



Rose Ramblings



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Program for September: Rose Sports

By Bill Ornelas, SDRS VP, Programs, bornelas1945@att.net

This month's meeting is Monday, **September 19, 2022 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 101** of the Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. We are so honored to have a very special speaker this month, Justin Ekuan. He will be sharing information on the interesting topic of **Rose Sports**, a fascinating genetic anomaly. His presentation will be preceded by a brief discussion of **Phototropism in Roses**. Justin comes to us from his home in Dana Point where he has been growing roses for 50 years. He currently grows approximately 130 roses along with other fascinating plants like grafted hibiscus. He and his wife Lilly are the longest standing members of the Orange County Rose Society since 1977 and he is also a member of the San Diego Rose Society. His areas of special interest include exhibition, propagation and photography. Justin is especially well known for his success in grafting roses on to 'Fortuniana' as well as 'Pink Cloud' rootstock. In fact, he has instructed several SDRS members in the techniques of successfully grafting roses. Come join us and learn all about rose sports!



Lilly and Justin Ekuan

The meeting will start at 7:30 p.m. in Casa del Prado's room 101 in Balboa Park.

There Will Be a Little Rose Show at this Month's Meeting! Bring your best blooms and enter them in our Little Rose Show. It's fun and not intimidating, and there are awards to be won! Also, we have added a new photography section. Rules are on page 3 of this newsletter.

Pre-meeting Rose Care Program with Q&A

From 7:00—7:30 p.m. Gary Bulman, Master Rosarian, will be presenting a short program in the Consulting Rosarian Corner about successfully growing roses. His program will be followed by a question and answer period to offer attendees a chance to have individual questions explored and solutions offered.

Directions to Casa del Prado, Room 101: The Casa del Prado building is immediately west of the Natural History Museum. Entrances to the Casa del Prado lead to an inner court. The rooms are accessible from the court. Room 101 is downstairs on the east end of the court.



Mark Your Calendars!

Keep an eye out in *Rose Ramblings* for more information about these upcoming monthly programs for our society.

October 17, 2022 Propagating Roses from Cuttings and Using Grafting Techniques

Speakers: Consulting Rosarians Bill and Elaine Ornelas

November 21, 2022 Tips to Improve Your Garden!

Speaker: Beth Van Boxtel

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY 2022 LITTLE ROSE SHOW RULES

Chairpersons: Bill and Elaine Ornelas, Robert and Kristine Russell

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- There will be five “six-pack” shows at the SDRS meetings in April, May, June, September, and October.
- Exhibitors do not need to be experienced in showing roses. **Novices are encouraged!** Experienced exhibitors will be on-site to assist in the staging (preparing) of rose blooms for the show.
- Each person bringing one or more flowers will receive a free raffle ticket.

RULES OF ENTRY FOR ALL SIX-PACK SHOWS:

1. **All entries must be submitted by 7:20 p.m. in order for judging to be completed before the monthly program begins.**
2. All roses must be properly named and entered in the appropriate section.
3. Containers for exhibits will be supplied by the San Diego Rose Society.
4. Each exhibitor is **limited to six entries**. You may concentrate your entries in one section or distribute them over all the sections you are eligible to enter.
5. Entry tags will be supplied and only the top section of each tag needs to be filled out and attached to the flower’s vase.
6. Sections 8 and 9 are restricted to novices (anyone who has never won a trophy in any rose competition). However, novices are not restricted to the novice sections and may enter any section.
7. Exhibitors are asked to remove all exhibits at the end of the meeting.

JUDGING: Judging will be in accordance with the ARS (American Rose Society) guidelines. The first place winners of each section will be judged against each other to determine the Rose of the Night, and that entry will be displayed at the front of the meeting room.

SCHEDULE:

Section 1 One hybrid tea or grandiflora bloom without sidebuds

Section 2 One floribunda or polyantha spray

Section 3 One floribunda bloom without sidebuds

Section 4 One miniature or miniflora bloom without sidebuds

Section 5 One miniature or miniflora spray

Section 6 One bloom or spray, any other type (This is not an ‘overflow’ category for the rose types listed in Sections 1-5. Suggested blooms for this category are shrubs, OGRs, large-flowering climbers, etc.)

Section 7 Most fragrant bloom

Section 8 NOVICE ONLY – One hybrid tea or grandiflora bloom without sidebuds

Section 9 NOVICE ONLY – One floribunda bloom without sidebuds or floribunda spray

Section 10 Rose Arrangement (Roses of any type should dominate in all arrangements. No more than two arrangements per household per show are permitted and the roses must be grown by the exhibitors. The use of dried or artificial material is permitted. There are no restrictions on height or width.)

Section 11 Photographs (Photograph of one rose bloom or spray displayed in photo no less than 5” x 7”. No need to be matted. Limited to 2 photos per exhibitor.)

SCORING AND AWARDS

The Rose of the Night will be awarded an additional 3 points and will also receive a special award at each monthly meeting. At the end of the year, trophies or gift certificates will be awarded at the holiday banquet to the highest-scoring exhibitor in the following categories: overall rose exhibitor for sections 1-7, novice exhibitor for sections 8 and 9, arrangement exhibitor, and photography exhibitor.

Silent Rose Auction at This Month's Meeting!

By Bill Ornelas, bornelas1945@att.net

Prior to this month's meeting, there will be another silent auction of five rose plants. They are on own root that I started in January 2022 from cuttings and are in one-gallon containers. The roses offered this month are unique in that they are either named for SDRS members, hybridized by SDRS members or are sports found by SDRS members. The roses will be **'Bronze Medal'**, **'Col Phil Ash'**, **'Ruth Tiffany'**, **'Sue Streeper'**, and **'Straight Arrow'**. The minimum starting bid will be \$10 for these roses.

Come early before the meeting starts and place your bid for these wonderful roses. There will be a sheet of paper in front of each rose with details of the rose along with a photo of the bloom. If you want to bid on a rose, just write the last four digits of your phone number (to preserve the secrecy of this silent auction!) and your bid amount on the sheet of paper. Each bid must increase by at least one dollar from the last bid. If you are unable to attend the meeting, you can give your name, the last four digits of your phone number and your highest bid to a fellow member who would be attending and that person can bid for you.

This should prove to be a fun and competitive event! Come and join in and take home a special rose!



'Bronze Medal'

Apricot or apricot blend miniflora; moderate fragrance; single to semi-double with average diameter bloom of 3"; plants grows up to 3'; bred by Bob Martin, 2014



'Col Phil Ash'

Deep yellow hybrid tea; discovered by Gary Bulman in 2013 (actually it was Sonja Bulman!) as a sport of 'Sunstruck'



'Ruth Tiffany'

Orange blend shrub with full globular bloom form; beautiful sprays; bred by Bob Martin in 2018



'Sue Streeper'

Hybrid tea; yellow, with pink edges; average diameter 5"; large full blooms; plant height 4' to 5'; bred by Dick Streeper in 2013



'Straight Arrow'

Pink blend hybrid tea; average diameter bloom 4.5"; plant height 5' to 7'; rust and mildew free; brilliant blooms borne on very long straight stems; bred by Dick Streeper in 2003

President's Message

By Deborah Magnuson, magnusond@sbcglobal.net



The joy of learning something new never gets old. This past June our San Diego County Fair was back and so was the Rose and Flower Show, along with our wonderful San Diego Rose Society exhibitors. I was honored in being asked to serve as a judge at one of the shows. Making decisions about the most beautifully staged roses is not something to take lightly, knowing first-hand the care and devotion presenting one's most perfect flowers entails. One thing is for sure, the public has a continuing intense interest in roses. Surrounding the exhibit tables were lots of fair attendees admiring the roses, and asking fascinating questions. Kudos to all our exhibitors, and special thanks to Linda Clark serving again as the Rose Show Chair/Coordinator. While the fair is not an official ARS American Rose Society show, and has somewhat different criteria and rules, Linda's expertise in recruiting and advising a new generation of rosarians learning the art of rose show judging is invaluable.

