



The Georgia Rose



November - February 2016 Issue 76

Ryan's Picks for 2016

Hybrid Teas/Grandiflora

New from Weeks

Pretty Lady Rose - This the second in the **Downton Abby** series. Old-fashioned medium-sized blooms on a compact plant have a fragrance of peony and spice. Loose petals and fleeting form. Garden rose at best. Parents *Grande Dame* and *Doris Day*.

All My Loving (2017 Sneak Peak) - The third in the series of Downton Abby roses. Blooms are also dark pink with long cutting stems. Medium fragrance. Seems odd to me that 2 roses in the series are both deep pink. Available from Rosemania.

Edith's Darling (2017 Sneak Peak) This is the fourth rose in the Downton Abbey series, and the first English style rose to join the ranks. Soft gold, heavily petaled blossoms are large and luxurious giving this rounded vigorous plant sports a fruity perfume. Grown own root.

Smokin' Hot - Medium-sized, spiraled dark fiery red/orange blooms with a smoky purple overlay and a white reverse. Each bloom is high-centered. Glossy, medium green foliage. Light fragrance. Parents are *Moonstone* and *Paul Gauguin*.

Miss Congeniality - White blooms with a pink picotee. High-centered, double blooms are held above dark, glossy foliage on a medium-sized upright bush. Moderate pear and spice fragrance.

Honey Nectar - Blooms vary from bright orange to apricot and have a low petal count with 8-10 petals. No Fragrance. Very disease resistant.

Madame Anisette Parfuma - This white grandiflora sports old-fashioned fully double white blooms and an intense anise and myrrh fragrance. Good repeat bloom. Available wherever Kordes roses are sold.

Apricots n' Cream - Ivory to Apricot blooms on a medium-sized bush. Low Petal Count of around 25.

English Roses

Olivia Rose Austin - Named after the daughter of David Austin Jr., this rose is covered in soft pink cupped rosettes that have a fruity fragrance. The bush grows to be a small-medium rounded bush. Very disease resistant.

Lady of the Lake - This climber is a nice addition to the Austin climbers. The 2-inch soft blush pink blooms are semi-double blooms come in sprays and have a strong citrus fragrance. Canes will grow to 15 feet. Very disease resistant.

The Poet's Wife - Large blooms are a strong, unfading yellow with a terrific rich lemon fragrance. The neat outer ring of petals enclose an informal group of petals within. It forms a nicely rounded bush to around 5 feet. Petals count is around 75.

Floribundas

Candy Cane - This bi-colored floribunda has cup-shaped white blooms with a deep pink/red edges. Upright compact bushy growth to around 3 - 4 feet.

Cutie Pie - Classic high-centered yellow/pink buds open up to a classic hybrid tea peachy colored blooms blushed with pink. Slight fragrance.

Continued on page 20



Flower Circus

"The red rose whispers of passion,
And the white rose breaths of love,
O, the red rose is a falcon
And the white rose is a dove,

John Boyle O Reilly 1844-1890

Test Your Knowledge

1) Which one of the following is not something a rosarian can do to prep roses for winter?

- a) Cut down watering to once a week
- b) Fertilize with Phosphorous and Potassium
- c) Spray roses with Mancozeb while roses are still growing
- d) Cut back tall canes to 5 feet

True or False

- 2) Covering a tree rose's canes with heavy duty plastic when the ground is frozen might help prevent some winter damage.
- 3) Staking roses will help prevent canker.
- 4) English roses tend to be hardier than Hybrid Teas?

Answers on page 23

In This Issue

Ryan's Garden Notes.....	3
Potassium in the Rose Garden.....	8
An October To Forget.....	9
Ryan's Final 2015 Report Card.....	9
The Rose Gardening Gospet According To Ryan.....	12
Ryan's Listmania for 2015.....	14
Creature Feature - So You Have Midge.....	15
What is Homoligois?.....	15
More Creature Feature.....	16
Winning the War Against Deer: A Product Guide.....	17
Bloom Identification 101.....	17
Mail Order Sources for Roses.....	21
Ask Mr. Know-It-All.....	21
Weather Word	22
Calendar of Events.....	23

The Georgia Rose is published 3 times a year. To subscribe, please send a check in the amount of \$18.00 (and email address if you want the web version) payable to:

Ryan Tilley
6794 Woodstock Road
Acworth, GA 30102
E-mail: WTilley598@aol.com

Garden Calendar

Late October and November



Oct 30 - Stop deadheading to help signal the rose to start slowing down and prepare for winter

Oct 31 - Sit in a pumpkin patch and wait for

The Great Pumpkin to appear

Nov 1 - Begin ordering new roses now from mail-order or on-line catalogs as you receive them.

Nov 2 - Continue your regular spray program

Nov 4 - Leave spent blooms on roses to begin preparation for winter.

Nov 5 - If rain is scarce, continue watering once or twice a year.

Nov 15 - Take soil samples from the rosebed to your county extension office. Adjust pH as indicated by the results. Add an extra 4 cups lime in a 3-4 foot diameter circle around each rose if soil test shows pH is lower than 6.0. Using fast-acting lime will increase pH more quickly; although, it will cost more. Lightly work lime into the top 1 inch of soil.

Nov 21 - Transplant roses anytime now thru December



December

Anytime this winter - If temperatures are going to be below 32 degrees for more than 36 hours in a row, water the roses, then spray an anti-transpirant like Vapor Gard or Wilt-Pruf on the rose canes the day before the cold weather hits to protect the rose canes from drying out.

Dec 1 - Prepare new rose beds or renovate old ones anytime this month when the ground is workable and temperatures are comfortable. Wait at least 2 days after a rain before digging.

Dec 2 - Order roses now before some varieties are sold out. Consider

trying a few of the newer roses on fortuniana rootstock.

Dec 5 - Make a final fungicide spray with either Banner Maxx, Compass, Cleary's 3336, Funginex, or Immunox combined with either (Daconil Ultrex or Mancozeb to put your roses to bed disease-free.

Dec 12 - Prune large hybrid teas to about 4-5 feet tall to keep winter winds from loosening the root system or breaking canes.

Dec 13 - Roses can be moved to new locations anytime this month. Remember to water newly transplanted roses once they are replanted and then anytime during winter dry spells.

Dec 15 - Mulch roses before temperatures drop into teens by putting a mound of mini-nuggets or cypress mulch over the bottom of each rose and mounding it up about 8-10 inches high .

Do not rely solely on tv

weather forecasts if you live in the suburbs. You must subtract at least 5-10 off of the low temperature forecast on any given clear calm

night. At my house, sometimes I am 17 degrees colder than downtown at night! Pile mulch 16" high for first year roses on fortuniana rootstock Hold it together with a ring of chicken wire around each rose...



Dec 24/25 - Hang some mistletoe on the rose arbor

and kiss your sweetie.

January and February

Jan 3 - Give your roses a treat. Put a 2" -3" layer of fresh, aged horse manure from a local stable. This will insulate the ground and add organic matter / nutrients to the soil.

Jan 9 - Transplant roses anytime temperatures will stay above 35 degrees for a few days.

Jan 17 - I have given up spraying a dormant spray on my roses and have noticed no difference on my roses during the growing

season. But if

you still do it, wait until temperatures are going to be above 32 degrees for 24 hours. Use lime sulfur and dormant oil mixed together at full strength.

Feb 2 - Check out the groundhog's winter forecast.

Feb 5 - Finish moving rose bushes so their roots will have time to establish before warmer weather in March.

Feb 12 - Water during dry spells

Feb 14 - Buy your sweetie some red roses

Feb 20 - Completely immerse bare root roses for 24 hours in water.. Some rosarians add bleach to the water in a 1:10 ratio to help disinfect the roses. Place mulch over **the entire rose** for 4 - 6 weeks after planting, then carefully remove.

Feb 21 - An alternative method for bare root roses is to pot them up now and plant them in the garden in mid-April. This my preferred method. Be sure to water them well.

Feb 28 - **In urban areas only**, weather permitting, carefully remove mulch and begin major pruning of hybrid teas and floribundas.. If you live in the suburbs, wait until at least mid - March.



Ryan's Way With Roses

by Ryan Tilley, Master Rosarian



October is here and I am sick with bronchitis and a garden full of rose bushes void of nice blooms. What could be worse?

In a few years, I plan on retiring to Portland Oregon, but the way the weather was in late September and early October, it seems like I am already there. For 2 weeks there was nothing but cloudy, rainy, damp weather.

This made for a perfect environment for botrytis to form, and form it did.

Botrytis

Botrytis shows itself in two ways. The worst way is when moisture gets inside the petals of a bloom just as it is opening. In cool, damp weather, this moisture is a breeding ground for fungus spores and they germinate quickly and cause the outer petals to appear brown and water-soaked, thus preventing the bloom from fully opening. The result is a large, stinky bloom that just rots on the bush. Roses that have lots of petals, many of them my favorites, are the ones that look the ugliest. *Dolly Parton, Affirm, Memorial Day, Pat's Choice, Moonstone, and Nine-Eleven*, are just a handful of roses that serve as Botrytis-food. The reason that roses with a lot of petals are the worst is that they take a long time to open in cool, damp conditions. Therefore, the fungus has plenty of time to develop to its fullest inglorious level.

Spraying is practically useless in ideal conditions because there is no way to get the spray material inside the petals where it needs to be to fight the fungus. Once it starts, you might as well snap the bloom off and move on because it will not get better and might infect other blooms.

Surprisingly though, if the weather quickly dries out and sunshine prevails, you will see totally rotting blooms and perfectly-formed disease-free blooms right next to each other on the bush. So even though it makes perfect sense to remove blight-ridden blooms as soon as you see them, it seems that the most important source of disease is current weather related and not proximity to other diseased bloom. Of course the rosebush will look a lot better in the garden without those nasty, rotting blooms on display in your garden. But it does cast doubt on the practice of the

disease prevention by removing affected blooms.

Sometimes blooms don't fully succumb to the fungus as only the edges of the petals are affected. Brownish mealy edges of petals that vaguely resemble thrip damage may be all you see. These brown tips and edges are enough though to prevent the bloom from properly opening and the end result will be ugly blooms that are fit for cutting.

The fungus is also sneaky in that you may cut some good-looking blooms in the garden, but the disease presents itself inside the warmer house in the vase. At least this way you get some time to enjoy the blooms before they end up in the trash can.

I said earlier that botrytis can show itself in different ways. Blooms may exhibit small pink spots that will not prevent the blooms from opening, but detract from the beauty of the bloom just the same. At least you get some satisfaction of seeing some nicely formed blooms before they also end up in the trash can. And certainly you could not ever exhibit these blooms in a rose show unless there was a category for "prettiest spotted blooms".

