

THE
ROSE  **ELLE**

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Patsy Williams, Editor

June 2007

This Month's Meeting

Thursday
June 14, 2007

Johnny Becnel Show Roses
Calvin Boutte

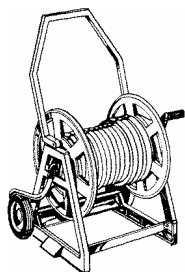
7:30 pm
Garden Center
Hermann Park

Looking Ahead

Ice Cream Social
July 12, 2007

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Water, Water, Water

Johnny Becnel Show Roses

Join us for an evening with **Calvin Boutte** from Martinville, LA. After 25 years of working in the oilfield and offshore, Calvin needed a hobby to, as he says, "keep me out of trouble", so he planted a few roses. Later that year, he met four guys from the Golden Triangle Rose Society and heard about "showing roses," which really got his attention. He started building rose beds and, six months later, had over 100 roses! He started trying to exhibit his roses, but knew nothing about how to do it. He went to a rose show in New Orleans and won The Best Novice Trophy, and that was where he first met Johnny Becnel. He visited Johnny's garden about a month later and made a decision to learn all he could from "that guy", because it was obvious Becnel was very gifted at growing roses. Throughout that time of trying to learn how to grow roses, Johnny and Calvin became the best of friends. To quote Calvin, "I did learn a lot from him, but not nearly all that he knew, because this man was gifted from GOD and might not have known it, but I do."

Please help us welcome Calvin and his wife, Anita, to Houston as he shares his knowledge of how to grow roses grown on Fortuniana rootstock.

Consulting Rosarian for June is Mary Fulgham. Summer's heat always brings concerns for the roses. Bring your questions to the meeting.

Grand Prix continues. Bring your roses. There will be a special prize for the NOVICE who enters and wins a ribbon at this month's meeting. A novice is anyone who has never won a blue ribbon in a rose show.

Feature of the Month: Matched Pair, 2 Hybrid Teas, Grandifloras, Floribundas, or Miniatures of the same variety, with no side buds, displayed in separate containers.

SPECIAL - 7:00 pm. Earl Krause will address simple irrigation anyone can do. Come early to be a part of this. Our pre-meeting basic training session will focus on the basics for watering roses and keeping them happy.

What Good Rosarians Are Doing in June

Roses have been at the height of their glory the past two months. We have been blessed with enough rain so that watering has been minimal. Now that June is here, watering will again become a part of your rose activities.

Water is most important. Water is the single ingredient which makes everything else work. Roses require at least 2 inches of water per week. They will respond even better to 2 or 3 smaller waterings than to one large one, if your time allows. It is important to keep the beds moist, but not so much that the water runs out of the beds. Rose beds are like pots; when the soil in them gets dry, it shrinks away from the sides, allowing water to run down the sides and out of the pot or bed. Maintain an even moisture level in your beds, rather than allowing them to cycle from wet to very dry.

Water at least 6 to 8 hours before you spray, to make sure that the plant is not thirsty. If there is no time to do both, at least hose off the plants to cool them down before you spray. Water before and after applying fertilizer, to avoid burning tender feeder roots. Fertilizer without water does nothing for your roses. Many longtime rosarians can quote you horror stories of how they have seen roses killed by fertilizing without first watering. Don't let that be you!

Leaves play an important part. As noted above, leaves are the food factory of the plant. Keep healthy leaves on your plants to assist in bloom production. Keep spent blooms cut off. If you are not bringing the blooms inside, cut to the first five leaflet leaf so as to retain as many leaves as possible during high temperatures.

Feedings. Roses are like you: they do not perform their best during the heat of summer. Continue to feed, although you might like to feed a little less during the hot months. Always water well. Water is more important at this time than feeding. Soluble fertilizers can be used as a dessert in between your regular fertilizings. The foliage on the roses should be dark green. Many of us are seeing a lighter color. If you are liquid feeding, Chelated iron (Sprint) may be added to the mix for greener leaves. Always

apply the liquid feed to the soil to prevent burn on the foliage.

