



ROSE HERALD

Growing Roses Organically

Learn How at Sandberg Center on April 22, 7:30 p.m.



Delores Beyersdorf and Kevin Hastie have prepared a program for us about how to grow roses organically. This topic will appeal to those who want to grow beautiful roses without putting chemical poisons into their soil. Delores and Kevin will show us how to protect pets,

people and the environment as we garden.

Their company applied organic treatments to our public garden free of charge last year. They contract with commercial growers as well as small individual gardeners like us. Come and find out more!

www.owt.com/rosesociety

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Opposite photo shows 'Brandy' by Harlow Young; 'Sally Holmes' below is by Harlow Young – both shared with permission.



CO-PRESIDENTS DON & JOANN SAYLER ARE HOME FROM THEIR ARIZONA WINTER SOJOURN

The Easter weekend had glorious weather, and Don and I arrived home in time to enjoy it and greet the family, with two cute great grandkiddies.

The only downside was our sore backs from raking, mowing and pruning heavily – 19 yard bags full, and counting! It was tough giving the rose bushes a major haircut, but we trust they'll survive. Fertilizer and Epsom



Salt followed.

A joy in returning home is the absence of all the Bermuda grass we had in the lawn. Remember that we tried two applications of the newest poison called "Turflon Ester." We have many bare spots throughout the yard, which we hope will fill in with the good grass.

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**MEETING TIME, PLACE,
AND DRIVING DIRECTIONS**

April 22, 2013 at 7:30 p.m.
Sandberg Event Center, 331 S. 41st St., West Richland. At the intersection of Richland Bypass Highway and Van Giesen, go west on Van Giesen to West Richland. Just past Road 38, the Public Library and City Hall, there's a sign on your left for the Sandberg Event Center. Park in either of two convenient lots.

CO-PRES' MESSAGE, Cont.

Because this is just April, maybe our joy is premature. We'll keep you posted.

Looking forward to seeing you again on April 22. – **Don and Joann Saylor**

TCRS MINUTES, March 25, 2013

The meeting was called to order by Co-Vice President Harlow Young at 7:35 p.m. in the Sandberg Event Center in West Richland. Harlow introduced visitors and new members. Twenty-two people attended.

Minutes of the February 25, 2013 meeting were approved as printed in the *Rose Herald*. Dorothy Campbell spoke about the delicious luncheon menu to be served at the Rose Show and encouraged those who will be attending to sign up early. The cost will be \$17.83. Helen Newman gave the good news

that Jolene Angelos will act as co-chair for the show this year and that volunteers to help have been recruited. It was suggested that we consider asking Doug Marks to assist Nancy Foster-Mills with the webmaster responsibilities. Helen will also ask Doug to be the official photographer.

Harlow will drive to St. Paul, Oregon in mid-April to pick up 150 named miniature roses from Heirloom Roses. They will be sold at the Master Gardeners Spring Sale, where we will have a TCRS table and display. Motion was made and passed to sell the roses for \$8.00 each or \$15.00 for two.

Treasurer Bob Louie reported a \$6,445.79 balance in our treasury to date. A motion was made and passed that in view of our healthy treasury. TCRS will postpone the fund raising garage sale until a later date.

Tom Miles reported the 300 some roses at Lawrence Scott Park Honor Garden are in great shape. The City of Kennewick will turn on the park water in mid-April. Eight volunteers aided in the rose pruning last Saturday, with some follow-up pruning in the following week. This evening there were five volunteers before the meeting to prune the roses around the Sandberg Event Center. Caring for these roses affords us use of this facility for

our meetings and fall banquet.



Jim Campbell introduced our speaker, Jeff Wyckoff, ARS Past President, who showed slides and talked about his and Kathy Wyckoff's 11-day visit last May to China. Gardens in Hong Kong, Beijing, Shanghai and Shenyang regaled them with color, statuary, water features, butterfly and petrified wood gardens and, of course, rose gardens. The heat of May had pushed BIG roses with hybrid tea form that they groom for, past their prime bloom. One sign read, "No plucking, please." U.K. visitors whimsically translated that to "No pinching."

Jeff reminded us that AARS (All American Rose Selections) has gone out of business, but has been ambitiously restructured as AGRS (American Garden Rose Selections). The AGRS has selected 12 trial rose gardens throughout the USA. The Master Gardeners rose trial garden here in Kennewick is one of them, along with the Portland Rose Garden.