I mentioned earlier that botrytis sort of mimics thrips damage with the brown, dingy edges. Indeed many rosarians believe there is a link between thrips damage and some forms of botrytis. This makes sense in that thrips make small incisions in delicate petals as they suck nutrients from the blooms. This and the scraping action that comes from their bodies create wounds that become susceptible to the fungus. Think of it as a cut that is not covered by a bandaid. It makes sense that it is more likely to get infected if the cut is not covered and thus exposed to any number of germs. When the wound is covered, the chance of infection is greatly reduced.

So for some time I have added an insecticide to my spray mix whenever I am spraying for botrytis. Yes, I know I said that conditions for botrytis are high, blooms will get infected. But there is the matter of perhaps lessening the effects of the fungus so that I get some useable blooms. So if the weather is just damp or there is heavy dew, I might actually have some blooms to enjoy. When there are long rainy periods forecast, I might as well cut off the blooms before the rainy period gets underway.

Now another requirement for botrytis seems to be cool weather. Botrytis is much more common in the spring and fall. This makes sense in that blooms develop faster in warm weather but also that cool and damp is simply more favorable for the spores to develop.

Strawberries are an excellent example of how botrytis forms. In cool damp weather, the berries are growing at ground level beneath large leaves that choke off any air circulation. When you pick strawberries and take them home, you might eat them quickly before that nasty grey mold forms on them. If they are ever-bearing, you will get less grey mold forming on them. I gave up growing

strawberries years ago because in my cool, heavy dew setting location, at least 70% of the berries rotted on the vine. As of yet though, I have not given up growing roses, although I will get rid of varieties that are botrytis magnets.

Those of you who grow the rose *Uncle Joe* know that the price for that one prize-winning bloom is having about 75% of the oversized blooms rot right there in the garden. For that reason, I know longer grow *Uncle Joe*.

Fertilizing

For some time I have been hoping to find the time to use the fertilizer injector that I have attached to my well. To use it, I simply put a Home Depot bucket and fill it with either a liquid fertilizer like Mills Magic Easy Feed or water soluble fertilizer like Miracle Gro or Peter's 20-20-20.

The best way is with the Liquid Fertilizer since there will be no residue at the bottom of the Bucket to have to keep agitated. The injector is simply installed between the water source and the outflow pipe from the well. You set the ratio of product to water, and then turn it on. You want to have a true siphon system where the product is sucked into the flow of running water. When the bucket of product is empty, you are done.

The trick is to figure out the ratio of water to fertilizer to use. The lower the ratio is, the more fertilizer is being used. For example, a ratio of 1 part fertilizer to 100 part water is stated as a 1:100 ratio. If you have a ratio of 1:100, you are applying more fertilizer to a given area than if you apply it at 1:200 ratio. You also have to factor in how fast the water is flowing and the area that is going to be cover. Needless to say, a little trial and error is required to see how much of a given fertilizer to use.

For me, this is even more difficult since each of my rose garden areas is a bit different in design and application method. Most of the rose beds are on a home made Dramm system (**details next issue**) which uses PVC pipe and "pin-perfect" emitters and adaptors. It is easy to make, but a little time-consuming. It is a perfect project to do over the winter. I have these Dramm systems attached to hose bibbs installed in convenient points around the garden with the entire system run from my well. Tune in next for more on this.

I also use some 5/8" soaker hose that I purchase from **AM Leonard** online, which is the place I get my custom garden stakes from in bulk. There is also part of my garden that does not get much water from my various systems so I hook up a simple adjustable overhead sprinkler that I place on top of tall trash cans. I turn these on to supplement the water that they get. And yes, I know the fears of overhead watering. In the late spring and summer when foliage dries in less than 10 minutes, there is no increase in disease. Various fungus spores need many hours of exposure before they can germinate. I do not do it in

"botrytis weather" though, because I do not want extra moisture to get inside my petals. Mother Nature does just fine with her dew, rain, and fog.

Overhead watering does have other benefits. Foliage looks much better when overhead water is applied during the heat of the day and it helps hold down the development on spider mites which is reason enough to do it.

After a bit of trial and error, I arrived on a ratio of 1:400 ratio for a number of different types of fertilizers which was based on my well putting out about 10 gallons per minute. If all garden areas were exactly the same size with the same amount of water distributed evenly between each rose with emitters in each area, I could have used mathematical equations to figure it out how much time it would take to use the right amount of fertilizer in each area. However, to try and do it in my garden would have made my 58 year old brain explode. For you math buffs out there, you have my blessing to give it a go.

So I began with my usual one tbsp/gallon approach to a variety of time implements and ratios using Mills Magic Easy Feed, a completely liquid formulation with little residue to clog up the system. I watered the roses the day before to be sure they were hydrated properly when I applied the fertilizer. Starting carefully at a 1:500 ratio I ran each zone in the system for about 5 minutes. **Mills Easy Feed** is a lower in key nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium having only a 14-6-8 ration of N - P - K plus minors. So if I over did it to begin with, there would be few repercussions.

I put my observational skills to work, and after a while I arrived at my final ratio. For **Mills Easy Feed** on my well system, 1:400 ratio run for about 8 minutes at a time worked well. If I were to use some other fertilizers like Miracle Gro 18-24-18 or Peters 20-20-20, I would use a similar ratio, but I would have to keep it agitated from time to time as residue forms on the bottom of the bucket. If you have used a Miracle Go hose end feeder you have seen this happen.

There is another point to make when you are using a Miracle Gro hose-end feeder. It is not a "true siphon". That means that as you are using it water is being ejected into the fertilizer jar and thus slowly weakening the fertilizer solution. You have to make a first run through the area you are fertilizing quickly and continue to move the area you are watering to evenly distribute the fertilizer. If you spend 20 seconds on the first plant, then the next 20 seconds on the second etc... you are giving the first plant a more concentrated dose of fertilizer than the other plants down the line. By the time you get to the last plant, the solution has weakened quite a bit and will be a much lighter color since there is much more water and much less fertilizer.

You will also notice that not all of the fertilizer

dissolves. You will have to shake the container a bit every now and then to get all of the fertilizer to dissolve in the water. That is why it is not a true siphon. A true siphon pulls the exact ratio of the solution into the water stream so that plant number one get the same amount of fertilizer as plant number 2. And it will do this no matter what type of water soluble fertilizer you use.

I also experimented with a fertilizer I was not used to using, but that I thought might be useful. It was a phosphorus and potassium water soluble fertilizer like Peters 20-20-20 or Miracle Gro and Peters, but with a ratio of **0-52-20**. Gardeners have been using a form of phosphorus in organic form as bone meal (4 -12- 0). Potassium can found as murate of potash, sulfate of potash, or hardwood ashes from you fireplace.

You may have seen some of these sold as **“bloom builders”** which typically have high phosphorus amounts with little or no nitrogen. Exhibitors might use a fertilizer like this a few week before a given rose show to give their blooms a bit of oomph! I purchased it from Griffin Greenhouse Supply in Canton at a time when my usual triple super phosphate in pellet form was unavailable. I use triple superphosphate to promote root growth in newly planted roses and in the fall to help roses get ready for winter.

Phosphorous moves slowly in the soil so you do not want to add too much. And since I typically get a lot of winter damage despite my best efforts at protection, I thought I would give this fertilizer a try in mid-September.

I applied this fertilizer in the same way I did the Mills Magic Easy Feed, but found that there was a bit of a difference. This time I noticed that some of the lower leaves yellowed a bit with the veins remaining green, which is an indication that too much phosphorous was applied. With this knowledge, I had a choice whether to apply it at a lower ratio of 1:500, or cut the amount I used in half. I chose to cut the amount in half as this was a water soluble fertilizer and it did pool in the bottom of the buckets.

By doing this, I got much better results as far as the appearance of the foliage. Whether it will help with winter protection or bloom quality will remain to be seen.

And the thinking on phosphorous is changing a bit in the rose world as well. Some rosarians do not find that it makes much difference in bloom quality and do not use it. Others maintain it makes a noticeable difference in blooms quality, so it is up to you to decide.

Another factor is the rootstock you are using. If you use fortuniana rootstock as I do, the feeder roots and roots in general tend to be much shallower. Therefore, putting the phosphorous in the bottom of the hole might not make any difference. But as a liquid drench, it still might give better bloom results. It is sort of like using Epsom salts during or after a major liquid fertilizer. Some swear by it believing that the extra magnesium promotes more basal breaks. while others do not think that it makes much difference.

That is why I always say, “If you are satisfied with your roses, there is no reason to change”. But of course we rosarians often cannot resist trying make things “just a little bit better”. To each its own.

Spider mites

2015 was a better spider mite year for me than previous years. I added the new miticide **Akari** to my greenhouse and garden rotation spray schedule. **Akari** works on adult mites as well as the eggs and at the moment, it gets a thumbs up. The other miticides that I have found quite effective in eradicating both mites and eggs include **Tetra San, Subdue, and Floramite**. I also use the **ovicide, Hexygon** as well to get rid of stubborn eggs.

These miticides all claim to have a long residual effect of up to 4 weeks and charge you accordingly for the privilege. In practice though, here in the south, the residual effect is not quite as long as advertised. If only I could spray once and wait 28 days to spray again. But I find that I must do an extra-special good job the very first time by spraying the undersides of “every last leaf”. This is easier said than done as many roses have very small leaves to begin with or come in petite clusters of leaves that are difficult to spray under. I often lie my creaky 58 year-old body on the ground and shoot upward with my 300 psi truck mounted skid sprayer to accomplish this feat. I usually add Avid to the mix to add an extra **oomph!** in dealing with the knockdown of adult mites.

Creating New Roses

Over the past few years you may have noticed that the number of new roses that I rave about has declined. For the better part of the last 20 years I have used a publication called **”Horizon Roses”** that charts the newest roses from the last 5 years. For a donation of \$10 you get a wonderful PDF where exhibitors from around the country share their observations on growing the “the newest of the new” cutting roses from the large and no-so-large growers around the world.

The big boys include **Jackson and Perkins, Weeks, Meiland, Star Roses, and Kordes**. The smaller growers include **K and M Roses, Ebenezer Roses, and Roses Unlimited to name a few**. Then there are the the individual hybridizers (think craft micro-breweries) like **Eddie Edwards, John Smith, and Fred Wright**. The individual rose growers take existing rose varieties and cross breed them. After a few years, if the new hybrids look good, budwood is sent to the smaller growers who use the budwood to propagate the rose until there are enough plants to begin selling them. Sometimes these under-the-radar hybridizers sell the rights to their newest roses to the larger growers and then they are distributed across the

country. Sometimes however, these new exhibitor roses are mainly shared throughout the exhibitor community and you need to purchase them direct from the growers

If a patent is not taken out (expensive), the individual rose hybridizer can send budwood to any grower and have him create more plants. I have been asked many times to supply budwood for roses to several smaller growers which I gladly do. Otherwise some great roses, like *Alec's Red*, may in time disappear from the marketplace altogether.. The same goes for new varieties that are often on their own roots and grow slowly. By supplying budwood to be grafted on Fortuniana helps keep some varieties going that otherwise might also disappear.

