the following year. The bad news – more often than - not chilli thrips damage IS NOT correctly identified resulting in a population explosion which gets rapidly out of control and hard to eliminate. Also challenging is the fact that many pesticides that work on other critters **do not** work on chilli thrips – so not only do you have to correctly identify the pest – you have to use the right products to get rid of them.

Chilli thrips appear along the Gulf Coast in May and take up residence until September. The first plant to be affected in this area is Indian Hawthorne. From there they move from plant group to plant group feeding on any plant species with new growth. Roses are a favorite host because roses have new growth from spring until winter. They are worse this year than ever before and it is believed that the reason is due to last year's extreme heat followed by an almost non-existent winter. Chilli thrips are heat-loving bugs.

Unlike Western Flower Thrips that cause unsightly browning of rose petals, chilli thrips feed on leaves and stems and have the ability to decimate a plant. They have rasping, cutting mouthparts that work like little saws, splitting open green plant tissue so that they can suck the juice out of the leaves. Their favorite feeding sites are the tender maroon-colored new growths and where leaflets attach to the stem. In these tight locations, they feed until there is no more juice in the plant tissue and then move on to another spot on the plant. As the leaf continues to develop, scars form at the feeding site and, depending on the level of feeding, leaves may be distorted or not look like a leaf at all.

Copies of the Chilli Thrips National Plant Alert as well as photographs of chilli thrips damage taken of roses in our area are included on our website, www.houstonrose.org. Correct identification of the pest is critical. Once the presence of chilli thrips is confirmed, the following steps will help you get the problem under control:

- Cut off all parts of the plants that have evidence of damage;
- Bag the trimmings, tightly tie up the bags and send them to the landfill. Do not compost the infested plant parts;
- Begin a spray rotation with a product rated for chilli thrips;
- Rotate the selection of chemical treatments in order to avoid the pest becoming resistant to the treatment. It is advisable to continue treatment applications for at least 6 weeks.
- Watch the plants for repeat symptoms of pest feeding. As symptoms reoccur – repeat the process.

Products shown to be effective on chilli thrips are spray products containing spinosad as the active ingredient. Spinosad-containing products have the lowest environmental impact on beneficial insects. Some products containing spinosad that I have used to control chilli thrips are Conserve, and Fertilome Bagworm & Caterpillar Spray. Also effective for chilli thrips are products containing

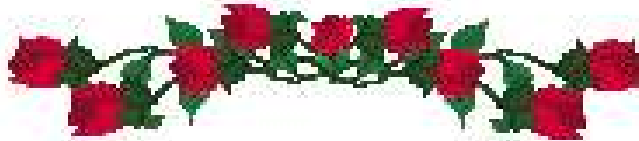
acephate. Acephates are indiscriminate pesticides in that they kill everything they come in contact with – so if you foster bees and butterflies, applications of acephates will negatively impact those beneficial insects. It is smart to time your spray applications around mid-morning when it is less likely that the beneficial insects are in residence.

If you had chilli thrips during the growing season consider applying a dormant oil spray in December or January. Dormant oil sprays are petroleum-based products that smother pest larvae and eggs that may be overwintering in the plant.

There are two products currently being tested on chilli thrips that are showing a lot of promise. For commercial applications, Suffoil-X, a spray oil emulsion has been tested by Texas AgriLife Extension and is currently being tested by Dr. Allen Owings, at Louisiana State University's Hammond Research Center. The Society's good friend and supporter, Mark Chamblee of Chamblee's Rose Nursery has been using Suffoil X on his greenhouse roses all year and claims "this is one of the most exciting products I have used in a very long time." Suffoil X is made by BioWorks, Inc.

Similar in composition, Saf-T-Cide made by Monterrey is sold in pints and is available at The Arbor Gate in Tomball. Both products work as a fungicide, insecticide and miticide and their mode of action is to suffocate eggs, larvae and nymphs of insects/mites as well as adults of soft-bodied insects.