Door prize drawing of a vase of fresh picked daffodils went to Jim Campbell. – **Kathy Weber, Secretary**



**TCRS MEMBERS as of
4/05/2013 (area code 509,
unless another is given)**

Angelos, Jo & Ward 308-1392
 Atkin, Janice & Gary 585-1427
 Bookwalter, Jerry & Jean
 491-1391
 Boswell, Norma 375-0567
 Bourouh, Aicha 396-9054
 Brendel, Dennis & Judy 545-6890
 Campbell, Jim & Dorothy
 967-2606
 Cavanaugh, Toni 521-9151
 Daugherty, Jane 582-0780
 Faddis, Leo 208-922-1305
 Ferguson, Norm & Claudia
 627-4305
 Foster-Mills, Nancy 528-9083
 Gant, Charlie 375-0567
 Grosso, Vincent & Debra
 803-215-7780
 Hulse, Loretto & Blaine 547-4805
 Isley, Mary & Steve 783-6097
 Johnson, Ray & Joyce 882-2715
 Kelley, Mary Ann & Tom
 627-5028
 Kerkof, Rich & Linda 547-1860
 Lewis, Rhoda 375-0123
 Louie, Bob & Bridget 531-5727
 Louie, Joe & Sula 628-1717
 Marks, Doug & Kathy 420-0160
 Mercer, Don & Linda 894-4598
 McKenna, Virginia 588-3701
 Miles, Tom & Marlyn 627-7003
 Mills, Radine 783-6374
 Morris, Tom & Cindy 545-5995
 Muggli, Anne 438-2302
 Newman, Helen 627-0880
 Niebuhr, Lynn 783-1151
 Ottem, Marty
 Palmer, Mark & Linda 375-3590
 Powell, Julie 545-8176
 Rector, June 375-1569
 Roberts, Ann 627-1593
 Roy, Nancy 946-1029
 Saylor, Joann & Don 585-8646
 Schultz, Judy 943-3065
 Sharer, Cyndy 375-4246
 Skaer, Roger 308-2676
 Smith, Bob & Jeanette 547-4302
 Smith, Judith 946-6509
 Staringer, Judith 946-6744

Tinseth, Elaine 588-8398
 Tagastad, Brenda 942-9072
 Thom, John 582-7549
 Van Buren, Shirley 282-3327
 Walters, Ron & Geri 582-0426
 Watson, David & Carolyn
 735-7201
 Weber, James & Kathy 967-3336
 Young, Harlow 735-3481

We are so glad to have you enrolled in our Rose Family for this year. If you don't see the name of someone who *should* be on our list, give them a call and encourage them to send in their membership to Rich & Linda Kerkof, 5306 Cleveland Lane, Pasco, WA 99301. It is never too late to renew a membership or to join our Rose Society. Thank you all for your continued interest in roses and in our society that exists to help spread the care and beauty of Our National Flower, The Rose. – **Linda & Rich Kerkof**

**The Rose Whisperer:
ALLELOPATHY**

Dear Rose Whisperer: I recently read that a rose bush will "poison" the surrounding soil. If you plant another rose where you dug one out, the "new" rose will not grow well. Do roses really poison the soil for future generations of roses? Rosy Reader



(Above: 'New Day' by Harlow Young)

Dear Rosy Reader:

I have also read of this same phenomenon, though I have not experienced it in my rose garden. While researching to answer your question, I checked with a couple of plant experts to get their opinions. Their comments will be included in this article. I also researched the topic on the internet, and found some interesting information.

The phenomenon you mentioned is officially called "allelopathy." The word comes from two Greek words: "allelon" which means "one another" or "mutual," and "pathos" meaning "suffering." The term therefore refers to the beneficial or harmful effect of one plant on another by the release of chemicals into the environment. The term was first introduced by the German scientist Hans Molisch in 1937 in his book *The Effect of Plants on Each Other*. He included microorganisms when he talked about harmful and beneficial biochemical interactions between plants.

Some plants, as a means of reducing or eliminating competition for water and nutrients, will release growth inhibiting chemicals around them. Such chemicals can prevent the sprouting of seeds, root development, uptake of nutrients – or even cause an interruption of photosynthesis – in competing plants. Allelopathic plants limit or prevent the growth of competing plants.

Reports as early as 300 B.C. documented that many crop plants (e.g. chick peas, barley, bitter vetch) destroyed weeds and other nearby crop plants. Chemicals that produce these effects exist in varying amounts in the tissues of nearly all plants. Research on the recognition and understanding of allelopathy has been well documented over the past few decades.