Grafting consists of having a rootstock with roots and attaching the "budwood" onto this rootstock by lining up the cambium layers of both roses and securing them in place with para film, clothes pins, or other materials. The important part is making sure water and nutrients get from the roots to the desired plant via the thin cambium layer

Lining up the cambium layers is not hard. Many times a tree rose, lower lateral, or basal break snaps off and is headed for death. But as long as at least a small part is still attached to the main plant, using duct tape and many stakes to firmly secure the broken cane, in about 4-5 weeks the rose heals and continues growing like nothing ever happened. The key is attaching the canes tightly together and not allowing them to move at. Mother Nature does the rest.

So if the newly grafted roses "take" then you have a brand new rose and in a few months it can be planted into a larger pot or put in the ground. Ideally, it is best to wait at least 6-8 months before putting a newly grafted rose directly in the ground. Better still, wait until the following

year when the rose has a large network of roots in the pot.

Dealing with Older /Extra potted roses

Anyway, on to other things. For two years I have placed new varieties into larger pots and grown them for a year or so. I have done this mainly due to my location which sees some of the coldest weather in north Georgia. It does no good to put a young rose in the ground too soon and have it damaged or even killed by a burst of really cold blast of winter air the very first year.

Very young roses have underdeveloped bud unions and are very susceptible to winter kill unless they are well protected. So I overwinter these young roses in large 5 or 6 gallon pots and plant them out the following April. It is a bit more work to do this because the pots are heavier to lug in and out of the greenhouse. But the results are undeniable.

This method allows me to properly evaluate the roses before I put them in an open spot in the garden. Of course I can make room for them by removing existing plants that were heavily weather damaged or that I am getting tired of. Sometimes I think I get more joy by removing a dead/damaged rose or one that I do not like anymore. It is just the satisfaction that comes from making a major decision and making it decisively! Closure is a good thing.

Quite often I take roses out of someone's garden to create new space for a new rose. I simply freshen up the soil or replace it altogether. And if the rose I am taking out is not dead and I need a free fill-in plant in someone's garden, it is a win-win situation. Many a rose that I have gotten rid of has thrived in someone else's garden and even won a class in a given rose show.

This year I took out many small, shrubby, mystery roses from a few clients gardens that needed to go because new ones were going to take their place. I usually pot the old lousy roses in 2 or 3 gallon pots and then grow them to see if I nurse some of them back to health.

Now roses in pots in the Georgia heat do not do very well even if they are very well hydrated. I place these "rescues" along a wooded area where they will get a lot of shade. By the time June came around, most of them had starting growing out some, but they had no name tags. It was clear that they were shrubby roses, small English roses, or a few other misc. varieties.

Now watering potted roses every day or even twice a day gets old fast. So around mid-summer I decided to put these "rescues" to good use. I had a mixed perennial bed with a large crepe myrtle, Harry's Walking Sick, cannas, and tree roses among other things in front of my house on the left side. I had a hard time keeping a border around this area, so it seemed like a marriage made in heaven.



OUR PRODUCTS

- Mulches
- Gravel
- Timbers
- Compost
- Flower Mix
- Landscape Mix
- Top Soil
- Sand
- River Slicks
- Stack Stone
- Egg Rock
- Sod

Metro Atlanta's Premier Supplier of
Landscape Material and Bulk Earth Products!

Endorsed by Local Gardeners

Alpharetta 770.475.8660 Marietta 770.590.8220 Woodstock 404.384.5640 Buford 678.745.6980 Norcross 770.717.5565

www.greenbrothersearthworks.com

So I took the rescue roses out of their pots and placed them along the border of the area in question and laid them out along the border closely spaced. Since all I wanted was a low hedge of color around the border, I did not worry about spacing and the area was already being watered and sprayed for the existing tree roses so it would be no additional work.

I dumped just enough old bulk soil I had in various places around the rescue roses so I did not have to do any digging at all. I gave them some water and mulch and in 30 minutes...instant color. My plan was simply to keep them cut back to around 18 inches with no attention to detail at all. Basically anything I got out of this area was low maintenance gravy. And here in October, it looks like I carefully planned for all the extra color I was getting...but I'll never tell.

New Roses

Anyway, the point I was getting ready to make 8 paragraphs ago is that many of these new exhibition varieties that come around every year are specifically just that, designed to produce a few high quality blooms, sometimes at the expense of being really good garden roses. Time to move on to roses that will do both.

So I am not quite as enthused as I might have been 15 years ago when a new "killer red rose" comes out or the 9th version of *Moonstone* or *Gemini* comes out. Back then I wanted every new piece of candy that came out and I had the room to do. Now I need to be a bit more discerning as my knees and hips keep telling me to do.

Uh Oh! You are right if you have heard me sing this tune before. Several years ago after 2 brutal years of winter cold where I lost many roses, I had an epiphany where I started sliding more toward roses that did not give the ghost quite so easily to the ravages of late November to early April devastating freezes, namely the English roses.

Need proof of my plight, just check the exhibitor list from the last 20 Greater Atlanta Rose Shows. You will only see my name on it a few times. The reason being is my arctic tundra-like climate here in the cold season damages the major canes so much that I just cannot get good blooms dependably by early May when the show is held.

When I do have early blooms, I enjoy exhibiting and winning the occasional trophy or ribbon here or there. It's just there are simply too many times when I do not have much to exhibit.

But I digress. The point I am trying to make is I think I will spend a bit more time this upcoming year to the roses I really like and less on getting new exhibition varieties potted up that are going to be really slow starters that will need potting up into 5 or 6 gallon pots in 2016 to overwinter them for planting in 2017.

This year roses like *Pacific Celebration*, *Sweet Marlon*, *Julia's Kiss* and *Eddie Edwards* on fortuniana

rootstock were going into their 3rd year in the larger pots when I planted them outside in May of this year. They still are much smaller than I would like them to be at this stage and I will have to go an extra mile to protect them this winter.

Thankfully, some of the newer varieties I am growing have been quick to establish. *Soft Whisper* is my current choice over *Gemini* and *JoAnne Edwards* and will become the only roses in this color class in my garden.

Mr Caleb and *Phillips Grand Slam* picked up steam earlier this year as they came out of the Greenhouse in large pots ready to go. They were put into the ground and have done well thus satisfying the itch to add a new red variety or to. No new red roses will be purchased this year as a result.

The glowing orange *Impulse* is my special little guy and I would be more likely to plant another *Impulse* rather than try another slow-to-establish orange. Other oranges like *We Salute You* and *Fragrant Cloud* are on notice that if I do not see a lot of vase-worthy blooms, they may be "*Impulsed*" right out of my garden.

If the new *Neil Diamond* grandiflora turns out to satisfy my craving for a red/pink- striped cutting rose with long stems. I will likely turn my nose up at the next "dazzling striped rose" that comes down the pike. Of course there will be a couple that just sound so appetizing that I might consider them.

Marketing comes into play when many new roses are released. For instance, if you name a rose *Barbara Streisand*, many people will buy it even though it is not a great or a rose that grows well in a certain climate. If you called the same rose "Cow Manure" it probably would not sell as well. So do words like "needlepoint center", better than *Veteran's Honor*", and "sport of (insert name of awesome rose) sell more roses? They certainly do!

Let's take *Moonstone* for example. If *Moonstone* is great, then the sport of *Moonstone* must be just as good or maybe better. The words "similar to *Moonstone*" or "sister seedling of *Moonstone*" will elicit pretty much the same response. And even more to the point, the words "better than *Moonstone*" are enough to make a rosarian pee his/her pants. Bottom line, I just do not have time, energy, or space to grow a rose that is perhaps just marginally better than an existing variety.

Speaking of *Moonstone*, roses that are pretty similar to it include *Cajun Moon*, *Crescendo*, and *Marlon's Day* have been introduced recently, but for me, *Moonstone* takes the cake

In the past, I have had so much winter damage that it was easy to try all the new ones. Out goes the heavily damaged and winter killed ones, in with the "Flavor of the Month". Occasionally I am rewarded. For my money, the new Jackson & Perkins rose *Soft Whisper* gives me more enjoyment for my buck and is fragrant to boot than the

older look-alikes Gemini or Brigadoon.

A few years ago I got *Mr. Caleb* and *Phillips Grand Slam* and I kept them in large pots last year. They put out some great blooms earlier this year and I am hoping they put out more. But it is unlikely either will ever take the place of *Veterans' Honor*. Newer red roses like *Always and Forever*, *Opening Night*, *In the Mood*, *Legends*, *Black Baccara*, *Big Red*, and *Love's Magic* to name a few, continue to be introduced, but none of them would have remained in my garden for very long. Now if they came out with a *fragrant Veterans' Honor*, that would be eye-popping for me.

The same goes for all the Moonstone look-a-likes.

You would have me hooked if there was a fragrant Moonstone. So far though, no luck.



Roses are Dead, Miniatures too.

Where can I find replacements?

Oh What Can I Do?

Go To Autumn Hill Nursery for the best in roses.

That's What You Can Do.

Check us out at 770-442-3901
and
autumnhillnursery.com. for the

Best Roses Ever!!!



Potassium in the Rose Garden

by Ryan Tilley with info by Julie Day

Potassium is a very important nutrient for overall plant health. It's involved in protein synthesis and in the flow of nutrients and water up and down the plant. Potassium strengthens plants against cold, heat, disease, and pests, and it's the key ingredient in fertilizers labeled as "winterizers."

If you're looking to go organic, there are many ways to supplement your lawn or garden with potassium without using chemical fertilizers. Here are the most common sources of organic potassium:

Compost: Compost is full of nutrients, including potassium, especially if it is beefed up with banana peels and other fruit and vegetable waste. The potassium compounds in compost are water-soluble, which makes them readily available to plants but also likely to leach out of your compost pile over time.

Wood Ash: The original source of "potash" fertilizers, hardwood ashes can be used directly as a fertilizer (about a 5-gallon bucket per 1000 square feet) or added to your compost pile to increase the potassium content. Wood ash also raises soil pH, so be sure to do regular soil testing to make sure it stays balanced.

Kelp Meal: Available dried or liquid, kelp and seaweed offer potassium to the soil in a fairly quick-release form.

Muriate of Potash (potassium chloride): Mined from ancient deposits, this commercially available product can be used as natural sources of potassium, though the chlorine found in it can harm soil microbes.

Sulfate of Potash (potassium sulfate): More expensive than muriate of potash but safer, since it doesn't contain chlorine. Not all potash products are considered organic, so make sure the product you use is approved by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI).

Sul-Po-Mag: A variation of potash, Sul-Po-Mag is actually a naturally-occurring mineral called langbeinite (sulfate of potash-magnesia). Sul-Po-Mag is water soluble and convenient, although it shouldn't be used unless your soil also needs sulfur and/or magnesium.