Container roses need extra special care during our summer months. With the sun beating against the sides of the pots, the soil dries out very fast. If a pot gets too dry, it is hard to again moisten the soil. Sometimes you might need to set the pot and plant into a large container with water in it so that both the plant and soil can get thoroughly moistened. Do not let the plants sit in water more than an hour; they should absorb all that they are going to absorb in that length of time.

Since potted plants have to be watered more often, fertilizer is washed out of the pots. You will, therefore, have to fertilize them more often. The use of a timed release fertilizer, such as Osmocote, is always a good choice for container plants. A soluble fertilizer can also be given to the plants in addition to the Osmocote.

Those UGLY words, "spray for fungus," are very important in our high humidity. To be fungus-free, we should spray for **black spot** on a weekly (every **7 days**) basis. There are a number of fungicides on the market, but many rosarians use Funginex as their preventive spray. If you should have black spot, you will need to add a second product, containing a curative (Mancozeb, Fore, etc.), to the Funginex. Apply the combination products for three or four weeks at 5 day intervals. When the black spot is no longer a problem, go back to spraying only Funginex or your other favorite fungicide.

There are fungicides available that will last up to two weeks. They are Compass and Banner Maxx. These are more expensive and a small garden probably would not use enough these chemicals to make their purchase practical.



Spider Mites. Be on the lookout for spider mites. The regular use of insecticides invites mites arrival.

Soaring temperatures and dry weather are ideal conditions for their arrival and multiplication. They do tremendous damage to

be so small. Watch the foliage, which begins to lose its luster and color in the center of the leaflets. If found, turn the leaves over and check for spider mites. Rub the bottom of the leaf on a piece of white paper. Orange streaks mean that you have a big problem. Spray the undersides of the leaves with a high pressure spray of water every other day for a week. This will break the life cycle of the mite. This method is the safest for both you and the environment. If time doesn't allow a water-wash, Avid @ ¼ teaspoon per gallon may be used (½ teaspoon per gallon for a severe infestation); it is very expensive. Avid is more effective when used alone. Remember, a good high-pressure water spray under the leaves will knock most mites off the plant. They have to be on the plant to reproduce. They are definitely the most unwanted guests in your garden.

Spray Insecticides ONLY as needed. There are other unwanted insects in our gardens, and there is no way to prevent their entry. A contact spray must be used. That means that you have to apply the spray directly onto the critter you are trying to kill. Sometimes it is easier to pick them off one at a time and "squish" them. As noted above, over spraying for insects invites spider mites to your garden.



Thrips. These little insects are always with us. They are just more obvious during early spring than later in the year. To control thrips, spray only buds and blooms as needed. Alternate your chemicals for best results, mixing only what you will use at ONE spraying. Orthene 97% seems to be a very effective product.

Mulch. Moisture is retained by adding mulch to the tops of the rose beds. Less water is required when there is a 2-3 inch layer of mulch. It also keeps tender feeder roots cooler so that they can support your roses. Any weeds which occur will be easier to pull out of a good mulch, therefore making maintenance easier for you. Use shredded mulch; let your pocketbook be your guide. Aesthetically, mulch is much more pleasing to the eye than bare soil.

Organics. Incorporate organics into your fertilization program. Organics such as alfalfa

meal or pellets, cottonseed meal, manures, etc., are always good additives for a well-cared-for rose bed. They are slow acting and are effective.

Protect the Rosarian by using a sun block every day, with a SPF-15 rating or higher, on ALL exposed parts of your skin. If you are outside all day, apply sun block every 3 to 4 hours. Try to work during either the cooler hours of early morning or late afternoon. This protects you from cancer-causing sun rays. Take as good care of yourself as the care you take of your roses.

