



ROSE HERALD

Harlow Young's Garden

Visit one more really good garden on August 22 at 7:00 p.m.



TCRS's third and final garden meeting of the summer will be held at the home of Harlow and Linda Young, 3218 W. 2nd Ave., Kennewick.

Harlow seeks roses that are good for exhibition, but he also looks for disease resistance and hardiness. Linda loves fragrance. You will learn

and have fun when you visit Harlow's well-designed garden, a portion of which is pictured above.

Bring a lawn chair and a friend, and share our ongoing Rose Society friendliness and fellowship. As always, there will be time to view the garden before the meeting begins.

[www.owt.com/
rosesociety](http://www.owt.com/rosesociety)

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“Height-layered” roses in Harlow Young’s garden demonstrate the drama of planting a tall red behind a lower-growing white variety.



CO-PRESIDENT JOANN SAYLER

Nice summer, huh? Our weather has been nearly perfect so far, especially when you check out the rest of the nation. We’re into the low 90’s as I write this, but 100-degree days may still be coming. Ugh!

Enjoyed meeting in the yard of the Schmidts and seeing the headway they’ve made since buying Jane Melville’s house and large gardens. Rebecca said the garden was so overgrown it



SHARING NEWS AND VIEWS

covered the fence and a pond they didn’t even know was there. They found the roses one by one while clearing! Their work continues. In the meantime, Mike is trying different composting methods as he described to us.

While deadheading our roses, we see the cane borers have begun. We clipped 3-6 inches off two damaged canes and found the culprits —

Continued on Page 2



MEETING TIME

Monday, August 22, 2011, at 7:00 p.m.

DRIVING DIRECTIONS to 3218 W. 2nd Ave., Kennewick, WA

From Columbia Center Boulevard and Clearwater Avenue, **turn east onto Clearwater Avenue.** Go about 2 miles to the light at Union Street. **Turn right onto Union Street to the roundabout at Kennewick Ave. Turn left (east) from Union St onto Kennewick Avenue.** Travel about 0.7 mile on Kennewick Ave to Johnson St. (at the corner where Skippers Restaurant is). **Turn right onto Johnson.** Go one block to **2nd Avenue, and turn left.** Harlow's house is on the immediate left, with the big maple tree in the front yard.

CO-PRESIDENTS' MESSAGE

Continued from Page 1

[Ed. Note: possibly the culprits' offspring] tiny black beetles [or larvae] chewing down through the center pith and ruining the canes. For the past couple years I have applied a blob of Elmer's Glue each time I cut a cane. Well, much to my surprise, I found a major bore hole into a 'Tiffany' cane that went right through the hardened Elmer's. Help!

Don't forget about the Rose Society booth we're setting up for Kennewick's GrapeFest celebration on September 10. We will need help—and roses!

It's reunion time for our family, so we're off to our son's home on the water in Sandpoint, Idaho. Happy vacations to you, too!

SOUTH AFRICA IS CALLING ...

By JoAnn Brehm

Lions, and tigers and roses? Oh my! We now have details of the 2012 ARS members trip to South Africa for the **16th World Federation of**

Rose Societies Conference, October 2–20, 2012.

The WFRS has a convention every three years somewhere in the world. Vancouver, B.C. was the last one in 2009. South Africa is set for 2012, and Lyon, France in 2015.

This is a trip of a lifetime, and Newton International is again the host for the ARS. We've participated in the 1994 New Zealand and Australia convention, and also the 1997 Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg trips, which were absolutely breathtaking and worry free. Mr. Newton comes up with not only time to spend at the convention itself, but adds additional trips, including a stay at a famous game lodge to see the wild animals from open vehicles, visits to several rose gardens, a winery, and an optional 3 day trip to the famous Victoria Falls, back in time for the closing ceremony.

At this time information is not fully available for the conference itself, but go to www.worldrose.org, "Events," then "South Africa 2012" as time grows closer to the event. Mr. Newton can be contacted at lnewton@aol.com or 1685 E. Deer Shadow Lane, Tucson, Arizona 85737 for a colorful brochure of the tour and associated costs, hotel options, and a reservation form with a minimum required deposit. You need to at least start gathering information now if you are even thinking about this trip of a lifetime.

