
ROSE CLIPPINGS

Newsletter of the Rose Society of Green Valley

www.gvrose.org

April 2009

From the President's Desk

Karen Packer, President

The March Board meeting was canceled for lack of attendance.

I am going to Chair the Rose Show, assisted by Jeannie and LeaEllen, of course. We sure don't have many people to step forward and volunteer for things.

The garage sale was a great success and Joeys place is perfect. We made \$456.00 at the garage sale.

The Board donated a bag of Mills Magic fertilizer to Gene Nathan so that she can revitalize the rose garden at Prestige. She is happy to have that to work on.

Doria Eiland's former home on Placita Inspriada has been sold, with the closing on 28 March. The new owner does not want the roses (75 of them).

So she is going to sell or give them away. I am sure any Rose Society members who want some could go dig them up.

The Community Rose Garden

By Dave Palmer

Dear Members,

The East center garden is WEEDY! Those of you who signed up to care for a section of the garden, PLEASE DO SO NOW! All it will take you is a few minutes to restore the garden to looking good. Do not expect someone else to do all of the work in the garden. It is your Rose Society! A membership requires more than just paying your annual dues.

The rose bushes are beginning to bloom but are slow. They look very healthy at this time. We will be fertilizing the rose garden very soon with a water soluble fertilizer and some fish emulsion.

The watering system has once again been plagued with electrical problems. GVR cannot seem to find the problem! The system trips the electrical breaker inside the main building and then the timer in the shed has to be reset. That is if I or someone is aware of the problem. I am watering the roses twice a week at this point and will increase them to 3 times a week when the really hot weather hits us.

I depend on Joey Zimmerman, Marsha Berggen, Bob Kay and myself to monitor the rose garden but if you see a problem let me or one of these assistants know of the problem and we will attend to it.

We should be in full bloom at the garden during the next couple of weeks. Get you cameras out and take a few photos to share with other members and friends. It is a good way to recruit new members.

Update from Karen—the garden looked beautiful on Sunday—so thank you to the unknown weeders.

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Future Membership Meetings

April 6: Donna Kilmer—Old Roses

May 4: End of year dessert buffet.

Web Master Needed

Bob Dahms has moved out of the area. He has our web site running smoothly, but we need some one to do maintenance. Bob will teach you how to do this. If you are computer savvy, PLEASE volunteer for this job.

Membership Meeting Reminders

Wear your name tag, introduce yourself to new members and welcome them, bring a rose for the "show and tell" table whenever possible and a picture for the scrapbook.

Since we should all now have a few roses in our gardens, be sure to bring some to the April meeting. We will have show & tell, sort of a mini rose show.

How do roses go blind *continued from next column*

Why?

Well gee, if I had the irrefutable proof for this question, I would probably win a prize and make a lot of money. Alas - no one answer is available. The problem is that anything at all can happen and the tip growth will slow down, or stop and then restart, or stop entirely and make blind shoots. The most often heard theory is that a sudden and big change in temperature while the cells are rapidly dividing dramatically affects the chemistry inside the cells and the dividing stops. A sharp drop in temperature on a Spring night can result in blind growth. A sudden sharp rise in temperature on a Fall day can also result in blind growth.

What To Do

Deadhead these stems, just as if they had already formed flowers and bloomed. They aren't hurting your rose, in fact those leaves are making food while they are sitting around admiring the view. But why not cut back the stem and let the rose try again to make a long stem with a lovely bloom on top?

HOW DO ROSES 'GO BLIND'???

By Jolene Adams Tucson Rose Society

How Rose Stems Grow

Did you pay attention in high school when they showed you how the tips of the roots of an onion divided (mitosis) to make the roots grow longer? Same idea in all plants. The very tip of a shoot (or root) is covered with a thin layer of meristem cells. These cells are undifferentiated and carry the DNA code for the entire plant - they can become anything! These cells are responsible for dividing and adding more cells to the tip. As this process goes along, the newly made cells also keep dividing, adding more cells - and the little rootlet or the shoot grows longer. This can only happen with meristem tissue. The plant has meristem tissue at the tips of the new shoots, and also along the very tippy-top sides. This tissue has an almost unlimited potential for growth. But that growth is controlled by the plant itself. In roses, the tip cells can 'shut down' side growth (apical dominance) so the lateral (side) meristem cells can't divide. If the meristem stops dividing - no more growth. Meanwhile, the cells left behind after the dividing frenzy differentiate to form other types of tissues like buds, leaves, more stems, etc. No rest, no rest - it is all divide and grow and divide some more. These cells are forming parts of the plant. All this is going on while the plant is trying to make food to keep on keeping on, and the wind and sun and rain are all changing the temperature inside the little roots and stems. The chemical factory inside the plant keeps chugging along, making the ingredients needed for plant growth.