As the children and grandchildren in our lives transition back to school this month, making new friends and adjusting to new teachers, let us not forget we are all teachers too, as ambassadors to the rose. It is said good teachers explain, demonstrate, and inspire. Opportunities abound in sharing one or all of these elements of our rose knowledge with others.



'Artic Blue'

This past summer as I headed down my driveway on one of my early evening walks I noticed a young lady taking photos of my fully blooming 'Artic Blue' standard tree rose just as the sun was setting. I introduced myself and upon chatting let her know about 100 more rose plants were in my backyard garden. I invited her to have a look. She was a new transplant from Texas, but remarked how much joy it brought seeing all my roses, bringing her back memories of her mother and grandmother, now departed. She vowed to plant a few roses next year, and I offered to help. On another occasion I provided assistance to a young couple in a newly purchased home in my neighborhood in pruning a row of a dozen or so roses. In giving them the basics of watering, fertilizing, and general care they expressed confidence in taking the necessary steps to preserve the rose growing legacy cherished

by their parents and grandparents. I am reminded of Nelson Henderson's famous quote, "The true meaning of life is to plant trees under whose shade you do not expect to sit." By going out of our way and extending a hand, when we can, we are surely planting seeds for future generations.

Speaking of teaching I also wish to thank our wonderful panel of Consulting Rosarians at our past June general meeting. Natalie Stout, Beth Van Boxtel, Linda Clark, and Ruth Tiffany answered many of your thoughtful questions while generously sharing their knowledge and best practices. I hope the curriculum they presented encouraged and helped you stay proactive with your roses this past summer. With their help and all the tips and great articles in this issue, preparing for a beautiful fall bloom should be a breeze. That's a subject I know you'll ace. Have a blessed September!

Try to Remember

*Try to remember the kind of September
When life was slow and oh, so mellow
Try to remember the kind of September
When grass was green and grain was yellow
Try to remember the kind of September
When you were a tender and callow fellow
Try to remember and if you remember
Then follow, follow*

*(Lyrics from the song Try to Remember by Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt
from the musical comedy play The Fantasticks)*



Exciting Events Coming Up for Our Society!

By Linda Clark, linsline@cox.net

***Our Second Rose Show and Auction of this Year!
Holiday Party and Awards Ceremony!
Rose Care Seminar!
Annual Pruning Demonstration!
ARS Convention in Shreveport!***

If you enjoy everything roses, we have an unusually exciting next 7 months! Sometimes I can't believe all the things that we have in the works! This October we have partnered with California Coastal Rose Society to have our **second rose show and auction** this year! We had such a wonderful show and auction this spring that on October 29th and 30th we are doing another. This time it will be at the El Corazon Senior Center, 3302 Senior Center Drive, Oceanside, 92056.

Many of you will remember Marion Ross from the television program *Happy Days*, where she played Ritchie's mother. Burling Leong of Burlington Rose Nursery has named a rose after her which will be auctioned at this event and Marion will be in attendance! Marion will be turning 94 years old around our auction time so we will be having a cake and singing Happy Birthday to her. You might remember that we also auctioned a rose named for Jerry Mathers from *Leave It to Beaver* at a previous auction which Jerry attended.

The show will open to accept entries at 7:00, but properties (vases) will be ready at 6. We won't get to set up on Friday, so I am hoping you will help me get the hall in order before the entries arrive. This is a first for us, so if you are new and interested in how to create a wonderful show, we could really use your help. Feel free to contact me anytime at linsline@cox.net.

December means it's time for our **holiday party and awards ceremony** (date to be announced soon!). Then on to the new year with both the **annual pruning demonstration** and a one-day **rose care seminar** in January, and a **PSWD Convention/Show** hosted by SDRS on April 22-23, 2023. Two weeks later on May 4-7, 2023, a committee of rose enthusiasts, (Ruth Tiffany, chair) are inviting everyone to a one-of-a-kind **ARS Convention at America's Rose Center** in Shreveport, Louisiana. I hope you will mark your calendars and plan to join us for some great rose memories! As always, thanks for all your support and I look forward to enjoying roses together.

2022 Fall San Diego Rose Show and California Coastal Rose Society Auction

Link to rose show/auction information and schedule:

<https://www.sandiegorosessociety.com/events/california-coastal-rose-society-and-san-diego-rose-society-fall-rose-show-and-auction>

There will a new and unique exhibition class 'P' on the schedule for this show. It is to reflect part of the American Rose Society's mission statement: The American Rose Society exists to promote the culture, **preservation** and appreciation of the Rose, and to improve its standard of excellence for all people, through education and research. In particular this show and rose auction emphasizes the need to preserve rare and unusual roses, and those no longer in commerce, some with only one plant known to exist in the world. Just for fun plan to enter some of your rose specimens in this new class.

SECTION P | Preservation

Class 35 Lost and Found. A class for any "found" rose. The variety needs to be listed in HMF with double quotes around the name, like "Benny Lopez". Judging criteria would be true to type.

Class 36 Sports Arena. Any registered rose that is a sport of another. Any type.

Class 37 Around the World. Three HT's of different varieties from breeders in countries outside the US. Need not be exhibition form, but true to type.

Class 38 Breeders Cup. Three stems in one vase of different varieties from one breeder. May be different classes

Class 39 Before there was Peace. One stem of an HT introduced prior to 1945

Class 40 Sweet Hips. One spray of rose hips. Must be ripened, showing color, some green okay. Judged on visual appeal.



Minimize Water Use, Maximize Every Drop

By Rita Perwich, Master Gardener and Consulting Rosarian ritaperwich@gmail.com

It is a given that water is essential for healthy, blooming roses. It is also a given that California is facing a drought crisis. This summer Governor Gavin Newsom issued a directive mandating water conservation. We experience hot weather in San Diego not just in the summer but also in the fall. We need to be good conscientious citizens and reduce our water consumption. We also need to look out for our roses and avoid stressing them with too little water. Fortunately, we can accomplish the challenge posed by these two competing and critical imperatives by taking steps to waste no water and to ensure that every drop of water counts.

Water and Plant Health

Water is pulled up from the soil by the roots and distributed throughout the plant. It is indispensable for the transport of nutrients to the plant and for photosynthesis to occur. The stomata which are minute openings on the underside of rose leaves cool the plant in a process called transpiration. This release of water by the leaves creates the 'pull' that causes the uptake of water by the roots. When there is insufficient water in the soil the stomata close to preserve water. The result is a decrease in photosynthesis which causes the plant to grow fewer and smaller rose blooms. Eventually, the plant will not put out any new growth and can become more susceptible to pest attack and fungal disease.