Compost. With our landfills filling up and no place to dump our yard trash, it makes sense for us to begin a compost pile. Compost has many uses for gardeners, and it gives you a place to dispose of non-meat refuse from the kitchen and yard. Begin small by making a place, in an out-of-the-way corner of the yard, to receive your grass clippings, leaves, shredded plant parts, kitchen scraps, etc. Materials compost faster if they are broken down into smaller pieces. If a shredder isn't a part of your equipment, the lawn mower will do a good job. A good book on composting is *The Rodale Book of Composting*, also available in paperback.

Enjoy and share your roses with others. Your hobby of growing roses will become much more enjoyable when you share it with others. There are always more blooms on your plants than you can use for yourself. When you share your favorite flower with a sick friend, someone in a hospital or nursing home, or just a neighbor, you receive so much enjoyment by seeing the expressions on their faces.

Smaller blooms. Blooms are smaller during the heat of summer because flowers need cooler nighttime temperatures to develop and mature. The hotter temperatures cause the blooms to open sooner, before they are fully developed. There is no amount of fertilizer that you can apply that will do the same job as cool weather. Don't get on a guilt trip and think that it is your fault that blooms are opening so fast.





How Wet Is Enough?

by Baxter Williams

“You mean here in Houston? During storm *Allison*?” No, not really. I mean enough to help your roses be healthy. “So, what are the factors that come into play?”

Basically, they are these—

- Recent rainfall
- Current temperature, wind and humidity levels
- Number of rose bushes in your garden
- Size of the bushes in the garden

Recent Rainfall

How can we affect the weather-related issues? First, understand just how much water is required. Going into the final bloom cycle (say, in *September*) a well-grown, full-foliaged hybrid tea bush can aspirate five gallons of water per week. Mathematically that calculates out to be 0.89 inches of water over the entire surface of a 3 ft x 3 ft space allotted to each bush. Are your bushes getting that much water per week? Check it by placing a short empty can under your bush and let the watering system run its normal cycle, and measure the depth of the caught water. You say you have a drip system with emitters, or a “leaky pipe” system? Then the only way to tell is to read your water meter just before and just after the system runs, and subtract the initial reading from the final one.

Second, understand that young, or newly-planted, or just-pruned, rose bushes need approximately that same amount of available water for growth purposes. It is basic horticulture sense that with no water, or no leaves, or no water and no leaves, the plant stops.

Current Temperature, Wind, and Humidity

If there have been 90 deg F days, without recent rainfall, chances are you should be watering. Using a trowel, rake back the mulch and dig down about 4-6 inches, then feel the soil with your fingers. If it feels dry, run the system. If it feels really wet, turn the system OFF for a couple of days; then check it again.

Increased wind (breezy days) tends to dry out a rose bush through evaporation from the underside of the leaflets. In the process of doing that, the plant is somewhat cooled, provided it is turgid. The higher the ambient temperature, the more evaporation occurs.

With higher daytime temperatures come higher nighttime temperatures and higher *dew points*. That translates to dew-wetted leaves and a greater chance of blackspot infections. Since blackspot spores *that land on cool, wet leaves* readily germinate on unprotected surfaces, it is just common sense to spray regularly with a protective fungicide. NOTE: Early morning (even pre-dawn) watering does not cause black spot on spray-protected plants. Quoting from an excellent article in the San Diego Rose Society’s *Rose Ramblings*, May 2007, by Sue Streeper, “Do not worry about getting the leaves wet. If you are watering in the morning, water on the leaves is a plus! Clean leaves are less susceptible to fungus diseases and are therefore healthier. [We] program our overhead watering system to water ten minutes three times a week at 4:00 am for irrigation purposes, and then again for only a minute at 10:30 am, 12 noon, and 1:30 pm. What the mid-day’s ‘syringing’ accomplishes is to cool, clean, and hydrate the top parts of the plants...”