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The Rose Whisperer, more on ALLELOPATHY

Allelopathic plants have even served as the source of plant-derived herbicides. For example, the active ingredient in Tenacity® and Callisto® was developed from the inhibitory effects of the bottle brush plant, 'Callistemon citrinus.' The active ingredient in Rely® and Liberty®, glyphosate, was isolated from two species of Streptomyces bacteria.

One of the most commonly known plants that keep competitors away by use of these chemicals is the black walnut tree, 'Juglans nigra.' It releases a chemical called "juglone" that is very effective against many other plants. In fact, juglone from this tree has been documented to control competitive plants up to three times the width of the drip line of its canopy in all directions, probably because its feeding roots exude this chemical. The literature does not suggest that modern roses are affected by juglone, and I read that the growth of 'R. multiflora' is not inhibited by it.

To answer your original question, there is no known significant allelopathic effect by established roses to any succeeding generations of roses. Rather, it was confirmed by those I consulted that the reason the soil of established roses is not supportive of the growth of a new rose is likely due to exhaustion of many of the nutrients needed to get a new bush off to a good start. Therefore, it is important that the soil of the "old" rose be removed to a diameter of about 24 to 30 inches and to a depth of at least 24 inches. The soil to refill that hole needs to be amended with organics and nutrients that will promote the growth of the new bush. In that regard, you can correspond with the

rose society on how to best prepare the soil.

I have always had good results with this procedure, and I don't recall having any bad effects with "rose poisoning" of the soil. If there were significant allelopathic effects from roses on their neighbors, we'd all be in a bad way in our rose gardens – most of our standard-sized bushes are only three to four feet apart. I don't see any inhibitory effects other than competition for available air space for their respective branches and leaves! In my opinion, the myth of soil poisoning by roses is "BUSTED."

I hope this answers your question. If you have further questions regarding this, please contact me or any of the other Consulting Rosarians of the Tri-City Rose Society.

The Rose Whisperer appreciates the inputs to this article from the following experts:

Dr. Gary Ritchie, "The Rose Doctor" and Master Rosarian, Olympia, Washington

Dr. Michael Bush, Washington State University Extension, Yakima, Washington
Rich Baer, Master Rosarian, Portland, Oregon.

– **Harlow Young**

www.threekids@frontier.com

American Garden Rose Selections (See Minutes, Page 2)

American Garden Rose Selections (AGRS), the new National Testing Program, is accepting entries for the 2013 Season. In addition to new varieties, the program will also accept varieties that have been introduced and/or registered since January 1, 2000. This program was formed in the wake of the demise of All American Rose Selections to

provide a nationwide testing service comparable to the AARS, but with improvements to fit the needs and desires of 21st century rose growers.

The purpose of the organization is to recognize and recommend the best garden worthy rose varieties for the various **regions** of the US through testing and to provide objective and reliable information to the general public. The awards will be granted regionally to underscore the fact that a given variety can be successfully grown in a given part of the country, but not necessarily nationwide. Varieties will be eligible for the following awards:

American Garden Rose Selections Regional Choice Award

American Garden Rose Selections Fragrance Award.

Winning varieties of the 2013 trials are coming in 2017!

PNW District Rose Show Dates

June 2	Tri-City RS
June 6-7	Portland RS
June 8	Rogue Valley RS
June 8	Corvallis RS
June 15	Ft. Vancouver RS
June 16	Heritage Roses NW, Display
June 22	Seattle RS & District Show
June 22	Spokane RS
June 24	Vancouver (BC) RS
June 29-30	Rainy RS Display
June 29	SW Oregon RS
June 29	Tacoma RS
July 6-7	Fraser Pacific RS
July 13	Olympia RS
July 13	Kitsap County RS
July 20	Puyallup RS Display
August 3	Portland Mini Show
Sept. 7	Tualatin Valley RS
Sept. 14	Portland Fall Show
Sept. 20-22	ARS Mini and Miniflora National Convention, Winston-Salem, NC



The Rose Garden in April

New leaf shoots on established roses are long and plentiful. There's a healthy population of ladybugs and aphids. I'm careful when I squash aphids that I don't disturb good ladybugs. They need to find enough aphids to eat, or they won't stick around, have babies, and help me keep the garden clean. Ladybug youngsters are soft bodied and longer than their parents, so I keep my eyes open to save creatures that look similar to the one below, photographed and shared by Baldo Villegas on his website <http://www.sactorose.org>.