Granite Dust: Available from granite quarries, granite dust is a relatively inexpensive way to add potassium and tract minerals to your soil. Since it's ground-up rock, this product is very slow to release its minerals and is not a quick fix. Granite dust can be purchased from Green Bros. Earthworks in bulk or delivered (see later ad). Granite dust is mixed with their flower mix.



Garden Tip #1

When you cut roses from your garden, they will last longer if you put them in a vase and give them 3-4 hours in a non frost-free refrigerator or a florist refrigerator. Sometimes I put them in a dark room with the air conditioner on. Also, when nights get chilly in the fall, you can accomplish the same thing by leaving your roses on the porch over night. Adding a cut-flower conditioner like Chrysal at the same time will make them last even longer.



An October to Forget.

by Ryan Tilley.

In many ways 2015 was a pretty lousy year from start to finish in both my rose garden and many other rose gardens in north Georgia. From late November 2014 to the end of March 2015 saw warm temperatures followed by drastic drops in temperature. Three such plunges into the cold weather made this past winter just as bad as the much-ballyhooed Polar Vortex winter the previous year.

My spring bloom was late, even though I gave my roses a wake-up call with some ammonium nitrate along with all my other usual goodies. There was one weekend after Mother's Day that the garden hit a nice peak when I had a few clients over, but a few days later the peak was gone and the roses looked rather mundane

Usually no matter what spring and summer brought to my garden, I could always count on October to lift my spirits. Sure there was more botrytis in October and sometimes cucumber beetles and thrips can be a problem, but in the end the October bloom would lift my spirits. Enter October 2015.

El Nino had kept its promise of a quieter than normal hurricane season in the Atlantic. But the El Nino winter rains kicked in early with clouds and rain across the South for 10 days in late September / early October and also from the strongest hurricane in history in late October.

With the nights getting longer and the nights cooler, my roses embraced the tentacles of botrytis. Hundreds of otherwise beautiful blooms were transformed into "mummies" and otherwise ruined blooms.

The rainy weather was not the only problem, without any sunshine to speak of, there were not a lot of new buds either. So I will have to wait until November to

supply me with bouquets for the house. November can be iffy at best, and with El Nino and the expected rains due it, I don't anticipate great blooms then either.

So all I can do is rely on my spray schedule to keep the garden healthy and maybe a reap a few "show-stopper" blooms.

So perhaps my miserable October will make you feel a bit better about your own roses.



Ryan's Final Report Card for 2015

by Ryan Tilley, Master Rosarian



Despite October's rose garden fiasco, Here are my grades for the newer roses in my garden.

Dona Martin - Sport of Randy Scott is everything rosarians said it would be. Blooms were large with good form. Great stems held on a vigorous bush. Color ranged from off-white to light mauve. Now comes the hard part. How it will fare over winter in my garden. Nicely fragrant.

Grade A

Soft Whisper - Bush gets better and better. Handled winter reasonably well. Coloration similar to Gemini without as much disbudding and much better fragrance. What's not to love?

Grade A

Jewel Grace - Bush grows well enough and I am starting to see more bloom production. Love the color combination red with yellow reverse. Blooms sometimes are a little flat. Anxious to see fully mature blooms.

Grade B

Anna's Promise - Good grower, nice stems and foliage. Interesting apricot blend with a bit of tan. Overall, a solid garden rose and nothing more. One of my client's has voles that only go after this rose. I have to constantly replace it.

Grade B

Crescendo - Outstanding blooms with form and substance. Large creamy white with distinct pink edges. Very fragrant! Needs a bit better stems though. My plant is not in a great spot, so I am going to transplant it into a better place in November and get 2 more on fortuniana rootstock to put in next spring.

Grade B

Sister Ruby - Ivory blooms with distinct coral pink edge. Great grower and bloomer. Very fragrant. Medium size blooms and a bit thorny. Wendy loves it.

Grade B

Big Momma - Third year plant on own roots is a monster in the garden. It was a bit sluggish in year one. Plenty of canes and plenty of blooms with good substance on nice long stems with strong fragrance. Hasn't been a great cut flower though. But impressive in the garden. **Grade B**

Mr. Caleb - Second year plant has beautiful velvety dark red blooms with good form and substance. Bush is finally putting on size. If winter is kind to it, think I will really like this rose. It gets a good grade due to it's potential. **Grade B**

Phillips Grand Slam - One picture-perfect medium red bloom with terrific needle-point center convinced me to put it in the ground. Growing well and gets another high grade for it's expected potential. **Grade B**

Neil Diamond - First year plant starting to put on size. Medium sized blooms are an attractive white and deep pink stripes. Crossing my fingers to see if it get larger blooms next year. Very fragrant. Next year this one could get a much higher grade if it reaches it's potential. **Grade B-**

Beverly - Perhaps the champion of the world in fragrance with a color combination similar to Eden. Good holding power when you get a good one to cut. But the blooms are medium size so far and mainly come in clusters, lots and lots of clusters. Wish it were a better cut flower. Gets botrytis like most of my heavily petalled variety. Still a great garden variety that can occasionally dazzle you and tickle your nose. **Grade B-**

Cinnamon Dolce - Powerful fragrance on a slow to establish plant on fortuniana and own root. Dynamite reddish cinnamon blooms have speckled dimples on petals. Blooms medium size at best. It continues to get a bit better each year. Also I like the name...can you say Marketing Strategy! **Grade C**

Miss Katelyn - Pretty light yellow and pink blooms that come mostly in sprays. Form and substance are good, but botrytis feasts on them. Bush has been slow to establish but putting on size now. Will give it next year to decide it's fate. **Grade C**

Magnificence - Put a decent size plant in the ground against my better judgement. The blooms just blew m. So will my folly pay off next year or will winter be too much for it/ Tune in to **issue 78** to find out. **Grade B**

Eddie Edwards - The few blooms I have seen in two years are beautiful. Hope I can squeeze a few great blooms out in November to justify keeping it. **Grade C**

Happy Go Lucky - Showy bright yellow blooms on an average size plant with a nice citrus fragrance. Short stems on a sprawling bush. Strictly garden variety. **Grade C**

Betty Curry - Third year plant growing but not producing anything special in the garden. Under-sized blooms are attractive reddish orange but there aren't enough of them. Another rose that better show me something in November or it might be gone baby gone.. **Grade C**

Wedding Bells - Strong grower with plump eye-catching rich pink blooms. No form but lots of substance. Great holding power in the vase. Lots of medium sized blooms with muddled centers tend to get botrytis in my garden. Strictly garden variety . **Grade C**

Bold and the Beautiful - Terrific eye-catching color combo that comes mainly in sprays. White blooms with occasional exhibition form and substance are edged in sharp bright red on a medium-sized bush. Alas it also feeds the botrytis monster. Will give it one more year. **Grade C**

Hey Jack - Awesome greenhouse bloom forced me to put this in ground. Great color combo of orange and yellow on an average growing bush. Petal count low so difficult to get good cut flowers. Strictly garden variety. **Grade C**

Julia's Kiss - Another rose on fortuniana rootstock in it's second year and this one has grown slowly so far. But not enough blooms so far to adequately judge. **Grade C**

Boscobel - Second year plants whose early blooms reminded me of *Abraham Darby* on a much smaller plant. Sounds great until I realized how small that actually would be! This is the rare English rose that just refuses to grow and bloom. Might try it on fortuniana rootstock if I can find it Very disappointing so far. **Grade C-**

Top Gun - With an exhibitor's name like that, how can it fail? Hard to say since it is a stingy bloomer and grower. The few blooms I've seen are very attractive cream with bright pink edges. I want more! Better do better next year or it will have a date with Mr. Shovel. **Grade C**

Good As Gold- Very average garden rose. Nice golden yellow color with no real "Wow" factor. It does have a unique grapefruit fragrance though. **Grade C**

My Lady Barbara - Really, really wanted this one to get better. Outstanding white ruffled blooms edged in red with a chartreuse tint on very short stems. It has so many petals that it never opens on the bush and botrytis is a real problem. Bloom color reminds me of Table Mountain.

Got a second one by mistake that was supposed to be *Donna's Grace* and it is planted with more shade. Perhaps the extra shade will give it longer stems. **Grade C-**

Dona Martin that gets much more shade. Maybe stem length will improve as well. But I don't think it will overcome Mr. Botrytis. Won't wait much longer to shovel prune both though. **Grade C-**

Twilight Zone - Sluggish grower that hates the heat here in Georgia. Does best on fortuniana rootstock in half shade. Purple color is the real deal and fragrance is outta sight! But no stems, medium blooms and sluggish growth disappointing. My best one is growing with more than half shade and am hoping for a few cuttable fall blooms. **Grade D**

Sweet Marlon - Taking forever to grow. Still in large pot. Blooms are a muddled mauve with a bit of pinky red. that gets botrytis. Stingy bloomer as well. Don't hold out much hope for it as Mr. Shovel prepares to feast. **Grade D**

Donna's Grace - Another third year bush on fortuniana rootstock that has been a poor grower. Large extremely pale yellow blooms not special enough to keep this one another year. Mr. Shovel is smiling. **Grade D**

Dina Gee - Third year plant and it has been a tremendous disappointment. Love the color, love the glossy foliage and the bush grows straight as an arrow. But a rose is supposed to, you know, actually throw out a few blooms now and then. And the blooms I do get are tiny. Mr. Shovel has a wide grin for this one. **Grade D**

Pacific Celebration - Gorgeous color on a very stagnate third year bush. Another rose on fortuniana that simply won't grow. Stingy, stingy bloomer to say the least. I could have kept in the pot one more year, but gave in and let it sink or swim in the ground. **Grade D**

Mercury Rising - Looks like a muddy, messy Gemini. Why was this rose ever introduced? **Grade F**

Sister Jane - Gorgeous color on a lousy plant. Winter finally did it in after 3 years. **Grade F**



Horizon Roses 2015

If you want the latest news on the newest exhibition roses, then you need to get the 2015 edition of **Horizon Roses**. Top exhibitors from around the country, as well as your beloved editor, give you frank, often humorous, reviews of every new rose that is being grown for exhibition. This is a must have publication that I refer to often. I already have my copy and you should get yours too. It now comes directly to your computer in the form of a pdf.

**ALL PROFITS GO TO ARS HORIZON GARDEN
SEND \$10 TO JOHNNY PREMEAUX
700 WESTBURY - ORANGE, TX 77630**

The Perfect Combination For Your Roses





We also sell:
Bloomkote
Messenger
CobraHead
Kombi Shovels
Kelway Meters
and other fine
products

TO SEE OUR COMPLETE LINE OF
GARDENING SUPPLIES
VISIT OUR WEBSITE
WWW.MILLSMIX.COM
EMAIL: MILLSMIX@AOL.COM
OR CALL 1-800-845-2325





The Rose Gardening Gospel According To Ryan

by Ryan Tilley, Master Rosarian

Sometimes during our busy lives we get so overwhelmed with what needs to be done and when to do it. So here is a list of things that need to be done and the order it needs to be done.