Number of Bushes, Size

More bushes, more water. Bigger bushes, more water. Drier weather, more water. More wind, more water. How you apply the water to your bushes is your call—overhead, low-elevation nozzles, drip emitters, leaky pipes, whatever—but the important thing is that it be done.

Too much?

If the soil in the bottom of that test hole is quite wet, then roots can rot. Also, too much water can both exclude needed oxygen and wash away valuable nutrients. So use a little common sense, and don’t neglect applying the most important chemical to your roses, hydrogen hydroxide—water.



Sandy's Pick's for 2007

by Sandy Lundberg

(Taken from ARS Miniature Rose Bulletin, Sandy Lundberg, Editor)

Evaluating the performance of new roses each year is another fun aspect of our hobby of growing and exhibiting roses. Some cultivars take a few years to discover their full potential. Others possess "star" quality and stand out from the first bloom.

Here are some of my "stars" and some of my "wannabes". I hope you will enjoy growing and exhibiting some of these as much as I do!

MINIFLORAS

'ASHTON' Whit Wells hybridized this miniflora. It is a good grower producing a large bush. The blooms are dark pink with good form for exhibition.

'DR. TROY GARRETT' An exceptionally vigorous grower, it produces exhibition form dark red blooms on long stems. Whit Wells named this rose for his friend, Dr. Troy Garrett.

'FITZHUGH'S DIAMOND' Another miniflora by Whit Wells, this miniflora has beautiful coloration with its shades of yellow, pink and red. The blooms have good high centered form.

'KISMET' One of Robbie Tucker's introductions from last year, this miniflora with orange/yellow blooms has nice form and the bush grows well. The centers had holes until the weather cooled down in the fall.

'LEADING LADY' The test rose BENuno won the Award of Excellence for 2006 and was introduced as 'Leading Lady'. It is a beautiful high centered exhibition form bloom. This white miniflora with pink tones in the center has what it takes to win its share of trophies. As a test rose in our garden, this rose was impressive. We are delighted that we can now show this wonderful rose by Frank Benardella.

'LIBERTY BELL' Plants of 'Liberty Bell' were given out at a national show and most were in bad shape because they had not been watered as needed. Mine died and I didn't think about

getting another until I heard some other exhibitors talking about how nice it was. The new bush is growing nicely and is producing dark red, well-formed blooms.

'LUSCIOUS LUCY' The color of this bloom is stunning. The blooms have a unique blend of lavender to cream to yellow. It has good form, but in our climate it tends to be a little smaller than most minifloras tend to be.

'MADELEINE' This is a very large bloom. It would make a good floribunda for the one bloom category. It has beautiful colors of orange and yellow, with good form.

'MEMPHIS MUSIC' If you like stripes, you'll like this miniflora from Whit Wells. The attractive dark red blooms have yellow and white stripes. Form is much better in cooler weather.

'NEMESIS' 'Nemesis' is an attractive red bloom with golden yellow at the petal base. Excellent high centered form. The new blooms and foliage are mini sized in my climate.

'RACHEL' 'Rachel' was hybridized by Vernon Rickard of Almost Heaven Roses. I predict good things on the show table for this rose with excellent form and attractive foliage. Originally it was registered as a mini, but registration has been changed to a miniflora.

'PETER COTTONTAIL' 'Butter Cream's sister seedling, also hybridized by Bob Martin, has the same superior substance and form. The bush doesn't product quite as many blooms as its sister, but it still produces plenty for exhibition. If you exhibit, and haven't gotten it yet, I recommend that you do.

'RICKY HENDRICK' 'Ricky Hendrick' is a new introduction from Dennis Bridges. This rose will honor Ricky Hendrick, the late NASCAR driver. It will be introduced at the Charlotte All-Mini Show. The medium red blooms have very good form.

'REGINA LEE' The bloom is deep red with a splash of white in the centers. The blooms

have hybrid tea form on long stems with dark green foliage. The bush is very vigorous and grows rapidly, making a large bush. It was hybridized by Whit Wells.