Most shoots have lengthened enough that we can examine the ends and see whether they will continue growing, or whether they are "blind" (stopped; going nowhere). I check my garden frequently and prune off those blind shoots. Because the center pith was white, I had left the bushes too tall. Repruning will allow me to look at blossom faces instead of bottoms. With the excess removed, I'm finding and nurturing stronger canes and branches that will display larger blooms in an upright pose. I can

easily see where to "finger prune" – that is, snap off shoots that are not going to help the bush. Off come the weaker competing shoots, as I eliminate those that will cross and clog the center.

Digging out red-clover-like weeds that had been sneaking for long distances beneath the soil – stealing nutrients from my roses – I found ANTS that otherwise would not have been evident.

Regina Johnson, Olympia Rose Society Consulting Rosarian, wrote a fascinating article about the good and bad points of ants in her April 2013 newsletter, *The Clippings*. She says, "Most ants will tend plant-sucking insects like aphids, scale, and mealybugs [to collect their honeydew]. This makes your aphid predators mostly useless, so in these cases ants are pests. But, most ants also eat things like caterpillars, which makes them beneficial. Ants will steal nectar from your hummingbird feeders. Some will also set up housekeeping in your potted plants, removing potting soil to make room for their nest, which dries out the roots and harms the plant. Ants also aerate and improve the soil with their tunneling, digging tiny chambers and tunnels that open up the soil, and incorporating organic matter into the soil."

What remains on the market for preventing spring fungal growth?

Master Rosarian Rich Baer combed big box stores and nurseries and reported in his April 2013 *Portland Rose Chatter*, "It looks like even if you have not decided to go more green, the marketplace is going to make certain that you do." For powdery mildew, Serenade Garden Disease Control is totally organic. Its OST 713 strain of *Bacillus subtilis* works by feeding on or killing off disease organisms. Neem oil and sulfur products work quite well as mildew preventives. There is GreenCure Fungicide, containing 85% Potassium Bicarbonate and 15% other ingredients. The proven Cornell formulation for disease control, containing potassium chloride and super fine agricultural oil, is similar to the ingredients in Agri-Fos, "mono and di potassium salts of Phosphoric Acid."

Rich likes Chlorothalonil to prevent black spot. A drawback is that it builds up a light gray color on the leaves.

Beware of 3-in-1 or all-in-one products – their insecticide, Propiconazole, seems to be a major contributor to Bee Hive Collapse.

We have some great nurseries with proprietors who like to give personal service, so don't hesitate to ask for help there, as well as from your Consulting Rosarians. – *N. B.*

What's in a Name? Or behind it. By Jo Angelos

Since the day I found this tag, I have been thinking about it. I started researching 'Arlene Francis' and went on to the rose hybridizer. So begins "the more I know, the more I want to know" saga. I've found with every name, there is a story (which provides the subject), a history (which takes us behind the scenes for the where, how and why) and a legacy (the long lasting effects from the story and history). Maybe I am guilty of watching too many episodes of *Anne of Green Gables*, where Anne's imagination conjured up insight and possibilities of what might or might not have happened. In her mind, circumstance was the opportunity for dreams, and with those dreams, amazing potentials. In past newsletters I've written some articles and shown some interest in the names and genealogies of some of my rosy garden friends, but the finding of this tag has not only been intriguing - it has proven itself *enchanting*.



It started out with a shameful task of shovel pruning a rose which was in my daughter's garden. For several years, it had struggled and no amount of wishing could change the facts; it was not a prolific bloomer and the canes were not as strong as other roses. No one was able to identify it for us and it was time to plant a good, strong replacement rose in that spot. I do not enjoy the task of shovel pruning, and it is only in recent years I could bring myself to actually do it. With sadness...the rose was cut back, dug out and thrown into the dumpster. After continuing in other areas of the garden, I found myself back at the vacant hole and that is where I spotted the tag pictured above...my heart sank. Years of upkeep on that plant and we never noticed it. It was a rose - with a name - and now it was gone.