Plants require more water when it is hot. Ideally, in the summer months we would add time to our irrigation run-time and/or add an extra day of irrigation. In a drought we need to consider instead the steps we need to take to maximize our limited allocation of water and minimize plant stress.

Every Drop of Water Counts

There are many variables that affect the amount of water our plants need. These include the growing season, temperature, wind conditions, size of the plant, and composition of our soil and how well it retains water. Plants that have been watered daily with light sprinklings are at a disadvantage as they have shallow roots. Roses that are watered less frequently but with a longer irrigation run time develop a healthy deep root system. This is especially important in drought conditions as it enables the plant to access more moisture from the soil and stay cooler and more hydrated.

Figuring out the minimum amount of water your roses need Water in the early morning and time how long it takes to moisten the plant's entire root system. Don't irrigate again until the soil feels dry more than 2" deep, but don't stress the plant by waiting to see wilting or drooping leaves and blooms.

One activity, multi-benefits We should provide heat- and wind-stressed plants some relief by showering their leaves with water. This action, though not efficient water conservation, has a dual purpose as water-blasting is one of the tools in Integrated Pest Management to keep pests like spider mites and aphids in check. Avoid the hottest hours of the day to minimize loss of water to evaporation but allow sufficient time for the leaves to dry off before nightfall to prevent water-initiated fungal diseases.

Plant's cooling system When the temperatures are high, we avoid cutting long stems when deadheading or bringing blooms indoors because leaves cool the plant through transpiration. They also shade the soil reducing water loss. On the other hand, since taller plants use more water, you might consider shortening the height of your larger roses during a drought.

Waste No Water

Use an irrigation system that conserves water Drip irrigation systems like Netafim which consist of tubing with evenly spaced internal emitters are the most efficient water delivery system. They save a lot of water by putting out water at a much slower rate, usually a gallon or two an hour per emitter and every drop of water is directly delivered to the plant's root zone. The soil absorbs the water without wastage and runoff so the plant can utilize every drop. In contrast, a sprinkler system's output of water is a gallon or two a MINUTE. These overhead sprays can lose up to 50% of water to evaporation. As opposed to a drip system which is laid out in a grid or a circle around each rose there is no precision in water delivery with a sprinkler system.

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(Water Usage, continued from page 7)

Turn off the irrigation when it is going to rain If you can't remember to do this, install a smart water meter. Our former American Rose Society president, the late Bob Martin, liked to quip that there was little to match the stupid feeling you got on a rainy night when you heard your automatic watering system come on.

Bad water management Does your lawn get squishy and your soil muddy after you irrigate? This is a tip-off that you are applying more water than your soil can handle.

Check your irrigation periodically Fix emitters that are broken or clogged, tubes that are disconnected, drip lines that have been chewed by puppies, and faucets and hoses that are leaky. Adjust your sprinkler heads if your walkway, sidewalk and gutter are pointlessly watered when you irrigate.

Prioritize plants Don't waste water on underperforming roses and plants. 'Shovel prune' them and save the water for the roses and plants you prize. Prune back or remove companion plants that are blocking water intended for your roses.

Balance out water usage Roses are not 'water smart plants' but a healthy garden has a diversity of plants including drought tolerant plants. Lawns are the biggest water-guzzlers and can account for half of a home's water usage. Consider eliminating the lawn or a portion of it.

Reduce water usage indoors and utilize the water you save indoors on your plants.

Fertilize less in the hot months for water conservation and pest control Fertilizers stimulate growth, new growth requires more water, and tender new foliage provides a feasting bonanza for heat-loving pests like chilli thrips. Last year I applied an organic granular fertilizer at the end of June, and I did not fertilize again until the end of September. My plants remained healthy and had fewer pests.

Mulch A three- to four-inch layer prevents the germination of weeds which compete for water intended for your plants. This blanket of mulch laid on top of in-line drip irrigation also minimizes water loss due to evaporation and moderates the soil temperature, reducing root stress.

When the weather is hot, we have two challenges: minimizing our overall use of water and maximizing every drop to help our plants thrive. Both goals can be met with thoughtful and wise water management.

Roses are healthiest when grown in a garden that has a diversity of plants. The added advantage is that we can balance out water usage.



'First Prize' hybrid tea grown with alyssum



'Frida Kahlo' floribunda grown with succulents and cosmos both of which are low water use plants



'Wing Ding' polyantha grown with Alstroemeria which requires very little water once established (shown with my dog Bowser)

Hose Ramblings

By Natalie Stout, nstout92116@gmail.com

As we head toward the end of summer, you've probably been at one with your hose more than you've liked lately. Whether it's been for actual watering, delivering fertilizer, hosing off pests, or spraying your plants to give them a little break from the heat, maybe you've been thinking about the quality of that time? Growling a little as you wrestle out a kink to get the hose where you need to go? Grazing your hand on a hose repair clamp? Fighting with your reel?

Not to gloat, but I was reeling up my main hose, a medium duty Flexzilla, the other day, and actually enjoying it, and I realized that I had had the same hose for almost six years, and that it had made my watering life so much better. The longest of my previous hose relationships was two years, and most were more like one. Not that I'm a hose floozy, mind you, my time is just too valuable to waste with an uncooperative hose, and yours is too.

My wonderful hose rarely kinks, and when it does, the kink comes undone easily, even at its advanced age. It's got a bouncy, rubbery feel, and it is much lighter than most readily available hoses, both attributes that make it easy to handle. I remembered how pleased I was when about six months after I bought it Bob Martin wrote an article for *Rose Ramblings* that mentioned Flexzilla as his favorite hose. A couple of days after I realized I had had that anniversary of sorts, Deborah Magnuson included this in an email conversation we were having: "I

just replaced the hose in my lower yard with a Flexzilla neon green hose. I just love it! It's very light weight, and easy to drag around for hand watering and/or hooking up to my drip hoses. And it's easy to rewind." That made me realize again how helpful knowing about a good hose can be and that sharing more information about the hose that Bob recommended and that Deborah and I both love plus what makes hoses good in general was in order!

So, maybe the following information will help you pick out your next hose and make your most necessary garden chores just a little easier! Maybe the hose will be a medium duty Flexzilla, maybe it will be another brand, maybe you'll have areas in your yard where a light duty or a heavy duty will be the best hose, but hopefully the next hose you buy will serve you well.



Buy your next hose before you are actually in need to give yourself the luxury of picking one that's not just the least bad one the store has. Read some online reviews before you buy, too, to see what good and bad attributes you might expect and how they would impact you. If you're buying in person, which I like to do with something new, you may need to widen your hose search beyond your usual hardware store or nursery to find better choices.

Understand the terms "heavy duty" and "kink free." Hoses available in garden centers have gotten better in the last couple of years, but the preponderance of the choices are still made of stiff plastic or rubber and their limited labeling emphasizes that they are "heavy duty" and "kink free." Both of those things really sound good, but what do they actually mean in terms of using a hose? Let's talk about hose attributes based on those terms.

Consider flexibility--More flexibility equals more "kink free" and can mean a longer life span as well. We all know that "kink free" would be good because kinks slow us down, but that "kink free" is rarely true. Once a hose kinks in a certain place, it is likely to remember the kink and recreate it as often as possible. There's actually an inverse relationship between "heavy duty" and "kink free." A heavy duty hose is usually stiffer, and therefore will kink more. And hoses get stiffer with age, so a hose that starts out stiff will only get stiffer, more kink prone, more brittle, and harder to handle as it ages.

