



A Publication of the Bowling Green Rose Society, Bowling Green, KY

Rosebuds

September 2017

E-mail: bgrs@twc.com

Next Meeting
September 16
5 pm
Matus Home
Please RSVP

Preparation Timeline for the District Rose Show

By John Mueller, Editor, "Tampa Talks Roses", April 2012 (Adapted for "Rosebuds")

As you know, our Tenarky District annual rose show is only one month away! For our novice exhibitors, the following preparation timeline will be very helpful in your quest to garner your first blue ribbon or maybe even the Queen Of Show! It has been done before!

3 Weeks before The Rose Show

1. Walk through your garden to find "contenders" with long, straight stems and fully closed buds that may be ready in time for the show.
2. Prep the contenders by removing all the side growth at the various leaf axils.
3. Make sure the best canes have an unobstructed opening to be able to grow upright by moving or removing any "blocking" growth.
4. If any important canes are growing at an angle, stake them upright using bamboo stakes and twist ties.
5. Apply Epsom salts and fish emulsion at the rate of 2 Tbs. per gallon and one-half gallon per bush.
6. Remove the center bud from floribunda sprays in order to make the spray more symmetrical.

2 Weeks before the Rose Show

1. Apply chelated iron such as Sequestrene at the rate described on the label. Stop applying fertilizers that contain nitrogen or use low nitrogen, high phosphorus fertilizer.
2. Begin a conscientious effort to remove all side growth. This should be done each day but no less frequently than every other day.
3. Water your rose bushes every day or every other day from now until the rose show.
4. Recheck your staked canes as the twist ties may have to be adjusted because of the cane's growth.
5. Straighten the necks of the blooms as necessary using either bamboo sticks or skewers and twist ties as a splint. Continue watering and spraying your fungicides. Also, use your insecticides if you see a problem with insects. You can continue liquid fertilizer such as Miracle Grow, Peters or any other liquid fertilizer.
6. Apply Epsom salts and fish emulsion at the rate of 2 Tbs. per gallon and one-half gallon per bush.
7. Remove the center bud from floribunda sprays in order to make the spray more symmetrical. (continued p. 2)

Tenarky Adventures



REGISTER NOW!!!!

Tenarky Convention/Rose Show
September 29—October 1, 2017
Hosted by Louisville rose Society
Holiday Inn University Plaza
Bowling Green, KY

- Friday, September 29: Sip & Snack
- Saturday, September 30: Rose Show, Rose Seminar, Awards Banquet
- Sunday, October 1: Devotional, Rose Garden Tour
- Registration, Event Schedule & Rose Show & Photography Schedule at www.tenarky.org



President's Corner by Bob Jacobs, Master Rosarian

I was very pleased to see most of our members at our meeting this month. And I want to thank Mary Ann for the program, "It's not Greek, it's a rose show schedule". She did a fine job and several members asked questions and are showing a real interest in exhibiting at shows as well as making arrangements.

Welcome to our two new members, Sue Kutay from Quality, KY and Osa Thomas from Morgantown. Hopefully we can assist you in caring for and growing your roses.

Ann and I will be leaving September 6 to drive to Gettysburg, PA for the ARS National Rose Show and Convention. Then a couple days up to Hershey, PA.

Our next time to meet together will be September 16 at the home of Pauline and Ben Matus in Alvaton. Be sure to RSVP and attend. They have a great event planned. We are looking forward to being there.

Then the Tenarky Convention and Rose Show hosted by the Louisville Rose Society is September 29 – October 1 right here at the Holiday Inn University Plaza, Bowling Green. Hopefully, you have already registered. Plan to exhibit in the rose show. Meet the challenge of competition and may your rose be the Queen.



Preparation Timeline for the District Rose Show *(continued from page 1)*

7-10 Days before the Rose Show

1. Spray your bushes early in the week. Do not use powders in your spray, as that will have to be removed from the leaves before the bloom is entered into the show.
2. Just before dark each evening, mist the buds that are about to "show color" as well as opening blooms, with Orthene and Conserve to reduce the damage caused by thrips. The rate of application should be 1/4 tsp. of Orthene and 1/4 tsp. of Conserve SC per quart of water.
3. Make sure your grooming kit is complete.
4. Study the show schedule to determine the classifications you may wish to enter.
5. Attach your name and address stickers, as well as rubber bands to the entry tags that you obtained in advance.
6. Check your garden for blooms at the proper stage to cut. After you have cut your blooms re-cut them underwater to prevent the intrusion of air bubbles into the stem. If you cut some blooms a few days before the show, you may need to refrigerate them, inside a plastic bag, to slow down or preserve their exhibition stage quality. (Some red roses do not refrigerate well.)
7. Make a list of the blooms you have cut and be certain that you have the correct spelling of their names.
8. Clean and trim the foliage on your cut specimens. Do all of your grooming, except for the bloom, at home, as you will not have as much space and time at the rose show.