Unlike heavy petroleum-based insecticides, the emulsion process of Suffoil X greatly reduces the chance of phytotoxicity (leaf burn) and improves its effectiveness. That said, it is not advisable to apply either of these products during periods of drought or when plants exhibit moisture stress.



IF

by Ted Mills (a/k/a RoseDoc)

(Ted Mills is a regular contributor to the *American Rose* magazine, with a monthly column titled "The Last Word – on Roses". In the May-June 2009 issue, Ted wrote an article simply titled "IF". I'm sure we have all had occasions to play the "what if" game and ponder how differently things might have been IF we had taken a different approach. I think we can see ourselves in Ted's article so I have included it here for your consideration and enjoyment.)

During the deep economic depression of the 1930s, it fell to RoseDoc's lot to memorize "If," the poem of the famous British writer and poet, Rudyard Kipling. In preparing this column, RoseDoc kept pondering the words in "If." Admittedly, there are two ways to express the results of this momentous two-letter word. It is preferable to approach the subject in a positive fashion.

Let's begin. If we set our minds to raising good roses, successful growing will more likely occur. It all starts with attitude, and if our game plan comes from the heart as well as the head, our goal will be reachable. Once this positive mental attitude is established, we are well on the way to success if we follow it with dedicated horticultural activity.

Now that a firm foundation has been established for the column, it is time to address the several issues that spell successful rose growing. How many times have rosarians heard this: "If only I had

done this or that, things would have been different”? Let’s investigate what this has to do with roses. For illustration purposes, RoseDoc will allow himself to be the culprit in this treatise.

First, let’s discuss the selection of a planting site. If RoseDoc had chosen a place that provided at least six hours of sunlight along with good drainage, his roses would have flourished. If the bushes had been planted away from encroaching tree roots, the roses would have enjoyed the “meals” RoseDoc generously provided.

In haste to obtain rose plants, RoseDoc sacrificed quality in search of bargains. The corner fruit stand’s plants were half the cost of the garden center bushes. If he had followed the instructions graciously given him by the local Consulting Rosarian, the weak plants that he struggles to keep alive would never have fallen his lot. Having been told there is a wealth of rose culture information provided by the American Rose Society, failure to seek help spelled doom. If RoseDoc had only taken the time to investigate these sources, his labor would not have been in vain.

And now what about the planting site itself? The thought was that by simply placing the bush’s roots in a freshly dug hole, then covering the roots with the resultant soil, things would work out for themselves. RoseDoc’s supposition proved wrong. If he had only amended the ill-nourished soil with composted materials and a dose of organics, his rosebushes would have had a jumpstart toward producing award-winning blooms. Then too, for the sake of time, the planting hole was dug shallow, thereby squeezing the root system to a very confined state. If only he had provided the bush ample root space, it would have performed much better.

When feeding time came, the feeling was that the bushes had already been given initial time-release fertilizer, and no additional feeding would be necessary. How wrong RoseDoc was for assuming that. If he had just realized that, like humans, roses need food supplied regularly in order to sustain healthy growth. If he had just gone to the feed bag more often, his roses would have enjoyed a nourished lifestyle and performed at their best. If he had only tested the soil, he would have known that the planting site was deficient in life-sustaining elements. If he had supplied the vital nutrients, and if he had known the pH factor was out-of-kilter, his fertilizing labor would not have been in vain.

RoseDoc’s roses were denied attention, and suddenly diseases and insects came calling. Powdery mildew, dreaded blackspot and spider mites were feasting on his prized blooms and foliage. If he had only heeded the advice of the local CR by regularly spraying prescribed chemicals, this onslaught would not have occurred.

Rose show time has arrived and excitement prevails. If RoseDoc had not pruned too early, the spring bloom cycle would not have arrived one week early. A call to a CR would have prevented this from happening. If RoseDoc had only inquired, his anticipated Queen would not have been left in the garden, fully blown, rather than enjoying a scenario of royalty at the local rose show.

There are many other “ifs” that could be recited, but for the sake of brevity, RoseDoc will mention only a couple more. If RoseDoc had not depended solely on nature to provide life-giving water, his roses would not have suffered dehydration. Watering is one operation that cannot be denied the plants. If nothing else is provided, water will mean their survival.