November

Thou shall not stop watering. Fall is usually dry although El Nino could change that.

Thou shall take a soil sample to your County Extension Office to check mainly for soil pH. Dig a narrow 5 inch hole in a few places. Mix a small bit of soil from each together and take it to be analyzed. \$8 dollars is a typical fee. Or test it yourself by purchasing a pH meter at rosmania.com.

Thou Shall Add lime to garden areas with a pH of 6.0 and below. I like to add about 5-6 cups to the entire root area of the rose. Remember roses on fortunana rootstock will have roots far beyond the drip line. Apply lime to entire rose garden to account for this. Using fast acting lime and gypsum will speed this process up although it cost a bit more.

Thou shall not stop spraying. Continue with your regular schedule. add either **E-Rase** or **Rubigan** for powdery mildew if needed. October and November is prime time for powdery mildew.

Thou Shall Not Continue deadheading. Once November arrives, it is unlikely you will see another bloom cycle. Deadheading signals the rose bush to continue growing. Mother Nature however, is sending signals by lowering light levels and longer and colder nights that tell the rose bush it is time to slow down and prepare for Winter. And by not deadheading, many roses will give you colorful hips that will be on display autumn into early winter.

Thou shall not wait to stake vulnerable canes. Any new basal break or low lateral cane can easily be broken off by increasing winds in November. Although any new large canes may be winter-killed anyway, it is still worth it to secure new canes just in case winter is gentle and the canes actually survive. This will also prevent canes from rubbing together and creating wounds that could result in canker developing on the damaged canes.

Thou shall add some phosphorous and potassium to the soil to promote root growth and winter hardiness. Many rosarians add phosphorous and potassium this time of year to aid roses in gearing down for winter. Phosphorous can be found in super triple super phosphate or any bloom builder. Murate of potash and potassium chloride are high in potassium as well. See article on page 8.

Thou Shall Transplant roses at the end of November. Roses have slowed down enough that digging them up will not put them under stress. The soil is still warm enough for slow root growth to occur. By next March, your newly transplanted roses will be ready and able to put out strong growth. Simply cut the rose back to about one foot so that the roots and canes will have the proper ratio to each other when the bush starts growing again. Be sure to water the roses often over the winter and put a high pile of mulch over the lower canes so they do not dry out while new roots are just starting to grow.

Thou shall, order bare root roses early before varieties are sold out. Try to have the bare root roses shipped by early February. So you can pot them up with good planting soil and let the pots fill with roots so when it is planted in early April, the pot should be full of roots and it should be blooming. Bare root roses typically take at least 8-10 weeks to fill the pot with roots so it can be easily planted in the ground.

The only down side to this method is that some companies will not guarantee their roses if they are shipped to you early. And planting bare root roses in the ground in late March or April exposes them to heat and wind which can dry out canes before the roots grow enough to support the plant. I prefer to buy roses in pots from reliable local sources like **Autumn Hill Nursery** or from other sources like **K and M Nursery in Bucatunna, MS** or **Ebenezer Roses** in Savannah, GA.

Thou Shall Start Preparing New Rose Beds anytime from now to February. Preparing the soil now will allow goodies like lime, gypsum, Nature's Helper, Mushroom Compost, etc...to break down and start working in the soil.

December

Thou Shall Stop Spraying After 3 or more hard freezes.

Thou Shall begin winter protecting roses after 3 hard freezes with a mound of mulch or organic matter piled high over the bud union.

Thou Shall Make any irrigation system repairs, additions, or reconfigurations. When spring comes there is often no time to work on irrigation systems and replacing

things like soaker hoses. Buy your 5/8 inch soaker hoses at **AM Leonard** online. You'll thank me later.

Thou shall dig and give away or throw out poor performing rose bushes. Nuff said.

Thou Shall contemplate changes to be made in rose care for 2016. Never too old to learn new tricks.

Thou Shall Begin to start a vole and deer prevention program before deer find your rose garden by using one of the deer repellents listed on page 20 and using **Vole Scram Professional Strength**. Better yet, install an electric fence around the rose bed to keep deer out. Preventing deer from ever knowing the roses are there is much better than trying to get rid of them once they have found your buffet. Putting up the fence is easy and cheaper than constantly applying repellents. And it really works!

Thou Shall cut back any long canes over 6 feet high to prevent winter winds from rocking the rose and exposing roots to freezing temperature. Cut back to about 5 feet.

Thou Shall remove any diseased "mummies" that are still on the bush to help with disease control in spring.

Thou Shall Not Neglect watering roses during dry spells and before severe cold snaps this winter. With a very strong El Nino event likely, this may be a mute point as El Nino winters are usually very wet. But you never know.

January

Thou Shall Take the Time to sharpen all pruners and service pump-up and electric sprayers. If you have a extremely large garden, an electric pump sprayer is a good idea. It is a little more expensive than a pump up sprayer. but you can cut your spraying time by at least 50%, maybe more. And sharp pruners make pruning much less tiring. I use the B7 Barnel pruners from www.therosegardener.com.

Thou Shall Be sure that chemicals are stored properly away from freezing temperatures. This will prolong the life of the chemicals to perhaps 10 years.



Rose Garden Tip #1

When you cut roses from your garden, they will last longer if you put them in a vase and give them 3-4 hours in a non frost-free refrigerator or a florist refrigerator. But when nights chilly in the fall, you can accomplish the same thing by leaving your roses on the porch over night. Adding a cut-flower conditioner like Chrysal at the same time will make them last even longer.



Ryan's Listmania For 2015

by Ryan Tilley

If it's Autumn, then it's the perfect time for a little listmania as you decide which roses you are going to get this year. There are not a lot of new roses that I am super excited over. A few sound interesting and I will try them in my garden. Most of these that I have listed are tried and true with a few good new ones as well.

Red Hybrid Teas

- 1) **Veterans' Honor** - Best red for cutting and bloom production
- 2) **Lasting Love** - Great grower, bloomer, and fragrance with good winter hardiness
- 3) **Alec's Red** - An oldie and still a super fragrant favorite among my clients. Plump blooms are outstanding
- 4) **Let Freedom Ring** - Nicely formed blooms on long stems on a very vigorous bush.
- 5) **Beloved** - Good grower with glossy dark red blooms. Very good vase life
- 6) **Mr. Caleb or Phillips Grand Slam**. I think one of these will be a winner, not just sure which one.

Light Pink

- 1) **Andrea Stelzer** - Great grower. Long stems.
- 1) **Tiffany** - Blooms light pink blushed with yellow. Very fragrant
- 2) **Jadis** - Don't see this fragrant rose around very much
- 3) **New Zealand** - Super fragrant with a bit of a coral tone.
- 4) **Brides Dream** - Long stems and nice long buds.

Medium Pink

- 1) **Louise Estes** - Medium pink with a white reverse. Great grower and a blooming machine. Great show rose.
- 2) **Memorial Day** - Orchid pink ruffled bloom. Terrific fragrance.
- 3) **Frederick Mistral** - Warm pink blooms and a great grower. Very winter hardy
- 4) **Affirm** - Super size and color. Can get botrytis in some locations, especially my house.... d'OH!

Dark Pink

- 1) **Perfume Delight** - Blooming machine. Super fragrance
- 2) **Nine Eleven** - Nicely formed blooms on long stems
- 3) **Big Momma** - Terrific grower and bloomer. Fragrant.
- 4) **Rina Hugo** - Long stems, good show rose
- 5) **The McCartney Rose** - Long stems and great fragrance
- 6) **Hot Princess** - Huge bush with hundreds of blooms
- 7) **Swarthmore** - Oldie but a goodie. Deep pink blooms with smoky pink edges. Nice long stems

Pale Yellow

- 1) **Elina** - Large bush with blooms one-to-a-stem
- 2) **Lemon Spice** - One of the most fragrant yellows
- 3) **Elegant Beauty** - Long stems with classic blooms
- 4) **Yellow Jema** - Upright grower, long stems and nicely fragrant

Medium or Bright Yellow

- 1) **St. Patrick**- Chartreuse petals and great show rose
- 2) **Mellow Yellow** - Big bush with hundreds of blooms. A bit thorny though
- 3) **Summer Love** - Greaat bloomer, long stems, and clear yellow blooms
- 4) **Gold Medal** - Golden yellow blooms and lots of them. Fragrant
- 5) **Mohana** - Medium size blooms with classic form. Fragrant

Apricot / Apricot Blend

- 1) **Paul Ricard** - Huge bloom producer of the palest apricot. Powerful licorice fragrance
- 2) **Tahitian Sunset** - Long stems and great fragrance
- 3) **Just Joey** - Old time favorite. Ruffled fragrant blooms. A bit winter tender in colder suburbs (my house).
- 4) **Jema** - Classic blooms. Great grower and bloomer. Fragrant
- 5) **Pat's Choice** - Peachy blooms and lots of them.

Orange

- 1) **Impulse** - Clear orange blooms with Apricot reverse. My personal favorite Orange rose.
- 2) **Snuffy** - Dusky deep orange, long stems, good show rose
- 3) **Fragrant Cloud** - Old time fragrant orange rose.
- 4) **Voodoo** - Orange blend, good grower and bloomer.
- 5) **Raphaella** - Florist rose. Great vase life.

White

- 1) **Moonstone** - Classic formed which bloom shaded pink along the edges. Marlon's Day is a sister seedling.
- 2) **Pope John Paul II** - Blizzard of super fragrant, classically formed medium-sized blooms. Short stems
- 3) **Randy Scott** - Perhaps the best white show rose.
- 4) **Denali** - Over-sized fragrant blooms on long stems.
- 5) **Full Sail**- Medium -sized bush with lots of fragrant medium - large blooms. Glossy foliage.
- 6) **Sugar Moon** - Very upright growers. Very fragrant medium-size ruffled blooms on long stems.

Lavender

- 1) **Neptune** - Very large blooms with terrific fragrance.
- 2) **Heirloom** - Oldie but a goodie. Great fragrance
- 3) **Paradise** - Older stalwart with darker purple edges

Purple

- 1) **Melodie Parfumee** - Great grower and bloomer. Very Fragrant
- 2) **Fragrant Plum** - Purple bloomer with darker edges. Fragrant of course.

Blends

- 1) **Cajun Sunrise** - Beautiful Pastel blooms on a vigorous bush.
- 2) **Touch of Class** - Coral Pink exhibition style bloom.
- 3) **Strike It Rich** - Yellow bloom touch with apricot. Fragrant
- 4) **Sultry** - Beautiful golden apricot blooms.
- 5) **Valencia** - Stunning apricot yellow blooms are large with good fragrance. This has been winter tender in my arctic tundra garden.