The Day of the Show

1. Arrive at the show early in order to obtain sufficient space.
2. Make sure that the vases are full of water.
3. Place your roses in vases together with an entry tag containing the correct name.
4. Position the stem to the proper height. (HT's about 27 to 29 inches overall height from the top of the table).
5. Enter your sprays and fully open blooms early to free up table space.
6. Select blooms that are not yet at "exhibition stage" or too "tight" and start the procedures early to open them.
7. Select your best 4 to 6 blooms and set them aside to enter at the last minute for Queen. Take the remainder of your blooms and enter them in the "Challenge" classes and "Collections".
8. Don't forget to enter classes for fully open, floating bowl, artist's palette, picture frame, etc.
9. Save your Miniatures for entry last as they usually open faster.
10. Ten to fifteen minutes before the entry deadline, stop working on your roses! Carry your remaining entries to the classification table.
11. Put your "un-entered" roses into a bucket of water and give them to the Society to sell during the show.
12. Clean up your work area and carry your grooming materials to your car.
13. Come back and help clean up the preparation area.
14. Now is the time to relax and enjoy talking to your fellow exhibitors or help by being a judge's clerk.

Help Wanted: Rose Evaluators Needed Now!

It's Roses in Review Time!

This Roses in Review (RIR) marks the 91st time that the members of the American Rose Society have evaluated new rose introductions. The ultimate value of this procedure is realized only when we have a broad base of participation. We need your contribution, whether you grow only one plant of one variety on the list or many of them. We need input from "garden" rosarians as well as exhibitors, and from new rosarians as well as seasoned veterans. We also welcome reports from those who are not yet ARS members, so please pass along this

website address to your rose-growing friends. The complete results of this survey will be included in the January/February 2018 issue of *American Rose* and will help determine the ratings in the *ARS Handbook for Selecting Roses*. For these results to be meaningful, **we need everyone to participate** So, please - take a few minutes of your time to evaluate your new roses. **Only evaluate roses you grow from the cultivar list.**

Instructions are on the ARS website and the survey may be printed out and mailed to Jeff Garrett, our district RIR Coordinator; or you may submit your evaluations online at [this](#)

[link](#). The deadline for participating is September 26, 2017.

Please note that while participation in RIR is a voluntary activity for many rosarians, Consulting Rosarians are now required to participate as one of their CR activities.

Our district evaluation report is compiled by Jeff Garrett and the results are posted on the Tenarky website for review of rosarians in our area of the country.

Please take time to participate in the survey as your input benefits all roses growers! [Click here to visit the official RIR website.](#)

September Rose Tips from Noah Wilson, Master Rosarian, Holston Rose Society

Things I will be doing to my roses in September:

1. Knowing September can be a rather dry month I will keep my roses watered. I often say when giving rose growing programs to groups, "If God does not send an inch of rain per week, I will water an inch and keep a good 4 inch mulch on my rose bed".
2. I will use a liquid fertilizing program to keep feeding my roses. I like and get good results with Easy Feed, and fish emulsion.
3. I will keep my roses deadheaded, always cutting back to a good fifth leaflet.
4. I will maintain my usual spray program using fungicide such as Banner Maxx or Daconil on a weekly basis or as directed on the container.
5. I will look for any roses needing special attention and provide care as needed, and if needed I will consult a Consulting Rosarian in my rose society for advice and help.
6. I will cut bouquets and share with others and encourage them to take up this wonderful hobby of rose growing I have been enjoying for many years.

MONTHLY IN-CLUB COMPETITION—JUNE - NOVEMBER

The competition shall consist of **ONE entry in each** of the following classes: One bloom per stem, except for sprays. Groom and fill in tags as if entering a regular rose show. Judges will comment on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choice. The top scorer in horticulture and arrangements will be recognized at the December meeting.