As an example of the correlation between flexibility and "kink free," think about the most flexible hoses you can buy, the expandable fabric wrapped hoses. Picking a nice short brand name at random, let's call them Xhoses. Xhoses have many other pros and cons, but they absolutely don't kink.

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Five attributes generally associated with a “heavy duty” hose are:

1. Actual heaviness: Heavy duty equals heavier. The heavier your hose, the harder it may be to handle. There is a range of weights available in hoses. Back to the Xhose as the ultimate example of a light-weight hose, think about how much easier it is to get it out and put it away than a regular hose. And, just for fun, next time you’re at the hardware store, pick up a commercial grade hose and think about dragging it around. That said, for certain jobs, say a hose that is just carrying water from point A to point B and that you don’t move often, a good heavy hose might be just the thing. And something in the middle might be juuuuust right for your everyday hose needs.

2. Ability to handle high water pressure: Your residential water pressure is unlikely to exceed 80 psi, but heavy duty hoses tend to be rated for 200 psi (pounds per square inch) or more based on the hose labels on which I was able to find psi ratings. Most residences in San Diego have water pressure between 48 and 70 psi, and California has a law that requires a residence with over 80 psi have a pressure regulator on the property, so we might be managing all that extra weight and stiffness to compensate for psi we don’t have.

Back to the Xhose Xample, 50 to 70 psi is plenty to make one of them Xplode, so if you need to stop to answer the phone or talk to the neighbors, you need to turn off the water at the spigot before you go. And looking at a medium duty hose, a Flexzilla is rated at 150 psi, so it’s about double what you need. That’s probably plenty of overkill. In addition to the Flexzillas I use for hand watering, I use six others that range from 5’ to 25’ as leader hoses in my drip irrigation system; they stay pressurized all the time and I haven’t lost one in the three years I’ve been using them.

3. Ability to handle abuse: Most of us don’t subject our garden hoses to excessive abuse, being scraped, squished, tossed around, left out in the elements, etc. sufficient to break them or cause leaks. We rosarians do have the unique circumstance of thorns everywhere so that’s probably the biggest consideration in this category. Most heavy and medium duty have three-layer construction that helps them handle abuse and they all do pretty well in this regard. The outer layer is generally to resist abrasion, UV damage, and bacteria penetrating the hose; the middle layer provides extra durability and protection for the inner layer, and the inner layer is for smooth water flow and cleanliness. In general, hoses are more likely to develop leaks because they get brittle and/or less flexible as they age, not from abuse.

I think we all know how our little Xhose fares in the thorn scenario, or in an extreme hot or cold scenario, so light duty might not be the right choice for most of our garden areas. Light duty hoses usually have two-layer construction, by the way. And just for consistent presentation, I’ve never had a medium duty Flexzilla bat an eye at thorns, or any other type of normal garden abuse.

4. Good connectors: Heavy brass connectors are traditionally regarded as the best because they don’t get bent out of shape or corrode, both of which would result in leaky and or frustrating connections. No matter what grade of hose you are buying, make sure the connectors are substantial as a lighter weight connector is more prone to damage. Even an Xhose (this time I actually mean the brand, not just light duty in general) has decently heavy brass connectors. Flexzillas actually don’t have brass connectors, they have anodized aircraft aluminum ends. Bob Martin mentioned that his plan to compensate for any corrosion or tendency to get stuck in place they might be prone to due to their non-brass nature was to periodically remove and reconnect his Flexzillas to their spigots and nozzles. That is an excellent recommendation, and one which I’ve always intended to emulate but have been remiss about. So far I haven’t experienced corrosion or stuck hoses, so whew!

Also to consider regarding good connectors is how well the connectors are attached to the hose material. My sole bad Flexzilla experience falls into this arena. They added a new design a couple of years ago to include a swivel grip. It’s a little bulkier area to hold on to at each end that is more ergonomic, and it rotates independently to further kink resistance as well. Two 10-foot leader hoses I ordered at different times happened to have this feature and both blew their connections off within the first days of use. I hadn’t noticed that they even had the modified grips when I ordered them, I was just going for the right length. I do have longer hoses with the swivel grips that haven’t failed, but now I always look for the original sleeker design over the swivel grip. Both kinds seem plentiful on Amazon.

5. Large inner diameter equals good flow rate. Heavy duty is often associated with a 5/8” hose diameter, which is nice for delivering as much water as you can in as little time as you can, but you can find lesser duty hoses in 5/8” diameter, too. Just look for the term 5/8” diameter on the label!

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Drinking water safe is another important hose quality to keep in mind. It pertains to both the inner layer of the hose and the metal in the connectors being free of objectionable chemicals, primarily lead. If a hose is drinking water safe, the labeling and the online information should say so.

Finally, **optimizing hose length saves you time**. Even though the physics of water through a hose says that water pressure going into the hose should only diminish imperceptibly due to friction within the hose, in my experience water delivery takes a little more time and water pressure seems less when I water with a 100-foot hose vs. a 25-foot hose of the same type from the same faucet. A shorter hose also saves you wrangling time when you are extending it, putting it away, and moving it around in between. So plan what you want to do with each hose, make sure it will reach where you need it to go without you struggling to get it to its very end, but still choose the shortest length that will do. 25, 50, 75 and 100 feet are the usual available lengths, plus 3, 5 or 10 feet for lead-in hoses. If I were infinitely rich, I would have extra spigots added all around my house so I could do most of my watering with shorter hoses to minimize handling for routine watering. But I would also have a 100 footer or two connected, reeled up and ready to go so I could easily do whatever I needed to do with a single hose, for instance spraying liquid fertilizer, and so that I could get back-up water to every area in the event of another hose's or my irrigation system's malfunction.

Now that you have a head full of hose selection considerations, stay tuned for a follow-up article where I will talk about why I like Xhoses even though they're fragile, give you a cost/benefit analysis between types of hoses and talk about the features of hose reels, hose nozzles and such. I'm sure you can't wait!!

New Horizon Roses 2022 Is Complete!

By Suzanne Horn, ladyredlhw@aol.com

I am pleased to announce that *New Horizon Roses 2022* has now been completed and has been submitted to the American Rose Society for publishing.

Now in its 40th year, the 2022 edition contains 1,664 reports by 126 reporters from 29 different states. The reports comment on the exhibition potential of 272 roses introduced in the last five years including many new roses not mentioned in prior issues. Supplementing the comments are individual color photographs of 328 roses (up from 260 last year) representing most of the varieties on which reports were received. The reports are set forth alphabetically and include information on known sources for the reviewed varieties. Also, photos and basic information were provided for 43 new varieties for which we had no reviews.

Further information about the availability of this edition to the public in various formats will be posted shortly by the American Rose Society.



Suzanne M. Horn, Editor

New Horizon Roses 2022

ANNUAL REVIEW OF AMERICA'S
NEWEST EXHIBITION ROSES

(Our 40th Year)

What To Do In the Rose Garden in September Advice From Our Consulting Rosarians

Stepping Into September

Christine and Rand Allan
Residence: Mt. Soledad, CA



We backed off on fertilizing the roses over July and August, but that wasn't a time to back off on anything else in the rose garden. Then, more important than ever, we patrolled for disease, pests and sufficient watering. We have had a rather warm (hot) summer. While the roses like the heat, they want it to be moderate and not as prolonged as it has been this summer. We are sure that those living inland may have really been challenged with the extended heat having to adjust their watering cycles.