Mauve

- 1) **Stephen Rulo** - Unusual mauve shaded yellow. Blooms mostly in sprays
- 2) **Dona Martin** - Pale mauve blooms with exhibition size, stems, and form. Fragrant
- 2) **Stainless Steel** - Best fragrant mauve rose overall

3) **World War II Memorial** - Beautiful perfect mauve, blooms. Very fragrant

White with Pastel or Red Edge

- 1) **Soft Whisper** - Best white rose with pink/coral edges. One-to-a-stem blooms are very fragrant.
- 2) **Double Delight** - White blooms with red edges are very fragrant. An old favorite.
- 3) **Gemini** - White blooms with a coral edge. Blooms come mainly in sprays
- 4) **Crescendo** - Exhibition quality blooms are creamy white edged in pale pink. Fragrant.
- 6) **Lynette** - Large white blooms with pink edges. Bush is more spreading than most Hybrid Teas.
- 7) **Artic Circle** - Gorgeous white blooms edged in bright pink/red. Very long stems.

Bi-Color

- 1) **Love and Peace** -Pale yellow blooms with pink on the edges. Big bush with lots of blooms. Fragrant
- 2) **Octoberfest** - Apricot, pink, and yellow pastel mix. Very showy
- 4) **Jewel Grace** - Beautiful pink and pale yellow blooms.
- 3) **Rio Samba** - Orange and yellow blooms on a medium sized bush
- 5) **Dick Clark** -Blooms are pale yellow with bright red edges. Blooms come mostly in sprays. Fragrant

Striped

- 1) **Red Intuition** - Light red blooms with darker red stripes
- 2) **Pink Intuition** - Pale pink blooms with darker pink stripes
- 3) **Rock and Roll** - Lots of red and white blooms come mainly in sprays. Fragrant.
- 4) **Neil Diamond** - Red and white striped. Very Fragrant.



So You Have Midge

Edited from an article by Pam Powers,
Arlington Rose Foundation Consulting Rosarian

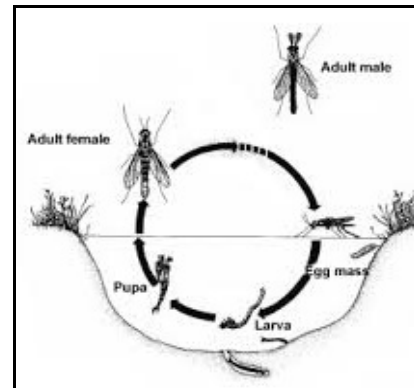
Ever wonder why your roses seemingly stopped blooming all at once. The answer might be...midge.



Does this problem look familiar? Midge is an insect that lives in the ground. It flies up, lays eggs. Those larvae then develop and eat the succulent part of your rose

bush, the bud when it very small. The larvae mature, fall back to the ground and the cycle continues every 12-16 days. The result is a very deformed bud or a burnt match look where the bud should have been. I think it looks like fire blight on pear trees if you have ever grown fruit trees.

So how do you prevent it in the first place? If you have never had midge, the best way to manage is to catch it early and treat immediately. Unlike many insects that only come around for a few weeks, midge can appear anytime during the growing season, so regularly inspect your rose bushes for symptoms.



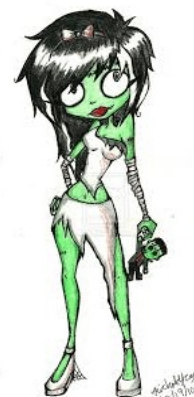
Midge Life Cycle

The adults look like a tiny mosquito, about 1/20 of an inch long, and lay eggs in buds and the tips of new growth. Immediately, remove all affected parts of the rose bush and dispose of them by bagging and throwing them away.

If you have had midge before, you should treat every year in early spring with insect granules that kill grubs and other insects. In other words, kill the dormant insect, as the ground warms up, so it never emerges. With any further evidence during the growing season, treat immediately with liquid insect spray and soil drench.

How do you treat a midge infestation? Treatment involves killing the insects and then replenishing the good microbes in the soil that the treatment may kill. Apply "anti-midge" spray at 2-3 week intervals for the entire year in which they have been detected. Bayer Complete Insect spray that attaches to your hose with active ingredients cyfluthrin and imidacloprid works. Spray the rose bushes and drench the ground. Use in the early spring when roses start growing.

With severe infestations, you will use liquid and granules. Note that these chemicals are hard on microbial activity in your soil, so apply humates or humic acid to replenish the good soil activity. Continue to cut out any growth that shows signs of midge. You will win the battle but multiple treatments are required.





What is Insect Hormoligosis

by Dr. Raymond Clark, Dept Of Entomology,
Kansas State University
Originally published in the November
2013 issue of Nashville Rose Leaf

Exterminate !!

A number of pesticides including insecticides and miticides are used to "control" or regulate insect and mite pest populations on roses in order to prevent damage. However, the outbreak of insect and mite pests following pesticide applications is well known.

In general, the common explanations for insect and mite pest outbreaks following pesticide applications are: elimination of natural enemies (e.g. parasitoids and predators) that regulate pest populations thus allowing for uninhibited growth of pest populations; pesticides may physically modify or alter plant leaf surfaces making them more suitable for colonization by pests; pesticides may influence the nutritional quality or induce changes in plant physiology of treated plants, which may promote growth and enhance reproduction of pests; and pesticides may directly or indirectly physically stimulate pests due to exposure to sub-lethal concentrations, which results in an increase in reproduction.

This last explanation is often referred to as insecticide hormoligosis. Insecticide hormoligosis, which is not the same as resistance, is a phenomenon by which reproductive stimulation occurs in response to the sub-lethal effects of pesticide applications when used at labeled rates or below labeled rates.

The actual cause of the stimulation is primarily due to the pesticide. Stimulation of reproduction in pest populations may lead to increased population growth and thus, outbreaks that require pesticide applications. This then may result in an increase in the frequency of pesticide applications, which could enhance the selection pressure placed on pest populations and intensify the potential for resistance.

Insecticides may have indirect effects on insect pests such as reducing or increasing reproduction (e.g., number of eggs laid or offspring produced per female). For example, insecticide hormoligosis has been implicated in increasing the reproduction of several insect species including the green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*). Green peach aphid females produce 20 to 30 percent more offspring when exposed to certain organophosphate insecticides compared to aphids that have not been exposed to these insecticides. The increase in reproduction may be a

direct result of the action of the insecticides on the aphids. Furthermore, spider mites may respond positively to Insecticide applications.

For example, foliar or drench applications of imidacloprid (Merit) increased the number of eggs laid by two-spotted spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae*) females by 20 to 50 percent. In addition to increasing reproduction, exposure to sub-lethal rates of pesticides may alter insect sex ratios (female: male) or directly stimulate other life history parameters such as development or longevity. Also, low rates of an insecticide appear to improve the nutritional quality of host plants thus increasing the reproduction or decreasing the development time of certain pests. The sub-lethal effects of any pesticide may act as a "stressing agent," which stimulates an organism to positively respond to environmental changes; thus increasing efficiency associated with either development or reproduction. This could be due to an increase in the production of specific enzymes or metabolism.

In addition, the stimulatory effects of insecticides might be due to impurities, surfactants or carries in the formulation and not the actual active ingredient. Insecticide hormoligosis is less frequently encountered than resistance but can lead to severe insect or mite outbreaks, thus resulting in damage to rose plants. Therefore, it is important to use the recommended label rates and not try to reduce costs by using rates that are below those stated on the label.



Rose Garden Tip #2

When the winter winds start blowing, be sure that the large canes do not brush up against each other. If they do they will scar the canes and make it easier for canker to develop when roses start growing again. You can avoid this by removing canes growing toward the middle of the rose and staking good canes that you want to save..



Rose Weevils (Curculios)

The rose curculio or rose weevil is a reddish and black weevil with a distinctive long snout on the head. It is about 1/4 inch (5-6 mm) in body length. The snout is used for drilling and feeding on flower buds.

It occurs throughout the United States. There are several color forms which at various times have been recognized as species or subspecies.

Rose weevils damage to roses in several different ways. First the weevils damage roses by making feeding punctures with their long beaks on rose buds, calyx, and peduncle.

Secondly, the weevils lay their eggs in the buds and the larvae feed on the petals and receptacle area. If any flowers manage to open, the petals show distinct small holes made by the adults.

The adults drill small round holes deep into the flower buds and hips for feeding and egg-laying. Eggs are usually laid in the hip or ovary and the small white larvae feed on the reproductive parts. The greatest damage to roses is when adults feed on flower buds. The adult punctures the floral parts contained inside buds. Later, if the flowers succeed in opening, these floral parts are riddled with holes, resulting in ragged, unsightly blossoms. If flower buds are not plentiful, the adult Curculio may feed on the tips of new rose shoots, causing the death of terminals. At other times it gouges the stems of buds, causing the bud to wilt and die.

LIFE CYCLE:

Adults emerge from the soil in the spring and they look for young, flower buds to feed on and lay their eggs. After a few days the larvae hatch from the eggs and feed on the reproductive parts of the flower buds. The larvae may continue development on buds that remain on the plant and on those that fall to the ground.

Fully grown larvae also feed on rose hips, which are located below the bud. The adults drill holes in the hip or bud for food. Then they turn around and lay their eggs. Since the adult made holes in the buds, the peduncle (stem right below the hip) becomes weak and eventually the buds fall off. The larva emerges from the fallen rose bud and then burrows into the soil where it hibernates (overwinters). In late winter or early spring depending on the soil temperature, the larva turns into a pupa and after a few days, the adult emerge from the pupa and from the soil to start the life cycle over again. There is only one generation per year.

CONTROL:

Scouting or monitoring for the presence of rose weevils is very important for adequate control. Rose weevils start to damage roses at the first sight of bud formation and

they tend to prefer certain roses more than others. In the absence of buds on preferred varieties, the weevils will feed on growing tips.

Regular handpicking of the adult weevils and removal of damaged buds and spent blossoms will prevent continuing damage and will prevent severe populations the following year.

Adult weevils drop readily from plants and feign death when disturbed. In order to take advantage of this behavior, collect the adult curculios with a wide mouth container half full of soapy water. Touch the plant parts where the weevils are feeding and they readily fall down into the soapy water and drown.



The War On Deer

by Ryan Tilley, Deer Nemesis



Why do I do so many articles on deer every year? Because they keep eating everyone's roses. Here I will simply present a list in order of what I think will work in your gardens. Different products seem to work on different deer. Prevention seems to be the best defense because if the deer

never know where those tasty blooms and leaves are, they will not eat them. Once the buffet is open to them, they can be real "buggers" to get rid of.

1) Electric fence. This never fails and it does not look that bad at all. It is also the cheapest method as well. Deer will not jump the fence if it is within about 2 feet of the roses.