Class 1—1 Single Bloom Hybrid Tea/Grandiflora

Class 2—Single Bloom Miniature

Class 3—1 Single Bloom Floribunda

Class 4—1 Floribunda or Miniature Spray

Class 5—Specimen, Any Other Type

Class 6—Rose in a Bowl—any type of rose at any state

Class 7—Arrangements—Modern (choice of style—large or small roses)



Rose Rosette

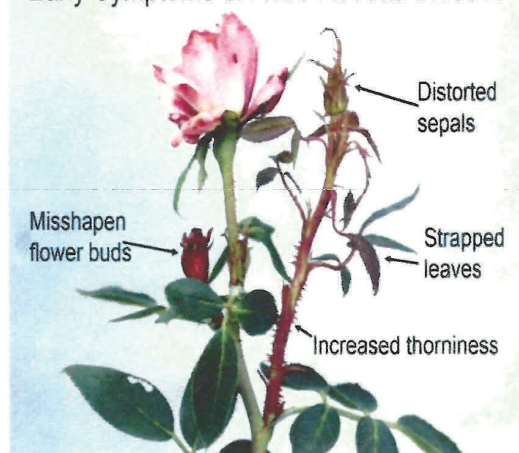
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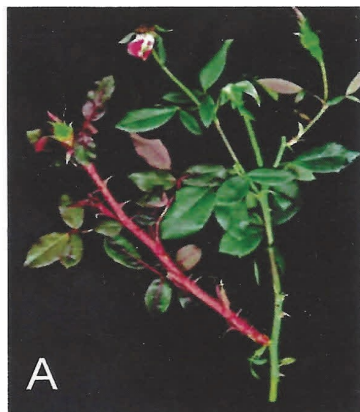
How to Identify Rose Rosette Early Symptoms

Mark Windham, Alan Windham and Frank Hale

Early Symptoms of Rose Rosette Disease



Rose rosette disease is caused by *Rose Rosette Virus* and the virus is vectored by the eriophyid mite, *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus*. The only known hosts are in the *Rosa* genus. Identification of early symptoms of rose rosette disease is critical for successful management. Early symptoms include strapped leaves (unusually thin) that are often red but may be green, increased thorniness, thickened stems, and distorted flower buds. Stems may be erect and extend above the bush. Not all symptoms may be apparent on one bush.



Rogueing (removal) of a diseased bush at first symptoms of rose rosette disease will likely prevent the disease from being moved to other bushes in the garden. Do not wait until large rosettes have been observed on the bush. When large rosettes are present, eriophyid mites, carrying the virus, have most likely spread from infected bushes to other bushes in the garden. Spread will first be from the infected plant to adjacent plants, but eventually the disease will spread throughout the garden. **Figure A** demonstrates the stage that a plant should be rogued (removed). If the disease has progressed to the stage represented in **Figure B**, you may still have time to save other bushes in your garden, but time is short! Do not jeopardize your entire garden by trying to 'save' one plant. Pruning out symptomatic canes does not work in most cases and may not prevent eriophyid mites from acquiring the virus and spreading it to other plants in the garden. *When in doubt, rogue it out!*

Rose Rosette

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Questions and Answers About Rose Rosette

Mark Windham and Alan Windham
University of Tennessee

What is Rose Rosette Disease? Rose rosette is a disease of roses caused by *Rose Rosette Virus*. The virus is vectored by the eriophyid mite *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus*. Rose rosette cannot be transmitted mechanically nor can the virus or its vector survive in soil. The vector does not have wings and is therefore flightless. However, being approximately the size of a dust particle, it can ‘balloon’ in air currents. Susceptibility to rose rosette is not limited to shrub roses. This disease is capable of destroying large numbers of roses in gardens and commercial plantings and can be found in all parts of the production chain (from propagation to private gardens).

What does the disease look like? Rose rosette has many symptoms and symptoms may vary in infected plants of different cultivars or in infected plants of the same cultivar dependent of age of plant, time of years the plant becomes symptomatic and under different environmental conditions. Initial symptoms include reddening of foliage, increased thorniness of juvenile stems, thin and distorted leaves, distorted flower buds and unusually thickened canes. Weeks to months after initial symptoms, dense witch’s brooms (rosettes) may develop. Infected roses may not have all symptoms associated with this disease.



Stems may be thickened with increased thorniness. (A). In juvenile plants, symptomatic canes may be erect and stick above healthy foliage. After the plant has been symptomatic for weeks/months, large rosettes may appear (B). These rosettes will harbor large populations of eriophyid mites. Note: stems in upper right quadrant (B) also have increased thorniness.