The final “ifs” that come to mind are two that will ensure added pleasure to rose growing. If the many horticultural “secrets” of rose growing experts are shared with fellow rosarians, especially novices, this great hobby will spread in popularity, and its survival will be ensured. And, better still, if all rosarians resolve to share their roses with other people, then rose growing will remain a popular hobby. The reward is immeasurable.

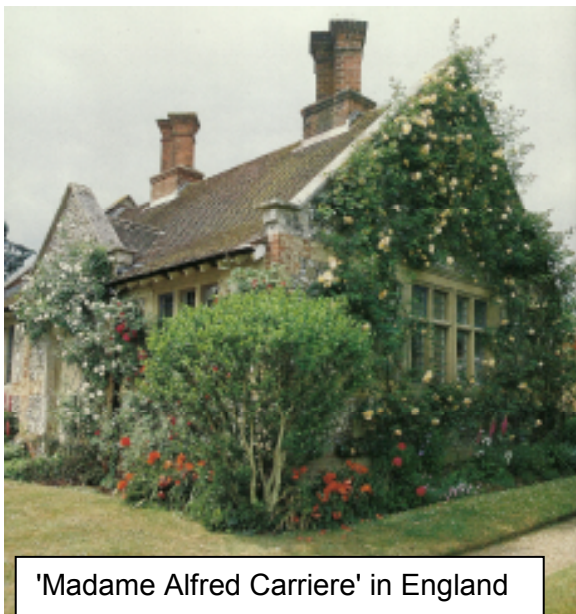
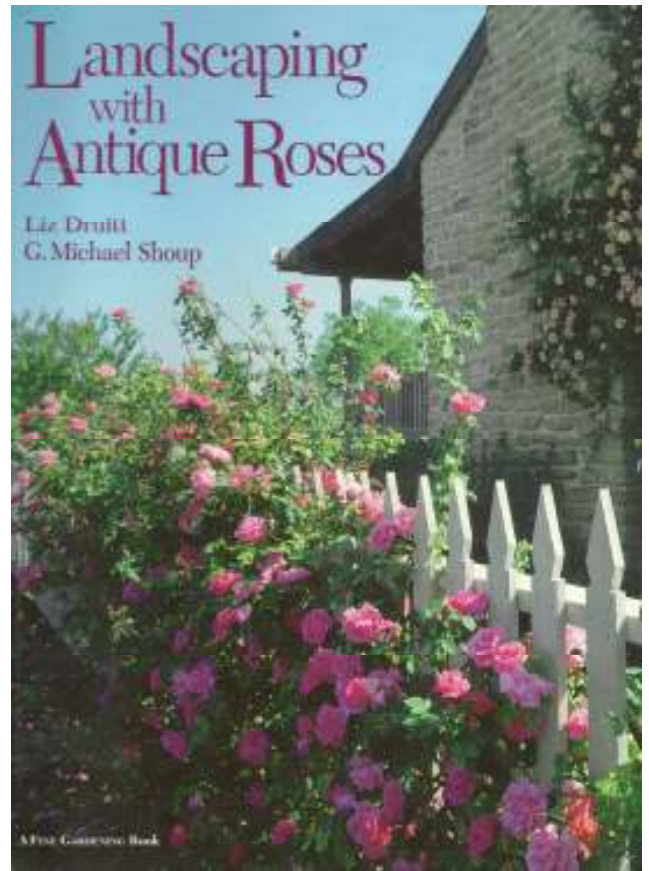


HRS Library Corner

by Denise Mallett

Have you ever read something that reminded you of a treasured visit with a wise, seasoned friend whose conversation is filled with humor and valuable nuggets that you can use in life? I have found a book that fits that description to me, and one of the authors, Mike Shoup, owner of the Antique Emporium in Brenham, Texas is to some of you that wise friend. Liz Druitt, horticulturist, teacher of garden history and former manager of the Antique Rose Emporium's display garden in Independence, Texas and Mike wrote *Landscaping with Antique Roses*, a well written book packed with applicable information and sprinkled through with humorous charm. To quote, "The difference we have found between old roses and modern roses is like the difference between a horse you love and ride and a horse you are training for the Derby."