Now that September is upon us, we did a fall prune on our roses last week taking off about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the growth and clearing out the center of the rose bushes for adequate air circulation. We also inspected for any cane damage, and removed those as well. Doing this fall prune extends the blooming season for our roses with our mild fall climate. We left buds on that were about to bloom, to enjoy the last of the summer bloom. In September, we will resume the same fertilizing schedule as in the spring. The formula is a two-gallon bucket-feeding consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Magnum Grow, 2 tablespoons of Sea Grow (seaweed plant food), 2 tablespoons of Better Than Fish, a half teaspoon of Iron Chelate, a tablespoon of Humic Acid, and a few drops of Jump Start, thoroughly diluting the solution with the water to the top of the bucket. Each bush receives its own bucket of this fertilizer concoction. It is also a good time to make sure your roses have adequate mulch in the beds.

We have a drip watering system and run ten-minute watering cycles three times a week. During the warmer times this summer, we watered the roses four times a week to make sure they received adequate water. This takes into account the warmer weather over those periods of increased heat. In September, continue to keep a close eye out for any disease or pests that may appear in the garden. We are fortunate in Southern California to have the right kind of weather lengthening our rose growing season, so care for your roses by feeding and attending to them regularly which will bring you a couple more bloom cycles in the fall. We try to keep our roses blooming into late November to have an arrangement on our table as the centerpiece at Thanksgiving.

Below are a few photos from our garden.



Left to right: 'Celestial Night', 'Memphis Music', 'Doc' (Seven Dwarf series)

Sleuthing and Deducing Who-Dunnit in Our Rose Gardens

By Rita Perwich, Master Gardener and Consulting Rosarian ritaperwich@gmail.com

Those of us who have watched or read our fair share of murder mysteries know that the answer to 'whodunnit' lies in the skills of sleuthing, deducing and hypothesizing. Tracking evidence and zoning in on the most likely perpetrators are key to finding the culprit not just in our favorite Agatha Christie novels and movies but also in our gardens. Is that bug on the chewed-up bloom the perpetrator or just a casual bystander? Or could it be a benevolent member of nature's garden task force come to police our yard and help us annihilate our garden foes?

Finding the villain: Broad Strokes

Although some insects feed only at certain stages of their life cycle, all eat and nourish themselves.

Herbivores feed on plants.

Omnivores such as praying mantids, grasshoppers and earwigs feed on other insects but they do also savor 'greens'.

Scavengers feed on dead vegetation or dead animals.

Predatory and parasitoid insects such as lacewings, dragonflies, assassin bugs, minute pirate bugs, damsel bugs, lady beetles and syrphid flies and their larvae feed on other insects and mites. **This group of insects (and spiders and birds) are our friends in our gardens.**

Gardeners can exclude the two latter groups from our list of culprits and focus our attention on the herbivores and a few of the omnivores.



Our Friends in the Garden

Clockwise from upper left: Syrphid fly, Dragonfly, Lacewing, Lady Beetle, Assassin Bug



Narrowing in on Finding the Culprit

Examine the plant Sometimes we can catch a pest *in flagrante delicto*. In this situation, our detective work done, we can immediately move on to manual methods of ‘removal’. If we observe the damage but are unable to see the insect, we can surmise either that the insect pests moved on, that we are dealing with nocturnal feeders, or that the pests are too small to see with the naked eye.

Examine the type of plant damage to zero in on ‘whodunnit’. Insects have mouthparts designed either for chewing or for piercing and sucking. Holes in the buds, blooms or leaves, jagged or rolled up or tented leaves are clues you are dealing with a chewing insect. Misshapen, crinkled leaves, fine webbing on the underside of dry, dusty foliage, a burnt or singed appearance to buds and blooms and twisting serpentine trails or speckling within the leaves are evidence that your garden foe is a sucking pest.

Observe which part of the plant is being attacked Insects are specific in their feeding habits and have their preferences for the roots, the leaves, the cane, the stem, the bud, the bloom or the stamens.

The season can be a clue Some pests are year-round problems but the season a pest is most active can provide us with ‘whodunnit’ clues.

A Line-Up of the Usual Suspects

Spring Pests

Aphids are the first pest in the spring. They arrive in large numbers and distort the new spring growth by piercing and sucking on the tender new leaves, stems and buds. They reproduce rapidly but their numbers decline dramatically through the year as there are many aphid predators. This soft bodied pest is easily squished with our fingers and blasted with jets of water.



Hoplia Beetles chew holes in petals and damage the stamens of white and lighter-colored rose blooms. Hand-pick and drop them in a bucket of soapy water or squish them underfoot. Fortunately, they only have one generation a year and pose a problem only from March to the end of May.



Fuller Rose Beetle Chewed flowers and foliage with notched or ragged edges are clues that night-feeding brown fuller rose beetles may be at work. Drop them into a bucket of soapy water.

Bristly Rose Slug These are the pests responsible for lacy, skeletonized rose leaves. To minimize this pest, it is imperative to catch this pest as soon as they make their first appearance in May, and then keep monitoring for them for the remainder of the year. They are the larvae of sawflies and look like (but are not) green caterpillars. They are hard to see as they feed on the underside of the leaf. Squish them or remove infested leaves.



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Caterpillars It is easy to spot holes in buds, damaged blooms and chewed and skeletonized leaves but caterpillars can be hard to find, and many are night-feeders. Black droppings (frass) are a tipoff to search nearby for actively feeding caterpillars. A leaf folded over, two leaves 'silked' together or a leaf rolled up and tied with silk could be a clue of hiding caterpillars. Budworms and inchworms bore single holes into buds and consume the developing petals, preventing the rose from opening properly. Cut out and dispose of damaged buds which may still harbor caterpillars.



Caterpillars

Leaf hoppers Speckled or yellowed leaves could be a sign that whitish-green leafhoppers may be sucking the underside of rose foliage with their piercing mouth parts.

Thrips discolor and damage blooms as they suck sap from petals. They appear as fast moving, tiny, black dots inside the buds and blooms of light or pastel-colored roses. A bud that is bent over at a sharp angle is often a first sign of thrips' damage. Frequent clipping and disposal of spent blooms and yellowed leaves can help reduce thrips and leafhoppers. Sticky traps are popular with some organic gardeners but be aware that these traps can also 'stick' beneficials.

Summer Pests

Spider mites are arachnids, not insects. Their sucking feeding results in stippled leaves and a fine webbing on the underside of foliage, and sometimes a rapid defoliation of the leaves especially in hot, dry weather. When caught early, spider mites can be controlled with forceful jets of water directed to the underside of leaves, repeated three to four times a week. A mite outbreak often occurs after the use of a broad-spectrum insecticide such as Sevin.

Grasshoppers I used to think grasshoppers and katydids were a summer and fall pest, but I am starting to see them in my garden also in the spring. Chewing pests, they feed both day and night and do a lot of damage to leaves and blooms. It can be hard to pin the damage on these hard to catch and highly mobile pests as they are often not found at the scene of the crime.