Blind Shoots

When you are looking down at the tip of a stem, you see the little pointed tip area, and also the sides of the stem starting to develop into different tissues, like leaves and stems and buds. You can usually see a very small incipient bud at the tip - but you won't know if it will form a flower until it actually begins to make the right shape. If it has been stalled in it's growth, it may just sit there for awhile and then start again. This will actually leave a 'ring' around the little stem, a sign of a 'stem-on-stem' incident while the plant was growing. If the meristem on that tip stops growing entirely, the side cells will begin to develop into the leaves and other tissues. The tip won't grow anymore, will not make a flower bud, but the little tip will be surrounded by leaves. And that's all. Just leaves, no flower bud.

MEETING INFORMATION

Monthly meetings are held the first Monday of the month (see Upcoming Events for exceptions) at 7:00 pm (6:30 coffee social) in the East Social Center, 7 South Abrego Drive, Green Valley, Arizona.

Directions: From I-19 South, take Exit 65 East one block to Abrego Drive.

No meetings June, July or August.

Dues are \$17 single/\$20 family per year payable in January.

Mail to RSGV, PO Box 309, Green Valley AZ 85622

Board of Directors meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at 10:00 am at the East Social Center.

Rose Society members are welcome to attend the board meetings.

UPCOMING EVENTS

RSGV MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP MEETING

TIME: APRIL 6, 2009 6:30 PM

DONNA KILMER—OLD ROSES

RSGV BOARD MEETING

TIME: April 11, 2009 10:00 AM

Rose Society members are welcome to attend

ROSE SOCIETY OF GLENDALE 2009 ROSE SHOW "ROSE MAGIC"

TIME: APRIL 4, 2009

IN THE FRUIT PACKING SHED AT SAHUARO PARK RANCH, 9802 NORTH 59TH AVENUE IN GLENDALE. THE RSG ALWAYS NEEDS VOLUNTEERS TO HELP WITH THE SHOW. PLEASE CONTACT SHOW CO-CHAIRS JUDY HUDGEONS (602.469.4255) OR BILL SHEPERD (623.878.9607) FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS OR TO SIGN UP.

ROSE SOCIETY OF TUCSON SPRING ROSE GARDEN TOUR

"BEHIND THE GARDEN GATE"

TIME: SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 2009, 10 AM TO 3 PM

CONTACT: ROSES4KAT@COMCAST.NET

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April Rose Garden

Rose Society of Tucson's Monthly Guide of What to do in your Rose Garden

As the weather begins to warm up in late March and early April, it is time to start stepping up your watering program. Deep watering is the most effective. You should flood the beds if you water by hand. If you are using drip irrigation, you should have a minimum of 2, preferably 3 or 4, drippers per rose bush. When the temperatures are over 90 degrees, you will need to increase your watering to three times a week. Roses in pots will probably need to be watered daily. Always be sure to water well the night before you fertilize or spray your roses. This helps prevent any damage to your plants.

Through mid-May, we suggest you continue your fertilizing and spray programs. This will help prepare your roses for the summer months to come. You want to get maximum growth out of your plants now.

Apply Epsom salts to your roses. Recommended dosage is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup per hybrid tea, grandiflora or floribunda rose, 2 T per miniature rose.

If you purchased potted roses, now is the time to plant them. Remember, standard roses need holes a minimum of 18 inches wide and deep, 24 inches is preferable. Miniature roses need holes a minimum of 12 inches wide and deep. Prepare your soil using $\frac{1}{2}$ original soil and $\frac{1}{2}$ organic material such as peat moss or compost.

Also, you should be planning now to put down a 3 to 4 inch layer of mulch over your rose beds at the end of April or the first part of May. A variety of substances can be used for mulch. Putting down mulch will lower the soil surface temperature and conserve water by reducing evaporation. If the mulch is finely ground (rather than large bark chips), it will eventually break down into organic matter and enrich the soil. Water the mulch well when first applied to prevent wicking water up from the soil and drying out the soil.

As the rose blooms fade, "dead head" by removing the bloom down to a 5-leaf leaflet that has an outward facing bud.

Trouble Shooting

What's Wrong with Your Roses

Symptom

The edges of the blooms are brown. Roses look deformed when they open.

Diagnosis

Trips. These are tiny tan bugs that suck the moisture out of the petals. They get into the bud when the color first begins to show. They like light colored roses the best (white, pink, yellow). To control the damage, fill a small spray bottle with insecticide and spray the buds every few days as they begin to open. Recommended insecticides are Bayer Rose and Flower Insect Killer, Ortho Isotox Insect Killer or Ortho Orthenex Garden Rose Insect and Disease Control.

Symptom

Tiny green bugs.