The concept of the *Landscaping with Antique Roses* is to stop thinking of them as 'roses.' Think of them, instead as plants that can provide a wide variety of forms, colors, densities and other features. In regard to color, the authors prefer not to provide 'rules' because they have often seen "the happy result of breaking them," but do provide guidelines for integrating Old Roses into the garden. The elements of design are referred to throughout the book, including line, mass, balance, scale, association, density and texture. Fragrance is also a factor in selection. Form and fragrance are often entangled. Remember to think of the mature size of the plant with the size of garden you plan to place it. Pointers are provided for planting vertical gardens on a fence or trellis (and how to make a trellis) as well as on hedges and in containers. Pegged roses are mounds of flowers that are controlled rather than free and wild, but the process promotes flowering at every bud joint. Seasonal changes are discussed too. There are a few pages about protecting roses from extremes of heat and cold as well as from pests and diseases. The 'art of rustling' and identifying old roses is presented, in addition to propagating, planting, protecting and pruning antique roses.



'Madame Alfred Carriere' in England

The Rose Use Chart is very helpful, including Coldest zone, height range, width range, fragrance, form, color, frequency of bloom, and time of bloom and on which page in the section 'Encyclopedia of Selected Old Garden Roses' they can be found. The Encyclopedia offers a wealth of information regarding each of the 80 antique roses included in the book. This section is divided by classes including Species, Old European, China, Noisette, Bourbon, Hybrid Multiflora, Tea and Hybrid Perpetual roses.

Landscaping with Antique Roses is a pleasure to read and offers incredibly useful hints about roses that have survived and thrived for centuries. Both novices as well as seasoned rosarians will find value in its pages.



President's Corner

Liz Duhon
elisabethduhon@yahoo.com

Time is running out to participate in our annual specialty rose product sale. All orders need to be placed by October 6th and the product pickup date is Saturday, November 3rd. The reduced product rates are offered as a benefit to HRS Members only.

On behalf of our Board, I want to thank Southwest Fertilizer for their generous donation towards our Advanced Rose Horticultural Conference scheduled on November 10th. Their donation will be used to cover the publishing expenses for our programs, CDs, and other conference materials. We also want to thank South Texas College of Law for donating the use of their classroom.

If you are interested in attending the Advanced Rose Horticultural Conference, the registration fee is \$60 and includes (1) two rose resource books, (2) a CD of power point presentations, articles and other material on course topics, (3) course materials, (4) lunch, and (5) beverage and snack service. We expect the event to sell out due to the numerous organizations providing continuing education credits and can only accept the first 200 registrations. If you are unable to attend the conference, but can assist us by volunteering before or during the event, please contact Gaye Hammond.

Our October program on Hybrid Teas by James Laperouse and November program on Floribundas by Tommy Hebert are two great programs that you will not want to miss. We hope to see you this Fall at one of our meetings or events.

Rose of the Month

'Playboy'

by Robin Hough

October's featured rose is the floribunda 'Playboy', the first of the "Play" series of roses (including 'Playgirl' – 1986, 'Playtime' – 1990, 'Playfair' – 1991, and 'Playgold' – 1997). Introduced in 1976 by Alexander Cocker of Scotland, 'Playboy' came into being as the result of a breeding program aimed at producing multi-colored roses. With the cross of *City of Leeds*, an orange-pink floribunda, X ('Chanelle', another orange-pink floribunda, X 'Piccadilly', a red-blend hybrid tea), Cocker struck gold --- literally!



'Playboy's' blooms are a blend of golden yellow and coppery orange with a red edge and demand attention in any garden. The flowers are semi-double with 7 to 11 petals and appear in small clusters. Each bloom is about 3 ½ inches across. The dark green glossy foliage looks almost polished. The flowers hold color well and make a good cut flower for the home. When the bloom is spent, it sheds its petals nicely. Good disease resistance is also a plus for this bush which grows to about 4 feet tall. It currently has a rating of 8.5.