Chilli Thrips We cannot see chilli thrips with the naked eye but they are presently the biggest problem in our rose gardens. By the time we see their first damage, they already have an established life cycle underway in the garden. Chilli thrips larvae and adults extract sap from new growth and tender buds with piercing and sucking mouthparts. The first sign of damage is a slight marbling of red and green on the back of fresh new foliage and a slight crinkling or puckering in the new foliage. This is followed by dirty brown streaks on the back of the new leaves, brown or bronzed-tinged buds

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and the chilli thrips' unmistakable signature, deformed and scorched blooms. Cut out and bag up damaged growth. This pest has insufficient enemies in the garden, although minute pirate bugs and the larvae of the lacewing and syrphid fly are predators. Some rosarians spray the new foliage on their roses preventively in the hot months. Captain Jack's Dead-bug Brew with the active ingredient of Spinosad is an organic pesticide that targets chilli thrips and will not harm lady-bugs, green lacewings, minute pirate bugs and predatory mites. However, spraying must be done in the evening as it is toxic to bees exposed to treatment for 3 hours following application.



Chilli thrips' damage

Fig Beetles (Green Fruit Beetles)

Metallic iridescent green fig beetles arrive with buzzing sounds and actively feast on peaches, figs, apples and roses from late June through to the early fall. There is fortunately only a single generation of these beetles each year. Drop them in a bucket of soapy water or squish them underfoot.



Scale are sap-sucking insects with piercing mouth parts that feed on rose canes and prefer the warmer months. Some varieties of scale form a hard shell and some are soft-bodied. The females reproduce under the shell cover and the nymphs (crawlers) emerge in the spring and summer from their covers and attach themselves to the cane to feed. Eliminate scale by scrubbing with an old toothbrush or with a cloth dampened with rubbing alcohol. Highly infested canes must be cut out.

Innocent Until Proven Guilty

Your garden will be visited by many, many species of insects and only a very few of these visitors are harmful to your roses. Get familiar with the dozen that are pests in our San Diego rose gardens and you can assume the rest are innocent...unless of course they prove themselves guilty!

Editor's Note: This article by our friend, the late Bob Martin, was originally posted in the September 2016 issue of Rose Ramblings. It contains very valuable information for all rosarians and is worth republishing again this month.

The Rookie Rosarian

The Fall Bloom

By Robert B. Martin, Jr.

Master Rosarian and Vice-President, American Rose Society

With proper care rose bushes grown in the San Diego area will normally reward their grower with five plus bloom cycles during the year each of which will last about two weeks. The first, and always the best, occurs in mid to late April. A second very nice cycle then usually follows in early June.

Two summer bloom cycles, usually marked by smallish blooms on short stems, then normally occur in the heat of early August and by Labor Day. These are followed by the fall bloom cycle in mid October. A final minor bloom cycle, representing the rose's last gasp, then may occur in December depending on the weather. By then the rains (hopefully) and the cold will often cause balled and sparse blooms, which sometimes last to the beginning of the new year.

The fall bloom cycle has the potential of being the second best bloom cycle of the year rivaling the late spring cycle and exceeded only by that in the early spring. But in order for this to be so it is necessary that rosarians make preparations so that the roses can achieve their maximum potential at this time of year.

To understand why this is so it is useful to first consider the cyclical character of the rose bloom. As will be seen from some observation and calculation there are usually about six weeks from the end of one bloom cycle to the beginning of the next. The period from the winter pruning to the early spring cycle takes about eleven weeks. These periods are not hard and fast as their length depends on a number of factors. These factors generally operate to extend the cycle because even at optimum conditions a rose still needs a given amount of time to grow and bloom.

The most important factors in this process are heat and the amount of sunshine, both of which accelerate the bloom cycle. This explains why the early spring cycle is the longest and the summer cycles are the shortest due to the difference in the amount of daily sunlight and average daily temperature.

Another important factor is the type of rose itself. For reasons not fully understood some roses take longer than others to cycle, sometimes much longer. Shrubs, floribundas and the heavily petaled hybrid teas fall in this category. Others, such as many of the old garden roses,

simply do not have the recurrent genes of some of the more modern roses. In fact many of the species and older roses do not recycle at all.

These important factors, it will be noted, are generally beyond the rosarian's control. One can plant the rose to expose it to more sun and select varieties that recycle more rapidly. But beyond this factors such as weather and genes cannot be so easily manipulated.

But there are some factors that can be controlled. These include pruning, watering, fertilization, and, to some extent, disease control. The most important of these is pruning.

Although rosarians may love the rose for its bloom, the rose itself regards the bloom as a step on its way to its objective of reproducing itself through the production of hips and their enclosed seed. When the blooms are left on the rose to fade a chemical signal is sent by the rose to turn its processes to the setting of hips. This results in a reduction of blooms. An objective of the fall pruning is to eliminate all of the spent blooms to encourage the rose to undertake another excellent cycle of bloom rather than setting hips.

Water is also very important in the summer. A rose transpires water which means that it takes up water through its roots and gives it off through the leaves. The leaves are like solar panels drawing energy from the sun. The transpiration process keeps them cool. As can be expected — the hotter it gets — the more water is used. At temperatures over 86 degrees a rose will transpire more water than it has available.

The rose also draws up nutrients through the transpiration process. If there is little water it simply cannot feed as well. Even with ample supplies the process moves so rapidly that the rose cannot use all the nutrients passing through. Both of these factors explain the small blooms and short stems of the summer cycles.

continued on page 18

(Fall Bloom, continued from page 17)

The drawing to a close of summer begins to change this result. Although in Southern California the weather stays hot through September the average temperature soon begins to drop. The days are shorter and the nights cooler. As a result if the roses are prepared for fall blooming, the results can be very rewarding.

The time to prune for fall blooming begins at Labor Day and continues for several weeks. This is a major pruning second in importance only to the all important winter pruning. The process is, however, quite different.

In my previous article on summer care I advised that you should avoid cutting long stems during the summer and should also avoid removing the upper foliage. If you have followed this advice you should find that you have some pretty tall roses with long willowy stems emerging from long willowy stems. Many rosarians refer to these stems on stems as “dog legs” because that’s what they look like. Often you will find two or three and sometimes even more dog legs coming from the main cane. Since the stems become progressively smaller as they emerge from the stems below the result is some pretty thin stems at the top.

The objective of fall pruning is to reshape the bush to its normal size and to encourage strong stems to support the excellent fall bloom. This involves cutting the tall long stems down one or two dog legs so that the new growth will emerge from a thicker lower stem. The procedure is simple. Grasp each bloom and decide how many dog legs to remove. Then look down the stem to which you intend to cut and identify a five-leaflet leaf with a promising bud eye, preferably one facing out. What you are looking for is a viable bud eye that will be the source of new growth. The ones that are black or look burned at the tip are not. The ones that have thrown out a stub with a couple of new leaves are also not. The viable ones are swelling and either pink or green. A practiced eye soon can distinguish between those with a future and those with only a past.

Once you have found the bud eye, cut the stem at an angle slightly above it just as in winter pruning. You will be dealing here usually with much smaller stems than in the winter because you are trying to encourage the growth from an active growing plant rather than the commencement of new growth from a dormant or semi-dormant plant.

Having pruned the top you can and should remove any yellowed and dying bottom leaves. In the alternative a strong spray of water will blow them off to be raked from the garden.