'ROBIN ALONZO' My rooted cutting has grown slowly. Those with larger bushes report that it is a beautiful rose. Discovered by Peter Alonzo, this is a miniflora sport of 'Caliente', a miniature, which also grows slowly for me.

'SASSY CINDY' Last years new introduction from Dennis Bridges, this rose produces very high centered blooms of dark velvety red with a white reverse, on very long stems.

'SHENANDOAH' Planted this fall, this introduction from Dennis Bridges for next spring hasn't had time to establish. The blooms I have seen so far are a very dark red and have come on long stems.

'SOLAR FLAIR' 'Solar Flair' was introduced a couple of years ago. This beautiful rose by Frank Benardella is worth getting. It has gorgeous coloration with a deep golden yellow and bright red blend, and in addition, the blooms have superb exhibition form.

'WHIRLAWAY' 'Whirlaway' is an excellent new introduction by David Clemmons. There are lots of petals on a bloom that has superior exhibition form. This wonderful rose may be David's best so far! The plant has been a vigorous grower as an "own root" plant. I am anxious to see its performance on the bushes we have grafted onto Fortuniana rootstock this coming year.

MINIATURE

'BEST OF '04' The blooms on this Whit Wells rose are orange/golden yellow and hold well. The bush establishes easily and grows well.

'BONFIRE' AOE winner from 2006, this rose produced bull noses until the weather cooled down in late fall. The dark red blooms have black edges reminiscent of Dublin.

'ELEGANT PINK' Vernon's 'Elegant Pink' has been a slow grower. We are hoping for a more vigorous bush on this rose grafted onto Fortuniana rootstock because the blooms have

good exhibition form and the light pink color is very appealing.

'MOLLY' This new miniature rose from Dennis Bridges was introduced in the spring of 2007. The rose is named for their "CEO", their dog Molly. The blooms are an attractive medium pink and seem to have good form. The plant is too new and still too small to evaluate.

'PINA COLADA' Peter Alonzo hybridized this mini using 'Olympic Gold' x 'self' for the cross. It is an excellent grower. The blooms are light yellow, the center petals are a darker yellow. It has long stems and good form similar to 'Olympic Gold'. We had the pleasure of showing it for the first time in the Indianapolis All-Mini Show where it placed on the mini court.

'TY' Robbie's introduction from last year is a dark no-fading yellow with good exhibition form. The blooms grow on long stems on a fairly vigorous bush.

UNREGISTERED ROSES

'BENSEAH' This will be a superior rose for garden and exhibition. It grows like a weed making a very large bush both on its "own roots" and grafted onto Fortuniana rootstock. Look for it to be named in late spring. It was hybridized by Frank Benardella.

'SEEDLING' DEC 50120 This is a new seedling hybridized by Davis Clemons. It is being tested. David won Best Seedling with this rose in Memphis. This test rose will be available in 2008.

'MICHAEL WILLIAMS TEST' One of Michael Williams' test roses, look for it to be introduced next spring. This variety has a very vigorous growth habit. The plant produces blooms of red with a white reverse with good exhibition form.

ARS Dues Increasing!

When the ARS meets in June a dues increase will be instituted. If you are already an ARS Member, you can "lock in" your current dues rate by extending your membership for 1-, 2-, 3--years now. **If you are not yet** an ARS Member, now would be an ideal time to join us.

GENETICALLY SPEAKING

by Jim Bailey, West Pascoe Rose Society

Can you imagine an endeavor that would allow you to go back to the time when you were having children? Do you remember the joy of that time in your life, or perhaps you are childless. I'm 65 years old, and have had thousands of "children," and only 4 of them were human. The rest were unique roses created by the application of dried viable pollen of one variety of rose to an emasculated bloom of another variety of rose. I expect to live long enough to create many more thousands of unique roses. They are my children now and they are my labor of love. If you have ever sent a child off to a university you know how I feel when I send off one of my babies to be put on trials in a strange garden.