How can rose rosette be managed? All roses should be inspected for symptoms associated with rose rosette at least monthly during the growing season. If you think you have detected rose rosette, please submit a sample to your county extension office for confirmation. Once confirmation is obtained, roses with symptoms of rose rosette should be removed from the garden immediately! Another rose can go back into the same hole seven days after a rose was removed. Do not let symptomatic plants sit in the garden and have large rosettes develop. These rosettes may contain large populations of the vector by mid to late summer. There is much debate about resistance to this disease on the web. To date, only the native rose species, *Rosa palustris*, has been documented to be resistant to the virus and vector (Jim Armine, retired West Virginia University). Currently, intensive, multistate studies are being conducted to identify other sources of resistance.

Rose Diseases



Diseases of Rose

Alan Windham, Professor, Plant Pathology, Soil, Plant and Pest Center, 5201 Marchant Drive, Nashville, TN 37211,

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Powdery Mildew

- Signs—white, powdery fungal growth on leaves, stems, flower buds
- Symptoms—distorted leaves and flower buds, curled leaves
- Notes— favored by warm days, cool nights, and high humidity. Free water is not necessary for spore germination. Spores are wind-blown. Manage by: removing dropped leaves each fall or cover with a layer of mulch; use resistant cultivars; protective fungicide applications are best for susceptible roses. Powdery mildew may attack resistant species, if grown in partial to full shade.

Black Spot

- Symptoms: brown to black spots with irregular (feathery) edges; infected leaves may turn yellow and leaf drop often follows; smaller lesions may occur on canes
- Notes: leaf wetness enhances infection; spores are dispersed by splashing water; our climate in Tennessee is very favorable for black spot; the fungus that causes black spot has many strains (races) which may explain why a rose may appear to be resistant in one location and not another. Manage by: drip irrigation to keep foliage dry, planting disease resistant roses; using preventative fungicide sprays

Cercospora leaf spot

- Symptoms: leaf spots that may be purple or with purple margins and gray centers; severe defoliation may follow
- Notes: cercospora leaf spot (CLS) is favored by warm to hot, humid weather; often confused with black spot; controlled by the same fungicides that are labeled for black spot; many shrub roses resistant to black spot are susceptible to CLS; Cercospora overwinters on fallen leaves

Downy mildew

- Signs: if conditions are very conducive for downy mildew, examine the underside of infected leaves with a hand lens for fluffy, white-to-gray mycelium. The causal fungus is *Peronospora sparsa* (emphasis here is on "sparse", meaning that sporulation may be sparse and difficult to see).
- Symptoms: the first symptoms are angular leaf spots of various sizes and colors, depending on the cultivar infected. Infected plants may defoliate rapidly. Systemically infected plants may have shoots that droop like a

Disease Triangle

Picture an equilateral triangle with sides of equal length. Each point represents an element necessary for plant disease to occur: 1). A susceptible host; 2). A plant pathogen; 3). Favorable environment. When all three things come together at the same time and space, plant diseases occurs. We manage plant diseases by: disrupting the pathogen, modifying the environment or altering the genetics or physiology of the host.

Signs, Symptoms

When describing plant diseases we may talk about the visible characteristics of a pathogen (signs) or damage to the plant (symptoms). With certain diseases such as powdery mildew, rusts and gray mold (*Botrytis*) we can see the pathogen that causing damage to plant. If we see the pathogen (white, powdery mildew fungi; orange rust pustules; gray mold), we are seeing signs of disease. Symptoms on the other hand are damage inflicted on the host by a pathogen. Symptoms would include: leaf spots, dead flower buds, dead canes, rotted roots, stunted plants, galled roots, mosaic, vein clearing, rosette or witch's broom etc

Rose Diseases *(continued from p. 6)*

shepherd's crook.

- Notes: Downy mildew does occur in rose gardens, but is more likely to be found in unheated poly-houses at nurseries and garden centers in the spring. Manage: Vent poly-houses to reduce humidity; prune to remove diseased plant parts; remove infected leaves that have been shed; fungicides can be used to protect plants in conducive environments

Botrytis blight (Gray mold)

- Signs: Grayish-brown mycelium may be visible on infected plant parts
- Symptoms: Small lesions may be visible on petals; flower buds and flowers may turn brown and droop
- Notes: Botrytis is favored by cool, moist conditions. Botrytis spores need free water to germinate; may attack wounded tissue; woody tissue is susceptible too under intense conditions; fungicide sprays may be helpful

Ghost Spot

- Symptoms: Small white spots on petals
- Notes: May be caused by several fungi such as: Botrytis, Elsinoe (spot anthracnose), Bipolaris; fungicides may be ineffective during very wet weather