Following the pruning examine your watering schedule. This summer has been mild but still has periods of hot weather. And, with vacations and summer time activities

it is likely that your roses have not been given enough water to make the drive to a full fall display. Resolve now to give them more water.

It is also time to rededicate your fertilization program. Pull out the dietary road map that was published in the March issue and follow the fall instructions. But be careful here and don't feed more than is recommended. The heat will cause the rose to draw up the nutrients more rapidly and the result can be leaf burn. Water well before fertilizing so that the plant will be full of water and can't immediately suck up a bunch of nutrient filled water.

Finally be aware that spider mite season continues. Spider mites love heat and multiply vigorously to defoliate your rose from the bottom up. The tell tale sign is rapid yellowing of leaves at the bottom center of the plant where they are protected.

The simplest control for spider mites is to use your water wand to spray the under sides of the leaves to wash them off. With more severe infestations a miticide may be necessary. No matter what control is used it is very important to know that the eggs of mites hatch in about three days (which explains how they can get the upper hand so fast) and those eggs are much tougher to kill than the mites themselves. If you have an infestation you should wash the mites off or kill them with a miticide. Then three days later you should do it again. This will kill the juveniles before they can start to reproduce again. Controlled in this fashion it could be weeks or more before the mites are reestablished enough for concern.

The fall will also result in the return of powdery mildew however it should not be anywhere near as serious as in the early spring. Powdery mildew likes cool nights and bright sunny days. Undertake now a program of prevention if you want show quality blooms.

Admittedly this entire process seems like a lot of work — particularly since it is still hot to work in the garden this time of year anyway. But summer is nearly gone and you could always use the sun exposure to finish off your summer tan. And when the tan is faded in October you will have beautiful roses to remember it by.

Membership News for September 2022 Who are we and where do we come from?

By Kirk Rummel, Membership Chair, knrummel@sbcglobal.net

Well, it certainly has been a hot summer so far! I hope your roses have survived and will perk up as the temperature eases up. We may back off our programs and newsletter for July and August but our plants have still needed our attention. Let's hope we will be rewarded with wonderful fall flushes.

During the summer I have been spending some time looking more closely at our membership data in response to questions folks ask me once in a while. Among the questions are where do the members live, how long have they been members, and how active are most of them in our society?

Well, I have looked at the data and tried to give you answers. First, we are currently at 280 active members which is the highest over the last decade. This overlaps some of the Rose Garden Corps which is a separate group of about 65 volunteers that maintain the garden in Balboa Park. Of society members about 50 to 70 participate in the monthly program meetings. Maybe 10 to 12 faithfully exhibit at rose shows and another 10 less frequently. We have good contributions of volunteer help with as many as 30 to 40 helping at our annual rose show (takes a lot of work).

How long have people belonging to our society been members? The average length of the current membership is about 4 years but we have 73 members with over ten years and 19 with over 25 years.

OK-now where do we live? We have members in Tennessee, Nebraska, Louisiana, Texas and Arizona. Within California we have 9 members outside San Diego that range from Fresno to Palm Dessert. In the San Diego greater area I divided it up into six areas:

Greater Center City -from Coronado to La Jolla and from National City to Miramar. In these areas 112 members live.

South County- 9 members reside in the Chula Visa and Imperial Beach areas.

East County- About 20 members live far east of the city.

El Cajon/La Mesa/Santee- These towns provide us 34 members.

North County Inland-The second highest contribution with 67 members.

North County Coastal-a full 26 members come from these seaside communities.

So there we are. If you have any more questions of who your fellow members are, let me know.

Oh yes, while the summer unfolded, we continued to have new members join us. Not as many as in the spring and at the rose show but still. We welcome the following new members. If you see them at our next meeting make sure you say hello.

John Bennett Lamar Short & Joann Quilialang

Deborah McCann Holly & Steve Friendman

Theresa & Kris Finch Nadia Nunez Joshua Dunn

Jennifer & Emile Bourquin William & Patrica Durkin

There are so many good reasons to join or rejoin our rose society. Among the most important is learning the best methods of growing great roses!

The membership form can be completed and payment submitted using this online link:

<https://www.sandiegorosociety.com/join>

2022-2023 SDRS Membership Directory has been completed and will be distributed to our membership soon.



4 MONTH TRIAL MEMBERSHIPS FOR THE *American Rose Society*

FOR \$10

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VISIT ROSE.ORG



New SDRS Tee Shirts Are Here!

By Beth Van Boxtel, bethpaige@gmail.com

The brand new 2022 San Diego Rose Society tee shirts are here! They feature our logo on the front and the back. The tee shirt color is an icy blue chambray. We will be selling these at our meeting in September and will keep selling them at meetings until they are sold out. We have a limited number of sizes ranging from Adult Small to Adult 2XL. They are made from heavy-weight cotton, and may shrink a little bit in the dryer. We look forward to seeing you wear these tees and supporting SDRS. Tees are \$15 each.

ARTWORK SHOWN IS NOT 100% TO SCALE FOR VISUAL/PLACEMENT ONLY

DESIGN:

1

SAN DIEGO
ROSE
SOCIETY

2

SAN DIEGO
ROSE
SOCIETY

PLACEMENT SIMULATION

1

2

notes:

SHIRT COLOR

INK COLORS

2022 San Diego County Fair Flower Show

[By Elaine Ornelas, cornelas1949@att.net](mailto:cornelas1949@att.net)

Reporting on the 2022 San Diego County Fair which was held in June did not make the deadline for posting in the June SDRS newsletter. Since we did not have a July or August newsletter I wanted to share some photos that were taken of the event and some of the SDRS rosarians that exhibited at the show. The fair staff had a bit of a rocky time arranging this event but eventually the opening day arrived and the hall was filled with roses and other flowers for a nice show.

We hope that many of you will consider exhibiting your roses at this event next summer. It is so much fun and has a different flavor than some of our other shows. Just ask any of us that have exhibited at the fair and we can fill you in on the process. It's fun!



Clockwise from upper left:

Helen Van Boxtel

Linda Clark

Sue Streeper

Show hall

Kathy Strong and Gary Bulman



Little Rose Show Winners for June 2022

By Elaine Ornelas, cornelas1949@att.net

Robert and Kristine Russell did a fabulous job of coordinating the Little Rose Show at our June meeting. There were quite a few beautiful entries and many winners! The Little Rose Show is intended to be for experienced exhibitors but also to be the 'starting ground' for new or inexperienced exhibitors so they can come to know what to expect at a rose show. There are 2 novice categories, as well as a new photography section and arrangement section. We encourage anyone interested in exhibiting roses to participate in this show where there is no pressure or intimidation. There will be another Little Rose show in September and October so come and join in!



Lisa Perkis won Rose of the Night with her entry of 'Matchless Mother'

Frank Brines won Arrangement of the Night with his entry using 'Red Seduction'



Rose Pilgrimage Saturday, October 15, 2022

By Sue Streeper, streepersue@gmail.com

Now is the time to reserve your place on this year's pilgrimage to rose sites in southern California. We will be departing at 8:00 a.m. from the parking lot at Observation Point in Balboa Park which is next to Balboa Naval Hospital and the San Diego Veterans' Memorial Building. Our Sun Diego charter bus will take us first to Rose Hills Memorial Park in Whittier where we will tour their gardens of over 600 varieties of roses. From there we will travel to Otto & Sons Nursery in Fillmore where we will have lunch and plenty of time to peruse the thousands of roses they grow. We will have the opportunity to purchase plants and load them onto the bus. We plan to be back in San Diego around 6:00 p.m.