Simply place the dried pollen of *Veterans' Honor* on the pistil of an emasculated bloom of *Crystalline*, and it might mature into a seedpod in from 2 to 5 months. If you are curious to see which of the cultivars that you grow will produce seeds, simply leave a few spent blooms on a bush in the fall and observe whether they produce hips. There are lists of successful crosses in books, such as The Ultimate Rose Book by Stirling Macoboy; Harry N. Abrams, Inc., publishers. You can get help with learning to produce unique roses by joining the Rose Hybridizer's Association, at 21 South Wheaton Road, Horseheads, NY 14845. I am a member and have written a few articles for the RHA Newsletter.

Rose pollen is very fragile and should be dried inside the house out of direct sunlight. I cut blooms that are just opening, remove the petals gently with my fingers, and place them on white paper to dry. Each paper should contain pollen from only one variety of rose. A short piece of the peduncle, left on the bloom, will serve as a handle when making the pollen transfer to the emasculated bloom on the mother bush. I sometimes remove the sepals when I remove the anthers and stamens, and other times I leave them. I do not paint the pollen onto the pistil. I place it there by touching it or letting it fall onto the pistil of the

mother bush. Loose pollen on the paper can be blown onto a pistil. I sometimes transfer pollen with the tip of my finger, or a very small brush. Pollen can be stored inside the house for 3 days, and possibly 5 days, if the house is very cool. Pollen can be stored in a tight container in your freezer for months or years. Frozen pollen must be left out of the freezer until it is completely at room temperature before the container is opened. If you open the container before it becomes room temperature, the pollen will turn to mush and be ruined.

Please keep a record of your crosses and the dates on which they are made. I would make a cross of *Crystalline* with *Veterans' Honor*, with the notation "Cr x VH," on a master list of the bushes in my garden. I put a streamer of white Teflon tape on the stem of the seedpod to make it easy to find. Remember that the peduncle is very fragile and should not be touched while you are working on the cross.

To emasculate I tear off the petals gently with my fingers from a bloom that is just opening, and remove the anthers with small curved scissors. The pollen can be saved, if you wish. I test an anther or two to see if any pollen has loosened. If I think there is any chance of self-pollination, I discard the cross. Some of us emasculate in the morning and pollinate in the afternoon. This allows the pistils to become sticky and be more receptive to the dried pollen. Remember not to smear the pollen on. That will probably ruin it, as it is very fragile. I will make no more than 3 crosses for most bushes, and I generally use blooms from the mature or even twiggy stems. Crosses on top of the bush tend to fall off prematurely. The pollen becomes very scarce as the weather turns into summer, so I will quit pollinating by June. Fall pollinating must be done early enough for the seeds to mature on the mother bush for about 3 months before a hard freeze.

Some varieties that I have successfully used as mothers and fathers: *Don Juan*, *Dainty Bess*, *Lemon Spice*, *Whiskey Mac*, *Queen*

Elizabeth, Granada, Sun Sprite, Garden Party, Rio Samba, Peace, Crystalline, First Prize, Tiffany, Color Magic, New Dawn, Gold Medal, Veterans' Honor, Europeana, The Fairy, Cajun Sunrise and Rosa Bracteata. I have used the pollen of *Mr. Lincoln, Pascali, Fragrant Cloud* and *Kristin*. Some roses, such as *Uncle Joe*, will not produce viable seeds. Others, like *Rosa Bracteata*, are very difficult or impossible to cross-pollinate.