Canker Diseases

- Signs: Small, black to brown raised fungal fruiting bodies may be visible on dead areas on canes
- Symptoms: Dead canes; brown canes; cane may wilt above cankers
- Notes: A canker disease is a localized infection on canes; canker diseases can be caused by several fungi; many are active during winter months; symptoms may be most visible in later winter –spring; prune out cankers as soon as detected; inspect roses in later winter; fungicides are not effective; make cuts on canes slightly above a node at an angle

Rust

- Signs: yellow to orange to brown pustules on leaves and flower buds
- Symptoms: yellow leaf spots may be present on infected leaves
- Notes: Rust will not usually overwinter in the Mid-South; more of a problem on the West Coast; may be introduced on new roses; fungicide (sterol inhibitors) sprays and pruning may be used to minimize rust

Virus Diseases

Rose Rosette and rose mosaic are the two most common virus problems in the Mid-South. Rose rosette is spread by eriophyid mites and moving infected plants; Rose mosaic may actually be caused by a combination of plant viruses; mosaic symptoms may be observed in the spring and symptoms may disappear during hot weather

Follow the Soil, Plant and Pest Center on Facebook for information on disease and insect pests on horticultural crops. During the growing season, pest alerts, images, publications and news, keeps you up-to-date. Follow us at: <https://www.facebook.com/SoilPlantPestCenter/>

Blackspot resistant rose cultivars *Source: ag.tennessee.edu*



University of Tennessee Resistance Screening Program

Jimmy Mynes¹, Alan Windham² and Mark Windham²

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Resistant Cultivars (<2% foliage with blackspot and/or Cercospora leafspot)

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Blushing Knock Out | Knock Out |
| Brite Eyes | Moje Hammarberg |
| Double Knock Out | My Girl |
| Double Pink Knock Out | Pink Knock Out |
| Golden Eyes | White Dawn |
| Hansa | Wildberry Breeze |
| Kashmir | |

Moderately Resistant (<10% foliage with blackspot and/or Cercospora leafspot)

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Carefree Sunshine | My Hero |
| Como Park | Palmengarten Frankfurt |
| Fiesta | Super Hero |
| Forty Heroes | Wild Spice |
| Homerun | Wild Thing |

Blackspot resistant rose cultivars *(continued from p. 8)*

Tolerant Roses

Apricot Candy

Pink Promise

High Voltage

Pink Traviata

Mother of Pearl

Pope John Paul II

NOTE: Each cultivar was tested for at least three years where plants were under intense disease pressure at the Plateau Research and Education Center (Crossville, TN zone 7a*) and at the West Tennessee Research and Education Center (Jackson, TN - zone 7b*). Each rose was replicated four times at each location. Roses were arranged in a completely random design with the susceptible rose Peace planted in a grid where every fourth rose in a row was Peace. Roses were rated every two weeks from June 1 till Labor Day of each year (2006-2012) for % foliage with black spot lesions, % foliage with *Cercospora* leaf spot lesions, and % defoliation. Roses listed as tolerant were statistically more susceptible than the roses listed as moderately resistant, but did not defoliate and bloomed heavily throughout each season. Roses were evaluated for powdery mildew and downy mildew; however disease levels at both locations were too low for a valid statistical comparison.

Resistance may or may not hold in your area due to changes in environment or pathogen genetics. This list was prepared for the Mid-South (Tennessee). If you live outside the Mid-South, results from growing these roses may differ from the results we obtained. No claims for resistance to Rose Rosette Virus (RRV) are implied. If you have questions, please contact M. Windham (mwindham@utk.edu).

*The USDA National Arboretum changed the plant hardiness zones in 2012. When this work was done, Crossville was in zone 6a and Jackson was in zone 6b. The zones above reflect the new plant hardiness zones released in 2012.



WELCOME NEW BGRS MEMBERS

OSA THOMAS—Morgantown, KY

SUE KUTAY—Quality, KY



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Bowling Green Rose Society
c/o Mary Hext
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www.bowlinggreenrosesociety.org

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- American Rose Society ***Membership Team*** available to help you easily access your membership benefits!
- Click ***here*** to JOIN or RENEW!

IMPORTANT DATES - 2017

- **September 8-10: ARS National Rose Show & Convention in Gettysburg, PA**
- **September 26: Il-IN District Rose Show & Convention in Kokomo, IN**
- **September 29-30 & October 1: Tenarky Fall Convention & Rose Show in Bowling Green hosted by LRS**
- **October 7-8: NRS Rose Show, Ellington Ag Center**
- **October 8: Memphis & Dixie Rose Show, Memphis Botanical Garden**
- **December 9: BGRS Christmas Luncheon**

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