We anticipate that the trip will fill quickly, so you should send in your reservation now. **Deadline for reservations is Sept. 20, 2022.** To reserve please send an email to this email address sandiegorosociety@gmail.com asking to reserve a spot so we know how many people are interested. We will request checks to be sent in September or you can pay by PayPal then as well. The trip cost, including a delicious lunch and snacks, is \$75. We all look forward to a great trip with good friends and lots of roses!



Rose Hills Memorial Park Rose Garden



In Our Thoughts and Prayers.....

Please keep these members in your thoughts and prayers as they have been recovering from injury or illness, or are anticipating surgery.

- * Linda Hitney and Sue Streeper vacationed in Alaska on a rail tour last month. Unfortunately they both tested positive with COVID on their last days of vacation and both are recovering now that they are home.
- * Elaine Ornelas lost her mother, Maxine Galloway, on August 6th this year after a fall at home resulting in a broken hip. She was 3 days shy of her 99th birthday.



Editor's Note: Bill and I would like to express our profound appreciation for all of the kind words, messages, emails, visits and phone calls that we received from our wonderful friends in the rose society when both of us were going through some challenging health issues and my mother's passing this year. You are such a blessing to both of us.

Elaine Ornelas

Event Calendars and Web Sites

San Diego Rose Society Calendar of Events

2022

September 6, 2022, 7 p.m.: SDRS Board Meeting; Deborah Magnuson's house

September 19, 2022, 7:30 p.m.: SDRS Monthly Meeting; Casa del Prado, room 101

October, 4, 2022, 7 p.m.: SDRS Board Meeting

October 17, 2022, 7:30 p.m.: SDRS Monthly meeting and potluck; Casa del Prado, room 101

October 29-30, 2022: SDRS Rose Show/CCRS auction; El Corazon Senior Center, Oceanside, CA; (see more information on page 6)

November 1, 2022, 7 p.m.: SDRS Board Meeting

November 21, 2022, 7 p.m.: SDRS Monthly meeting; Casa del Prado, room 101

December, 2022: SDRS Holiday Party and Awards Luncheon; Linda Clark's house (more details to come)

2023

January 7, 2023: SDRS Annual Pruning Demonstration in Balboa Park (more details to come)

January 21, 2023: SDRS Rose Care Seminar (more details to come)

National Calendar of Events

2023

April 23, 2023: American Rose Society Convention at America's Rose Center in Shreveport, LA; (more details to come)

Other Local and Regional Gardening Events

2022

San Diego Floral Association Calendar <http://www.sdfloral.org/calendar.htm>

San Diego Botanic Garden Calendar <https://www.sdbgarden.org/events.htm>

Useful Websites and Links

San Diego Rose Society
(www.sandiegorosesociety.com)

American Rose Society (www.rose.org)

American Rose Society Pacific Southwest District
(www.pswdroses.org)

Del Mar Rose Society (<https://delmarrosesociety.org/> and for events <https://delmarrosesociety.org/events>)

California Coastal Rose Society (https://www.californiacoastalrose.com/CCRS_Meetings_and_Events.html)

Help Me Find (roses) (www.helpmefind.com/rose)

Process for Contacting Consulting Rosarians

By Elaine Ornelas, cornelas1949@att.net and Beth VanBoxtel, SDRS webmaster

The listing below for consulting rosarians is also listed on the San Diego Rose Society's website, including phone numbers and email addresses. Our website is a public domain and can be viewed by everyone and is intended to be that way so that the public can harvest useful information about growing roses. However the email address can be accessed by 'web crawlers' and can be used to generate spam emails and spam phone calls. Listing emails and phone numbers is not a good idea with today's data breaches. So our board has decided, at our webmaster's encouragement, to not post emails and phone numbers.

So the procedure for contacting consulting rosarians is to use a generic contact email address, listed below. Once the user accesses this email the message goes directly to the webmaster who will forward the email on to the appropriate consulting rosarian. Hopefully this will prevent any adverse conditions which might have resulting from having the emails and phone numbers posted readily.

SDRS email address: sandiegorosesociety@gmail.com

Consulting Rosarians for San Diego Rose Society

Name	Area	County Location
Christine Allan	La Jolla	W
Steve Berry	San Diego	C
Frank Brines, Master Rosarian	San Diego	E
Gary Bulman, Master Rosarian	Escondido	N
Linda Clark	La Mesa	E
Kathleen Hider	Santee	E
Ken Huff	Escondido	N
Bob Kolb	Sunset Cliffs	W
Deborah Magnuson	Clairemont	W
Carl Mahanay	Imperial Beach	S
Soledad "Rita" Morris	San Diego	C
Elaine Ornelas	Clairemont	W
Bill Ornelas	Clairemont	W
Rita Perwich	Coronado	W
Jim Price	San Diego	C
Dwyn Robbie, Master Rosarian	Del Mar	W
Robert Russell	Crest	E
Natalie Stout	Kensington	C
Sue Streeper, Master Rosarian	El Cajon	E
Ruth Tiffany, Master Rosarian	San Carlos	E
Beth Van Boxtel	Encinitas	N
Sandra Phillips	Bay Park	C

List of Nurseries for Roses

Here is a list of nurseries which some of our rosarians commonly use to obtain roses.

Some of these are local and some are some distance from San Diego or are for on-line ordering only.

LOCAL:

Armstrong Garden Centers	www.armstronggarden.com
Walter Andersen	www.walterandersen.com
Kniffings	www.kniffingsnursery.com
El Plantio Nursery	www.elplantationnursery.com
Hunters	www.huntersnursery.com
Evergreen	www.evergreennursery.com
Waterwise Botanicals	www.waterwisebotanicals.com

NOT LOCAL, OR FOR ON-LINE ORDERING ONLY:

K and M Roses	www.kandmroses.com
Regan Nursery	www.regannursery.com
Wisconsin Roses	www.wiroses.com
Palatine Roses	www.palatineroses.com
Angel Gardens	www.angelsgardens.com
Laguna Hills Nursery	www.lagunahillsnursery.com
Plant Depot	www.plantdepot.com
Rogue Valley Roses	www.roguevalleyroses.com
Green Thumb	www.greenthumb.com
Cool Roses	www.coolroses.com
Otto & Sons	www.ottoandsons-nursery.com
Heirloom Roses	www.heirloomroses.com
Burlington Roses	www.burlingtonroses.com
Antique Rose Emporium	www.antiqueroseemporium.com
Roses Unlimited	www.rosesunlimitedsc.com

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- Page 5: Photos submitted by Deborah Magnuson
- Page 6: Photo by Elaine Ornelas
- Page 7: Photo by Elaine Ornelas
- Page 8: Photos by Rita Perwich
- Page 9: Photo from internet site
- Page 12: Photos submitted by Christine and Rand Allan
- Pages 13-16: Photos submitted by Rita Perwich
- Page 19: Photo by Elaine Ornelas
- Page 21: Photo submitted by Beth Van Boxtel
- Page 22: Photos by Beth Van Boxtel
- Page 23: Photos by Kristine Russell
- Page 24: Photos from Rose Hills Memorial Park and Otto & Sons Nursery; photos of roses by Elaine Ornelas

Rose Ramblings

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