What do you do after a seedpod matures? I remove the pods and place their stems, including some leaves, in sugar water with a little vinegar or a few drops of bleach, and under a bank of my grow lights. I will then, at my leisure and within a week, harvest the seeds. Expect to find from 1 to 40 seeds. I soak them in a Mancozeb solution for a few minutes, and transfer them onto a Bounty paper towel. The seeds are rolled up in the towel to resemble a tamale. The "tamale" is placed in an airtight plastic bag. Mark the bag with the date, the names of the parent plants, and how many of the seeds floated and how many sank. The bag is then placed in a refrigerator where it can be kept at 40 degrees F for a little more than 2 months. The seeds should be checked periodically after this time to find out if any plants have sprouted.

I will mass plant my seeds, by variety, in unfertilized potting soil, after this process of stratification. I roll the seeds in a little Captan, and plant them 1/2 to 3/4 inch deep. Allow the potting soil to be a little fluffy and moist. I wrap the pots of seeds with a vapor barrier to keep in the moisture. I have a dedicated refrigerator for show blooms and planted seeds. It has defrost-on-demand-only and does not automatically defrost.

I lift the seedlings out of the potting medium with a 16-penny finishing nail that has a very sharp point. They are planted in their own 12-ounce Styrofoam coffee cup where they will bloom in 6 weeks or more. I can observe this unique rose for 2 blooms before repotting. One thing I must do is to compare the plant with the mother bush. If it looks exactly like the mother bush it may not be unique. Of 3 to 4 hundred

unique roses, I will keep perhaps 30 or so for further evaluation. If it does not look like a great rose, I can't afford to keep it.

You may want to build a greenhouse, that is if you live in a climate where it probably won't get blown away by a storm. If you don't want a greenhouse, you should have a few banks of grow lights in your house that are controlled by a time clock. You might want to learn how to bud your unique roses to *Fortuniana* rootstock. You will eventually need space for your own test garden. You will need a camera that will take close up pictures. Take good care of your health because it takes years and years to get a rose patented and marketed. I also advise newcomers to get all of their world traveling done before they become insane from creating unique roses - as they will not have time for things like this afterwards.

I advise you to train your eye to look for "sports" (mutations) on your bushes. A sport of a patented rose can be patented. I advise you to save any sports you find, and root them through 3 generations to see if the sport holds true. A sport is a spontaneous alteration of the genetic code, usually on just one stem of the bush. New Dawn is an example of a sport, coming from the climbing rose, Dr. W. Van Fleet. New Dawn holds the United States Patent No. 1 for roses.

Electronic vs Hardcopy

Many are choosing to receive the *Rose-Ette* electronically-only. This saves us printing and mailing costs. To get on the electronic-only list, send an email to burger@burger.com and baxpat@ghg.net requesting electronic-only, and you will be notified when the newsletter is posted in the "members only" section, along with the username and password. You can download it to your computer at your leisure.

Others requesting access to our "members only" section of the website, should email to burger@burger.com and ask for username and password. If you are not on one of these lists, you will not know when changes are made.



HRS Book Library

by Maria Trevino, Librarian

Dr. Bill Welch's ***Antique Roses for the South*** is a great resource on roses for Southern

gardeners. Many old rose varieties are described that do well in our warmer climate.

Dr. Welch, Professor and Extension Landscape Horticulturist at Texas A & M University, was one of the first to recognize and promote the beauty and enduring qualities of antique and garden roses for use in Texas gardens (and all throughout the South) under modern conditions. These survivors from lost gardens, many lasting through years of neglect, may now be found in public gardens and especially in the landscapes of gardeners interested in roses that are vigorous, hardy and disease resistant as well as beautiful. In the book, Dr. Welch provides a nice history of these old roses and recounts his experiences with the Texas Rose Rustlers group in making sure these hardy plants were not lost to history.

Readers of this book will find answers to many common questions about old roses. Dr. Welch addresses what is an "old" rose, how one landscapes with old roses, and how to take care of these beauties. All this, plus great pictures of roses in a variety of landscape settings.