Diagnosis

Aphids. These bugs like to feed on the new growth and buds. Best control is to wash your roses off with a sharp stream of water. If that does not work, use an insecticide weekly.

Symptom

Sticky substance on leaves.

Diagnosis

Aphids. See above.

Symptom

Gray powder on leaves.

Diagnosis

Powdery Mildew. This fungus is caused by spores and generally forms when daytime temperatures are in the 80's and the nighttime temperatures are in the 50's. It is much easier to prevent than to treat mildew once it gets started. The best prevention is to wash off your roses with a hose daily, preferable in the morning. If you prefer, you can use a fungicide such as Ortho Orthenex Garden Rose Insect and Disease Control or Green Light FungAway.

Symptom

Black Spots on leaves.

Diagnosis

In Arizona, most likely Anthracnose but possibly Black Spot. Treatment is the same for both—spray weekly with a fungicide such as Ortho Orthenex Garden Rose Insect and Disease Control Green Light FungAway.

Monthly Mystery Member

By GV Rose

Where are you from originally and what did you do there?

I was born in Massachusetts and lived in Maine and Florida where I taught elementary school.

Do you have children/family members? Where are they?

I have three children. One daughter lives in Vail, AZ, and another daughter lives in New Haven, CT. My son, his wife and three children live in Carmel, ME. I also have a great granddaughter there.

How long have you lived in southern AZ? What brought you here?

I have been a Green Valley resident since 2001. We moved here to be closer to family.

When did you join RSGV? What RSGV activities have you participated in?

When we bought our house, there were four rose bushes on the back patio. We joined RSGV to learn how to care for them in this climate and have gradually added more bushes. I help out with the rose society whenever I can—rose show, tea, monthly coffee, etc.

How many years have you been growing roses?

We grew roses in Maine and Florida but we grew more orchids. I guess I know more about orchids than roses!

What's your favorite rose to grow in this climate?

I love all roses. Our St. Patrick does well here.

Tell us what you do for fun!

I consider myself a “people person”, so whenever I’m with others I have fun.

What is something other members don't know about you???

I don't think that there is much about me that people don't know except that I like to read science fiction and fantasy.

Come to the April meeting to find the answer to the question “Who is this mystery member?”

Who was the March Mystery Member? She's helping serve coffee these days at the monthly meetings. She's also known for her rose sachets. The perfect color for March (St. Patrick's Day!)....Patty Green.

Trouble Shooting

Continued from page 4

Symptom

Leaves and blooms are droopy.

Diagnosis

Not enough water or watering too shallow. Always be sure you are deep watering to a depth of 18 to 24 inches. You should flood the beds if you water by hand. If you are using drip irrigation, you should have a minimum of 2, preferable 3 or 4 dripper per rose bush. Roses in pots (especially clay pots) typically need to be watered more often than roses planted in the ground. You don't want the soil to be soggy, but you also don't want it to get totally dry between waterings.

Symptom

Leaves are dull or feel sandy and are falling off in the summer.

Diagnosis

Spider mites. If you look closely, you will see tiny webs in the leaf axils. The best control is to spray the undersides of your leaves with a sharp spray of water every couple of days. Morning is the best time to do this. A miticide can be used, but since spider mites reproduce so quickly, the miticide needs to be reapplied frequently as new generations hatch.

Symptom

Holes on the tops of pruned canes.

Diagnosis

Cane borers. These are bugs that “drill” holes into the canes to lay their eggs. Best prevention is to seal your canes with carpenter's glue after pruning your roses or cutting blooms.

Symptom

Half circles cut out of leaves.

Diagnosis

Leaf Cutter Bees. These are tiny bees that are cutting pieces of leaves to line their nests for their eggs. There is no known prevention.

FOR SALE

AVAILABLE AT EVERY MEMBERSHIP MEETING

RSGV APRONS - \$12

VESTS – \$12

PATCHES - \$5

BOOKS – “A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO GROWING EYE
POPPING ROSES IN TUCSON’S DIFFICULT SOIL AND WEATHER
CONDITIONS by the Rose Society of Tucson - \$8

MARCH MEETING SYNOPSIS:

Dan Barta's program of organics made in the kitchen was very
well done.

Newsletter Information

By Sue Rock

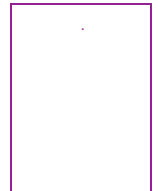
Please send a monthly report if you are an officer or a
committee chairman. Send interesting information to
share if you are a member.

The deadline to get the news to the editor is the 15th of
the month. E-mail to Sue Rock at philr@iname.com .

Publication is 10 days before the membership meeting.
The newsletter is published monthly September through
May.

The newsletter is sent via e-mail to those members with
e-mail addresses. It can also be found on our website
GVROSE.org.

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