'Playboy' was awarded the Portland Gold Medal in 1989. I gave it my own Gold Medal not long after that!

Society Potpourri

LAST MONTH'S MEETING

Wow! What a wonderful time we had with Jeffery Ware, Executive Director of the American Rose Society. He gave us an insight into the ARS and ARC and showed us how we could help. He also showed pictures of various gardens from around the US. Thank you, Jeff.

Hospitality - A big thank you to the ladies who furnished refreshments for the August meeting: Maria Sabin, Susan Kelly, and Gaye Hammond. Wouldn't you like to help with refreshments? Give Maria Sabin a call at 281-497-1361.

A big thank you to Southwest Fertilizers who gave us door prizes for our August meeting. They included two pairs of pruning shears and a water wand. The recipients were delighted.

We had no blue ribbon winners in the Grand Prix. Bring your best entries this month. We need your participation.

HRS Events Calendar

Mark your calendar - updates made monthly

- Oct 11 **■HRS Meeting - James Laperouse - Big and Tall: Hybrid Teas**
- Oct 12-14 **■South Central District Convention, Oklahoma City, OK**
- Nov 3 **■Product Pick up - 9:30 - Noon**
- Nov 8 **■HRS Meeting - Tommy Hebert - A Rash of Color: Floribundas**
- Nov 10 **■Advanced Rose Horticulture Conference and CR School South Texas College of Law See brochure in newsletter**

Galveston County Master Gardeners Ornamental & Perennial Sale

October 6, 2012 - 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Location: Galveston County AgriLife Extension Office parking lot area in Carbide Park
4102 Main Street (FM 519) La Marque, Texas 77568

Product Sale Pick-up

Deadline for ordering from the Product List is October 6th. Order must be postmarked by Oct. 6th. Fill out the form, and return with check to address on form.

Pick up date is November 3rd from 9:30 am to 12 noon. If you cannot pick up your order, make arrangements with a friend to pick it up for you.

Southwest Fertilizer is once again allowing us to use their facilities to distribute our products. We will pick up at a raise-up-door near the back of the facility on the Renwick side.

NOTE: A special offer from Southwest Fertilizer - Nov. 3rd

One day ONLY 15% off of rose products in store. If you forgot something on your order, you can shop SWF and save 15% off shelf price.

Thank them for allowing us to use their facilities this weekend.

2012 HRS Officers

President	Elisabeth Duhon	713-855-8447 elisabethduhon@yahoo.com
VP Show	Dan Lawlor	281-343-9422 dplawlor@pdq.net
VP Program	Baxter Williams	713-944-3437 bxtwms@att.net
VP Member.	Renee Cummins	713-524-2332 nana1434@gmail.com
Secretary	Susan Kelly	832-867-7013 suzzieq1971@aol.com
Treasurer	Ralph Twiss	281-242-8613 ralphnmetwiss@windstream.net
Editor	Patsy Williams	713-944-3437 ptzwms@att.net
Publicity	Mary Bahn	713-623-0200 bahn.mary@gmail.com
Past Pres	Robin Hough	281-482-8944 rzhough@gmail.com
Director	Donald Burger	713-861-5412 burger@burger.com
Director	Gaye Hammond	281-458-6116 gayeh@lpm-triallaw.com



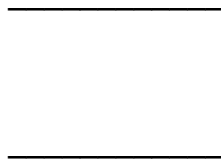
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'Pristine' courtesy of Rich Baer



Mailed September 26, 2012

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

SCD web address: <http://www.arsscd.org>

♥ ♥ Editor - **THE ROSE-ETTE** ♥ ♥
Patsy Williams
2502 Leprechaun Lane
Houston, Texas 77017-7320
Phone 713-944-3437
Fax - 713-944-0317
ptzwms@att.net

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:

Baxter Williams
2502 Leprechaun Lane
Houston, TX 77017-7320
Phone 713-944-3437
bxtwms@att.net

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 |
| Manning Correia | Wdlns | 281-465-0180 |
| 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 | 281-746-2842 |
| 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

ADVANCED ROSE HORTICULTURE CONFERENCE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2012 – 8:00 A.M. – 4:00 P.M.
SOUTH TEXAS COLLEGE OF LAW, 1303 SAN JACINTO ST., HOUSTON, TX



The Houston Rose Society has assembled experts from around the country to present a full-day educational conference on the latest developments in growing roses. Course topics/speakers include

David Zlesak, Ph.D. on the search for a genetic solution to black spot and the identification of black spot resistant roses

John Sloan, Ph.D. on soil management techniques for better plant performance

Greg Church, Ph.D. on (1) heat and drought tolerant roses and (2) Kordes Roses – roses bred without chemicals

Roy Stanford, Ph.D. on (1) identification and management of chilli thrips – the newest invasive plant pest in the South and (2) Rose Rosette Disease – its cause, identification and treatment

Mark Chamblee, Chair Elect of the Texas Nursery & Landscape Association on The Rose Industry – The Next 10 Years

Lauri Neelley on selecting the right food for your roses (includes an overview of how fertilizers are built, the various nitrogen sources and how quickly they become available to plants and the most efficient use of the products)

Donald Burger on gear and tips for maximizing chemical safety in the garden

Gaye Hammond on Earth-Kind Rose Research – identifying the most disease resistant roses – the plant 'em and forget 'em varieties

\$60 Registration Fee includes:

This course is ideal for anyone that has grown roses for a year or more!

- Two Rose Resource Books (retail value \$100)
- CD of Power Point programs, articles and other reference material on course topics
- Course materials
- Lunch, beverages, snacks

Course qualifies for continuing education credit for Consulting Rosarians and Master Gardeners and similar credit has been applied for with the Texas Nursery & Landscape Association (see website for more details). For those interested in becoming a Consulting Rosarian this course qualifies as a CR School and certification examinations will be given at the conclusion of the program.

For more information, contact Gaye Hammond, gayeh@LPM-triallaw.com (713/292-2760) or Donald Burger, burger@burger.com or visit the Houston Rose Society website, www.houstonrose.org

ADVANCED ROSE HORTICULTURE CONFERENCE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2012 – 8:00 A.M. – 4:00 P.M.
SOUTH TEXAS COLLEGE OF LAW, 1303 SAN JACINTO ST., HOUSTON, TX

Registration Form

Registrant Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Telephone (Day): (____)_____ Cell Phone: (____)_____

E-Mail Address: _____

Are you currently a certificate (CR) Consulting Rosarian, (MG) Master Gardener, or (TNLA) Texas Nursery & Landscape Association member? Yes No

If "Yes", which one? CR (District _____) MG (State _____ County _____)
 TNLA (check all that apply)

Are you interested in becoming a Consulting Rosarian? Yes (if so additional information and instructions will be sent to you by e-mail)

The registration fee is \$60 per person. Registrants will receive 2 rose resource books; a CD of power point programs, articles and other materials; all course materials; lunch, beverage and snack service. Registrations will be confirmed by e-mail as they are received.

Pay by check: Send a check payable to the Houston Rose Society for \$60 per person along with a Registration Form for each person to Gaye Hammond, Houston Rose Society, 5020 Montrose Blvd., 9th Floor, Houston, Texas, 77006.

Electronic registration: Complete the credit card information below. Scan and e-mail the Registration Form to Gaye Hammond at gayeh@LPM-triallaw.com.

Name on Card: _____ Card No. _____

Expiration Date: _____ Security Code: _____

Billing Address: _____

Signature: _____

Note: **Only** Visa and MasterCard **credit** cards are acceptable for registration. We cannot process debit cards.

For more information, contact Gaye Hammond, gayeh@LPM-triallaw.com (713/292-2760) or Donald Burger, burger@burger.com or visit the Houston Rose Society website, www.houstonrose.org