The last third of the book contains an extensive list of antique roses, their pictures, history and growing habits. The book also contains a valuable list of roses grouped by various landscape categories such as fragrance, color, and eventual size. Particular attention is paid to Chinas, Teas, Noisettes, and species roses. Instructions for rose hip tea, rose beads and other crafts were contributed by S. J. Derby and the late Margaret Sharpe. A large section is included on the utilization of roses in floral arrangements. Propagation techniques are also covered.

Check out this and many other books that the Houston Rose Society lending library has available to HRS members at every monthly meeting.

Society Potpourri

LAST MONTH'S MEETING

A special thank you to Mary Fulgham and daughter, Ivy Keen for an inspiring program on hybridizing and getting children involved with roses.

We wish to thank Deanna Krause, Dan & Patti Lawlor, Shirley Morgan, Gaye Hammond, Maria Trevino and Nora Wolff for the excellent goodies which they provided.

Grand Prix Results:

Queen - Veterans' Honor -

James/Debbie Laperouse

Court - Mavrik - James/Debbie Laperouse

Let Freedom Ring - Robin Hough

Best Open HT - Olympiad - Robin Hough

Best Fl. -White Pet - Robin Hough

Mini Queen - Figurine - J/D Laperouse

Court - Chattooga - J/D Laperouse

Giggles - J/D Laperouse

Nemesis - Robin Hough

Pierrine - Robin Hough

Soroptomist International - Robin Hough

Chloe's Star - Earl/Deanna Krause

Best Open Mini - Vista - Robin Hough

Best Other - European Touch - E/D Krause

HRS Events Calendar

Mark your calendar - updates made monthly

Jun 14 ■HRS Meeting - Calvin Boutte, Becnel
Roses

Jun 23-24 ■Judging School, Ft. Smith, Arkansas

Jul 12 ■Ice Cream Social

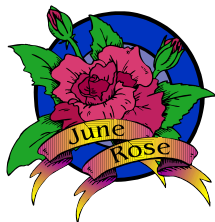
Your Editor Needs Your Help

Every month several of us gather at my house, on a Wednesday, two weeks before the HRS meeting to collate, fold and label the *Rose-Ette*. We gather about 9:00 am and are finished a little after lunch. We talk a lot about roses. The time flies by before you know it. If you would like to give us a try, call Patsy Williams @ 713-944-3437. We'd love to have you.

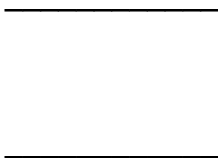


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Next Meeting June 14th



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

♥ ♥ Editor - **THE ROSE-ETTE** ♥ ♥
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THE HOUSTON ROSE SOCIETY is a non-profit educational organization affiliated with The American Rose Society and dedicated to the cultivation of roses in the Houston area.

MEMBERSHIP is **\$15.00 per calendar year**, January thru December. Mail membership dues to:

Baxter Williams
2502 Leprechaun Lane
Houston, TX 77017-7320
Phone 713-944-3437

baxpat@ghq.net

NOTE:

Send address changes to this address.
HRS mails bulk-rate and **it is NOT forwarded.**

 **Call a Consulting Rosarian**

These Rosarians welcome your rose questions.

Donald Burger / Maria Trevino	Heights	713-861-5412
Denise Cope	SW	713-771-4841
Elisabeth Duhon	NW	713-855-8447
David Eoff	Con	936-760-4081
♦ Mary Fulgham / Randy Keen	Bel	713-668-4054
William Groth	SW	713-728-1854
Gaye Hammond	NE	281-458-6116
♦ Robin Hough	SE	281-482-8944
John Jons	SE	281-486-7659
Robin Kohler	W	713-935-0329
♦ Earl / ♦ Deanna Krause	SE	281-487-3347
Jeniver Laurant	S	713-433-2524
Doug Mitchell	S	281-992-9167
John Patterson	Bry/CS	979-852-9630
Gale Pierce	NW	281-890-7341
Mary Walker	Bel	713-665-5073
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♦ Master Rosarians

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