2) 8 foot deer fence. This is expensive because you have to put it around a larger area than just around the rose bed. But it does work.

3) Repellents. I will list them in order of how well they seem to work. But different deer take different repellents to get rid of. Most of these can be gotten online or at various garden centers.

Deer Off

Deer Out

Liquid Fence

Deer Scram - Granular. Buy it online at **DIY pest control** or locally at **John Deere centers**

Deer Away

Deer Stopper





What Am I ??

Bloom Identification 101

by Ryan Tilley with some info from an article by Rebecca Shaw titled "Petaling Around"

No doubt you have seen roses that described blooms as "fully double", "reflexed" or other various adjectives and wondered what they were talking about. You about to find

out right now.

There are thousands of different roses that are unique in a given way. Color is of course the most obvious one. Foliage can be dark green and glossy, green matte, and just medium green. Fragrance ranges from none to powerful and can be myrrh, citrus, classic tea, spice, fruity, licorice, cloves, honey, lilac, lemon, honeysuckle, damask, musk, and "rotting fish" (just kidding). But there are many basic bloom types and different amounts of petals as well.

A rose can have no petals at all, like the famous **Green Rose**, that exhibitors love to add to their arrangements. But what seems to be the petals of the flower are actually lots of sepals. Many people consider the green rose ugly (like me!). Others find a strange beauty in its greenness. The green rose is part of the China family of roses and, unlike most other old garden roses, the Chinas, including the green rose, bloom all season long.

A rose can have also have so many petals that it won't open in anything but the hottest weather. Sometimes these many-petaled roses are so fabulous that they are worth growing, even if you see only a few great blooms a year. One such rose is the hybrid tea, **Uncle Joe**. The plant is a large one, often reaching 6- to 7-feet tall with wonderful clean foliage. In hot weather, when the flowers do open, they are terrific.

Another heavily petaled rose, **Affirm**, does the same thing but only about 70% would rot on the vine. But it is such a gorgeous pink, that I put up with it.

FLOWER FULLNESS

Now we get to a rose's petal count and how they are identified by it. The following are the specific categories.

Single: four to eight petals in a single row.

Semi-double: eight to 20 petals in two or three rosettes

Moderately Full Double: 21- 29 petals in 3 or 4 roses.

Full Double: 30 to 39 petals in four or more rows.

Very Full Double: 40 or more petals in numerous rows.



SINGLE ROSES

Many beautiful roses have only a single row of petals. Like the wonderful 'Dainty Bess., a single hybrid tea with five large, pale-pink petals surrounding bright, red stamens.

Another wonderful single rose to have in your garden is **Sally Holmes**, a modern shrub rated 8.9. Sally Holmes is much admired for the great beauty of its almost single ivory-white flowers. It is large and slightly fragrant. They are borne in huge tightly packed clusters. Sometimes the clusters are smaller and more widely spaced, which shows off the beauty of the flowers to better advantage. The foliage is dark green and glossy. Expect it to grow to just under 6-feet tall and to be densely bushy.

In the floribunda class, you could consider planting **Playboy**, which is a single. The flowers are quite large and in well-spaced clusters, but there is only a little fragrance. They make a bright display and the plant is strong with dark, green foliage.

If you are looking for a single climber, you might consider **Night Owl**. The showy, sweetly fragrant blossoms come on quickly and are very long lived. This rose holds the dramatic deep scarlet color to the very end.

In the miniature singles, there are some roses to consider adding to your garden as well. A nifty red with a yellow eye single from Tom Carruth; **Neon Cowboy** was introduced in 2001.

My Sunshine is a medium yellow single introduced in 1986. It is a miniature rated in the top 20. The bright, yellow petals make up the perfect flower. This rose is a constant bloomer on medium green, semi-glossy foliage. Nozomi is officially a climbing miniature. It is, however, more popular as ground cover. It is delightful growing with the trailing shoots covered in sprays of little flowers -single and blush-white like apple blossoms.



Celsiana

SEMI-DOUBLE

Celsiana is light pink damask. Each rose starts out as a large bud with frilly sepals that extend high like a feathery cap. When fully open, the blossoms measure almost 4-inches across revealing bright, golden-yellow stamens. **Passionate Kisses** is a floribunda, medium pink. Dense, dark green foliage

adds a nice contrast. It is a medium-sized plant with a bushy growth habit and a mild fragrance.

Penelope is a hybrid musk, light pink, semi-double. Like most of the hybrid musks, it can be either pruned into a clustered flowered rosebush or just trimmed lightly. Its branches are well clad with dark green foliage, and the flowers are borne in huge abundance in early summer. This rose bush has beautiful salmon-pink rose hips.

MODERATELY DOUBLE



Harrison's Yellow

Harrison's Yellow is fine example of a moderately double bloom. It is a very pretty, neat, tallish bush covered in spring with cupped soft yellow blooms. You can distinguish **'Harrison's Yellow'** from its British sibling **'Williams' Double Yellow'** by the stamens. **'Williams' Double Yellow'** has

green carpels instead.

Olympiad ('Red Planet' x 'Pharaoh') came to America from New Zealand - where Sam McGredy hybridized it. This rose won the 1984 AARS award. The plant is exceptionally sturdy and easy to grow with disease-resistant, olive-green foliage. Lack of fragrance is its only demerit.

Tiffany won the 1955 AARS winner - hybridized by Bob Lindquist - is a favorite pink rose. Its cool silvery color is made luminous by a glow of yellow at the heart. The ARS gave it the Gamble Fragrance Award in 1962.

VERY FULL DOUBLE



Crested Moss

Crested Moss has warm pink globular flowers that are almost exactly like those of Common Moss and just as fragrant. It is the unique and beautiful buds that give this rose its irresistible charm.

Madame Hardy's perfect whiteness and soft sweet fragrance 'Madame Hardy' is altogether irresistible. The bush is inclined to flop, so discreet staking is usually needed. The coarsely toothed, dark green leaves and the feathery pine scented sepals all suggest that it is not a pure bred damask. *Rosa centifolia* may have contributed to its beauty.



Pink Peace

Pink Peace does not resemble its grandparent, **Peace**, however, it is a very good rose. Bushes with matte foliage that are easy to grow and flowering with great freedom. The blooms are huge, and they are intensely fragrant. This is a rose for warm climates.

FLOWER SHAPES

A majority of these relate to old fashioned styles, some which through hybridization have been passed on to modern roses. And many roses with old-fashioned blooms exhibit varying stages as they open. So roses can be classified as several types.

The Cupped bloom has outer petals that are a bit longer than the petals toward the center of the bloom, curving slightly inward. The top surface is slightly hollow, forming a cup. Blooms can start out globular and open into the cupped form. There are some variations of the cupped bloom: Deep Cup, Shallow Cup and Open Cup



Queen of Sweden
Deep Cup



Crown Princess
Margareta
Shallow Cup



Septer'd Isle Open Cup



Teasing Georgia Rosette

Rosette blooms are very double flowers with many slightly overlapping petals of different sizes.



Souvenir de la Malmaison
Quartered

Quartered blooms contain many petals tucked into a cup shape, standing straight up and flattened against each other. The petals form a scalloped arrangement that seems to divide the flowers into four equal parts.



Jude the Obscure Incurved

Incurved blooms are incurved to the point whenre they fully open. I have also heard them referred to as cabbage-shaped



A Shirophshire Lad
Quartered Rosette

Quartered Rosette shows both the traits of Rosette and also Quartered. Quite often rose blooms show traits of different shapes as they open from buds to fully open blooms.



Altissimo Flat

The **flat bloom** is just as it sounds with petals generally flaring out.



Huntington Rose Globular

Globular blooms have petals that totally enclose the center of the bloom, hiding the stamens and almost forming a rounded ball. Very similar to Incurved



Remember Me High-Centered

High-Centered describes the bloom form in which the petals at the center of the bloom stand above the outer opened petals, so that the overall shape of the bloom forms an inverted cup. Hybrid teas often have high-centered blooms. Some floribundas, polyanthas, and teas also have high-centered blooms.



Sir John Betjeman Pom-pom

Pom-pom blooms are small, rounded, and filled with numerous tiny petals. And they really do look like little pom-poms. I love this rose for that.



Lady of Shalott Chalice

The **Chalice** blooms have inward curving petals. They are similar to Incurved and Globular



Gentle Hermione Button Eye

Button Eye blooms are small blooms with small neat petals



Gertrude Jekyll Recurved Rosette

Recurved Rosette blooms similar to rosette blooms but with the petal curving inward a bit more.

That is everything you need to know to amaze your friends when strolling through your garden. Of course you really can't lose if you simply call them "Old Fashioned Blooms".



continued from page 1...Ryan's Picks

Climbers

Tropical Lightning -I am a meteorologist and I love orange roses so I have to buy this new climber. Blooms are smoky orange and cream striped with glossy, green foliage. You can purchase this rose from Edmunds Roses.



Don't Wait!

Order Your Roses on Fortuniana Rootstock
Locally from

Rose Gardens by Ryan.

Call NOW and have your roses reserved for
pickup in Spring 2016

Ask for Ryan at 770-517-9011

All varieties mentioned in this issue are available



Recommended Mail Order & Local Rose Sources: Roses on Fortuniana Rootstock

1) **Rose Gardens by Ryan** - Local source for greenhouse raised roses on fortuniana rootstock in 3 gallon pots. Order ahead for Spring pick-up. Local delivery possible for small fee. Call 770-517-9011

2) **Jim Mills Roses (K&M Roses)** - 1260 Chicora River Road, Buckatuna, MS 39322 601-648-2908 www.kandmroses.com

3) **Ebenezer Roses** - Russell Sowers Savannah, GA 912-649-2445 ebenezerrose.com ebenezerrose@gmail.com

4) **Kimbrew-Walter Roses** - 903-829-2968

Roses on traditional rootstocks

1) **Autumn Hill Nursery** - Largest local source with outstanding selection of hybrid teas, floribundas, climbers, English roses, miniatures, tree roses Call 770-442-3901

2) **Edmunds Roses** - 335 S. High Street Randolph, Wisconsin 53956 1-800-347-7609 edumndsroses.com

3) **Witherspoon Rose Culture** - Box 52489; Durham, NC; 800-643-0315 www.witherspoonrose.com

4) **Regan Nursery** - 4268 Decoto Road Fremont CA 94555 1-800-249-4680 www.regannursey.com

5) **David Austin Roses Limited** - Call for great catalog 1-800-328-8893 www.davidaustinroses.com

6) **Wisconsin Roses** - Newest rose varieties sold as maidens www.wiroses.com 262-358-1298

7) **Rosemania** - 4020 Trail Ridge Drive Franklin, TN 37067 www.rosemania.com 615-790-2728 800-600-9665

Roses on their own roots

1) **Heirloom Old Garden Roses** - 24062 NE Riverside Drive; St. Paul, OR 97137 503-538-1578 www.heirloomroses.com

2) **Roses Unlimited** - Rt. 1 Box 587 Laurens, SC 29360 864-682-7673 www.rosesunlimiteddownroot.com

3) **Vintage Gardens** - 4130 Gravenstein Hwy S. Sebastopol, CA 95472 707-829-2035

4) **Northland Rosarium** - 9405 Williams Lane Spokane, WA 99224 509-448-4968 northlandrosarium.com

5) **Chamblee's Rose Nursery** - 10926 US Hwy 69 North Tyler, TX 75706 800-256-rose chambleeroses.com

6) **David Austin Roses Limited** - Many varieties are sold as own root if desired. www.davidaustinroses.com 800-328-8893

7) **For Love of Roses**- Miniature and Mini-Florals Richard Anthony www.forloveofroses.com rja4cpa@aol.com 330-360-8510



Ask Mr. Know-IT-All

by Ryan Tilley

Q: Mr. Know-It-All has had many questions about Suspected Rose Rosette. Check Out the Answer to one of them.