Tucking the tag into my pocket, as soon as I got back to my house I quickly found the book I purchased from one of our rose society members, *The Complete Book of Roses* by Gerd Krussman. I paged through and found 'Arlene Francis.' The hybridizer was Boerner/Jackson & Perkins, 1957. Parents were 'Eclipse' seedling x 'Golden Scepter.' Its growth was described as "vigorous"...piling on even more guilt. I realized the issue with the rose probably wasn't the quality of the rose, but the **lack of** providing the critical growing conditions for it. If we had noticed the tag and researched who this rose was - we certainly would have given her a second chance in a different part of the garden (working to improve soil conditions along with the length and strength of the sunlight). This rose was named after the actress, radio host and panel participant on the long running TV show, *What's My Line*.



Wikipedia provides additional facts on her life and achievements http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arlene_Francis. While we are not given specifics on the introduction of 'Arlene' to Arlene, we can conjure up spectacular stories. After all, what woman wouldn't be thrilled with the presentation of her very own rose!

While it was captivating to do some research into the personal life of Arlene, the man behind the rose development proved even more fascinating. Eugene S. "Gene" Boerner created 'Arlene,' patent number PP 1,684. He was the director of research for Jackson & Perkins in Newark, New York from 1920 until his death in 1966. www.helpmefind.com lists 186 plants he bred, 111 of which were floribundas (hence the name Papa Floribunda).

In a given year, J&P produced 250,000 seeds – and were prepared to grow 100,000 plants in order to select one good variety. ‘Arlene Francis may have been years in the making, and in my haste, destroyed in one afternoon.



Gene was born in 1893 to German parents in Wisconsin. This background gave him motivation to develop cold-hardy roses – and he saw floribundas as the answer. Many of Eugene Boerner’s hybridized roses attained the distinctive AARS award. ‘Gene Boerner’ pictured on the left was created before his death in 1966 and introduced to the public in 1968. Parentage included ‘Ginger’ x (‘Ma Perkins’ x ‘Garnette Supreme’) and was ultimately awarded All-America Rose Selection in 1969. After devoting a lifetime developing hundreds of beautiful roses, he had many choices of the rose which would bear his name and carry his legacy.

His 45 year career with Jackson & Perkins speaks not only to his dedication but of their respect for him. It stands to reason his heritage may have been instrumental in the friendship he had with the well-known and respected rose growing Kordes family in Germany. J&P had exclusive distribution rights in the USA to the Kordes roses. The goal of the Kordes family was to breed hardy and healthy varieties for the German climate. Since Eugene Boerner had the same vision, their united efforts created a legacy all of us can enjoy and appreciate. One can only speculate about their special relationship, since some of Kordes’ youngest members reportedly calling him “Onkel Gene.” Perhaps Gene was at the right place at the right time, with this relationship and the events of WWII, which found growers tearing out rose fields and replacing them with food crops, in accordance with government regulations. This created the worst shortage of rose plants ever known for that area. Certainly the Kordes family realized the worth of this friendship, when “Onkel” put all the royalties collected from Kordes’ roses into an escrow account during the war and mercifully gave it to the family, who had been devastated by the war.



Two very successful early roses were ‘World’s Fair’ (1939) and ‘Pinocchio’ (which was obtained just after the cartoon movie was released). Gene used ‘Pinocchio’ in his breeding before he introduced it to the public in 1942. Second generation lines of ‘Pinocchio’ include ‘Masquerade’ (upper right) and ‘Fashion.’ Eugene Boerner produced roses of all colors. ‘Lavender Pinocchio’ (1948) shown on the left was a parent of many other well-known roses such as ‘Angel Face.’ Some of his creations include ‘Aloha,’ ‘Diamond Jubilee,’ ‘Coral Dawn,’ ‘First Prize’ and ‘Goldilocks.’

When answering the question, “Who was the man?” Ed Cunningham (November 2005 issue of the *Rhode Island Rose Review*) stated: “*He was the man who, as his life was drawing to a close in 1963, had mercy on a new widow and offered her the white rose that he had intended for himself, and instead dedicated it as a tribute to her assassinated husband.*” (‘John F. Kennedy,’ HT) I’m happy to have researched the names, provided a little story and history, and offer a testimony to their long-lasting, far-reaching legacies.





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For Your 2013 Calendar

April 22

Delores Beyersdorf and Kevin Hastie,
"Growing Roses Organically"

May 27

Helen Newman, "How To Prepare for the
Rose Show"

June 2

Tri-City Rose Show, Shilo Inn, Richland

June 22

Seattle Rose Society Show and PNW
District Convention; see
www.seattlerosesociety.org.

June 22

Spokane Rose Show

June 24 – Norm & Claudia Ferguson
will host the meeting in their garden.

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