A: At the Martin Luther Rose

Garden in Atlanta they have a nice little rose garden. They said they have had the Rosette before and they were afraid they had it again. On the surface this would seem to be a slam dunk. A garden that had it before probably would have it again. But what if the previous diagnosis was wrong?

Every garden must be evaluated on it's own merits regardless of previous suspected problem. At this garden I did not find real evidence of the virus. Instead, the suspected bushes looked like they had a little tuft of herbicide drift a month or so ago.

I found many instances of deformed foliage, but there were only 3 buds that were affected. The "so-called Witches Broom" symptom has become a buzz word for anytime foliage and buds from a single point looks weird. In this case the criteria for Witches Broom symptom was not met because it needed many more deformed foliage and buds from the same spot than just 3. Look at the end of a worn out broom with awful bristles. Are there 3 bristles or many, many more multiple bristles? See why 3 weird stems does not fit?

I did find one bush that was borderline infected though. I instructed the caretaker to cut way below the suspected canes, down to about one foot and then in 3 weeks observe how the new growth looks. If there is no change, it is better to be safe than sorry and remove the bush completely.

Another "expert" at one of my clients house commented that their roses had Rose Rosette and it was due to neglect! Well not only was there no virus, but it is not caused by neglect anyway. It either arrives already inside the roses and shows itself at some point in the future or it is spread by an eriophyid mite.

Neglect is an irresponsible response by someone who is totally ignorant of Rose Rosette and has been spreading false information in an effort most likely to impress who ever the person was talking to.

Always rely on by certified consulting or master rosarians or at least someone that you know is very knowledgeable about roses. Most landscapers and garden shop employees are not good sources, end of story. I can give you horror stories of advice garden shop employees gave to some of my clients.

Don't be a horror story!





Weather Word

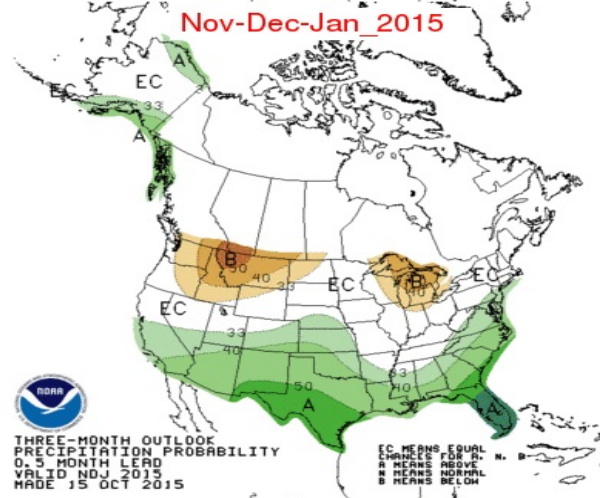
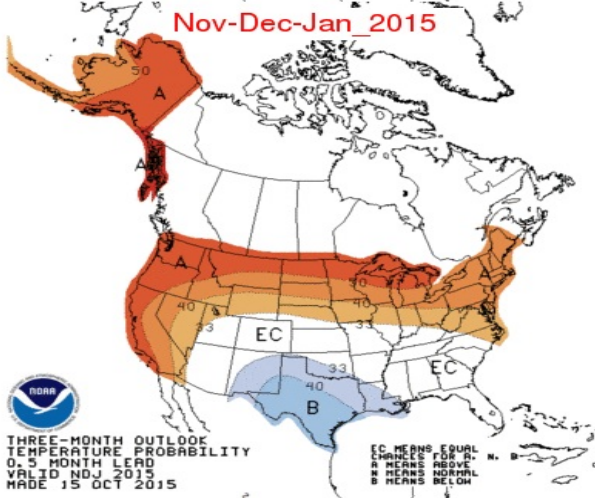
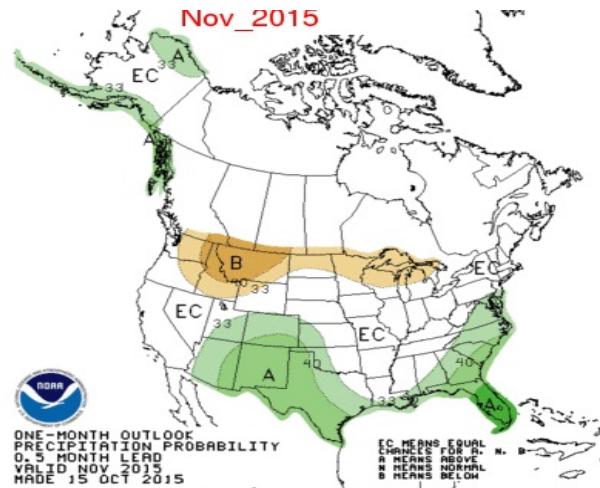
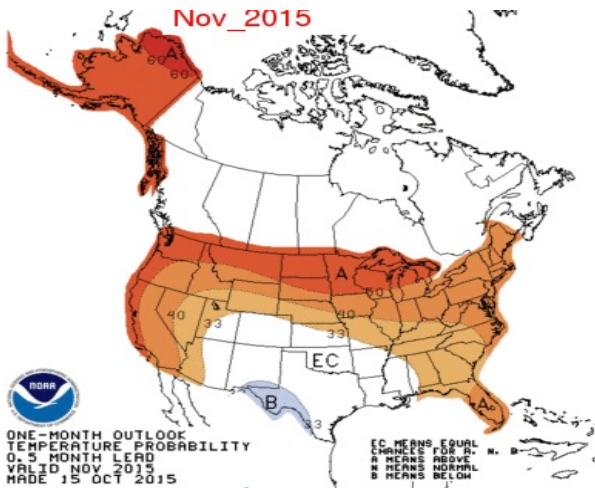
by Ryan Tilley Meteorologist Supreme

El Nino is here and as promised last issue, it is going to be a whopper! Sea surface temperatures in the east Pacific are 2.0 C above normal and subsurface waters are as much as 6.0 C above normal. This will mean above normal rainfall across the southeast with temperatures slightly below normal. It will also mean we will see more chilly wedges like we saw a few days ago with a higher probability of seeing some ice and snow. Whether we see and ice or snow remains to be seen.

Nov 15	Avg High	Avg low	Avg. rain
Atlanta	63	42	3.86
Alpharetta	63	37	3.80
Athens	64	42	3.66
Blairsville	60	34	4.51
Columbus	68	45	3.56
Helen	62	38	5.48
Macon	69	43	2.73
Rome	64	38	4.11
Savannah	70	48	2.19

Dec 15	Avg high	Avg low	Avg Rainfall
Atlanta	54	35	4.33
Alpharetta	53	30	4.84
Athens	55	35	4.09
Blairsville	51	26	4.87
Columbus	59	38	4.97
Helen	53	31	6.32
Macon	60	37	4.31
Rome	50	30	4.87
Savannah	62	41	2.96

Jan 15	Avg high	Avg low	Avg Rainfall
Atlanta	50	32	4.75
Alpharetta	49	27	5.23
Athens	52	32	4.60
Blairsville	47	23	5.15
Columbus	56	35	4.59
Helen	50	28	6.21
Macon	57	34	4.56
Rome	50	27	5.26
Savannah	60	38	3.59



Calendar of Events

LOCAL EVENTS

1st Tues each month - Greater Gwinnett Rose Society Meeting
Justice and Administration Center (GJAC)
Kim Borland, President 770-983-1806
kim.borland@yahoo.com www.gwinnettrose.org

3rd Tues each month - Atlanta Rose Society Meeting 7:30 PM
Atlanta Botanical Garden; President: Barry
McCasland 404-762-6103 or bmccas@aol.com

4th Mon each month - South Metro RS Meeting 7:30 PM
Heritage Bank on N. Jeff Davis Drive, Fayetteville
Steve Bell, President 770-722-5395
stevebelltex@gmail.com

Dec 12 - Greater Atlanta Christmas Party
Details to be announced.

REGIONAL EVENTS

Jan 15-17, 2016 - Deep South District Mid-Winter Meeting
Valdosta, GA Contact Karen Prevatt 813-634-1830
kprevatt@verizon.net

Jan 15-17, 2016 - Carolina District Mid-Winter Meeting,
Crowne Plaza Hotel, Greenville, SC Contact: Frank
Van Lenten fvanlenten@charter.net 864-850-3435

July 29-31, 2016 : ARS National Miniature Rose Show &
Conference Harrisburg, PA Details to come.

Answers to quiz page one

- 1) Trick question - none
- 2) True - Might help prevent canes from drying out from winter winds
- 3) True 4) True

www.rosegardensbyryan.com

**Serious rosarians!
SAVE YOUR HANDS
BE GARDEN SMART... be hand healthy**

Do you have...?

**BARNEL pruners, loppers, thorn strippers
Bionic Rose Gauntlets &
SHORT Bionic rose gloves
Harlane rose garden labels**

*ALL Bionic products are designed
by an orthopaedic hand surgeon to protect your hands
while worn comfortably in tough, thorny rose gardens

*Bionic gloves were tested & recommended
by Arthritis Foundation

Bionic rose gloves are machine-washable goatskin

Contact Wendy, 404-771-9300
www.TheRoseGardener.com

Is Your Subscription Expiring???



Check the upper right hand corner of the mailing label to find your expiration date. That will be your last issue. Send your renewal checks (\$18 including archived web issues) to 6794 Woodstock Drive Acworth GA 30102 to continue receiving The Georgia Rose for one more year (3 more very large issues). If you only want the web version, with color pictures and additional information make sure we have your e-mail address and indicate web version.

The Rose Gardener

Shears

Harlane Garden Labels & more!

Bionic Rose Gloves

WENDY TILLEY
404-771-9300 • therosegardener.com

Visit our booth at the New Bern Home & Garden Show

**The Georgia Rose
6794 Woodstock Rd.
Acworth, GA 30102**