TCRS MINUTES, JULY 2011

By Rebecca Schmidt, Secretary

The July 25, 2011 meeting of the Tri-City Rose Society was held at 7:00 p.m. at the home of Michael and Rebecca Schmidt in Kennewick, WA. Twenty Rose Society members and two guests attended the meeting. One guest was Mamie

Scott from Seattle, who was visiting our other guest, Kirk Ruehl. Attendees enjoyed wandering the garden paths and viewing the roses and other flora and fauna.

Co-President Joann Saylor called the meeting to order at 7:40 p.m.

Bob Louie presented a Treasurer's Report. Account balance to date is \$4,873, expenses \$4,171, and income \$3,302. Expenses since his last report include \$200.56 for *Tri-City Herald* Rose Show advertisement, and \$251.62 for Lawrence Scott Park Rose Garden, submitted by Tom Miles.

No Membership Committee report due to absence of Linda Kerkof.

Jo Angelos announced plans to publish a Memory Page about Jane Melville in our *Rose Herald*. If you have a special memory you would like to share, please write it in the form of a story and email to Jo or Norma Boswell.

Tom Miles reported on the rose gardens at Lawrence Scott Park. The City of Kennewick did a good job mounting the name plaques to the stone pillar for the Honor Roll. Tom recommended rearranging the names to look more aesthetic.

The Honor Garden lost 15 roses this year, mostly Hybrid Teas. There are currently 300 plants, including 200 varieties. This speaks to the excellent job Tom has done managing and caring for the plants in this garden, considering the beds started out with 50 'Voodoo' roses and 50. 'Touch of Class.' Tom has planted six replacements this year, and is only buying plants appropriate for Zone 5.

The David Austin rose bed needs workers. Please let Tom know if you are willing (*Continued on Page 4*)



**THE ROSE WHISPERER:
ROSE PATENTS—“PPAF”**

Dear Rose Whisperer: I have noticed that “PPAF” appears on the rose labels of some of my recent purchases. Can you please tell me the significance of these letters?—Curious Rosarian

Dear Curious Rosarian: To be honest, I had to do quite a bit of research to answer your question, which led me down several “rabbit trails” of information. Briefly, the letters “PPAF” are an abbreviation of the term “Plant Patent Applied For.” While researching, I found information that might be important for all of our readers to understand regarding plant patents, particularly as the term applies to roses. My comments will be primarily focused on the patenting of roses; but astute readers will discover that many different types of plants can be, and have been, patented.

A plant patent is granted by the US Government to an inventor or his/her heirs and/or assignees who have “invented” or “discovered” and asexually reproduced a distinct and new variety of plant, with the exceptions of tuberous plants and plants that are discovered in an uncultivated location.

Before sharing more information on the meaning and application of plant patents, here is some background. The granting of a patent for a new kind of plant was authorized for the first time in the United States on May 23, 1930, when President Hoover signed the Townsend-Purnell Act. This act amended certain sections of the

Federal Statutes known as the patent laws, which include the descriptions and definitions specific to patenting of plants. The purpose was to recognize the value of the work of plant breeders and others who develop new and worthwhile plants. The act recognized that hybridizers deserved the right to be able to secure some material reward for their work. It gave them the right, for the duration of the patent, to control the production and sale of their plant “invention.” Since that time, rose patents figure prominently in the number of patents. For example, from the enactment of the law to 1970, nearly half of the 3,010 plant patents granted were for roses.

By definition within the law, a patentable plant is one that is living, and differs from known related plants by at least one distinguishing characteristic that is not expressed because of growing conditions or fertility levels. The uniqueness of the “new” plant must be determined by a genetic makeup that can be asexually reproduced, and which cannot otherwise be “made” or “manufactured.” Asexual reproduction is the propagation of a plant without the use of seeds to assure an exact copy of the original plant. Any known method of asexual reproduction may be employed, including rooting of cuttings, grafting and budding, growth from bulbs, division, slips, layering, and tissue culture. Requiring that the plant be asexually reproduced assures that subsequent plants are, in all aspects, identical to the original.

So, “invention,” for purposes of a plant patent, is a two-step process: *Continued on Page 4*

Tri-City Rose Society

Check page 8 for a summary of our next Tri-City Rose Society events.

Check page 1 for this month’s program and **page 2** for directions to our meeting place.

We welcome suggestions for speakers and programs. Contact Jim Campbell, 967-2606, scotch1943@frontier.com or Harlow Young at 735-3481. Email threegkids@frontier.com

TCRS meets 10 times a year on the 4th Monday of the month. We hold most of our meetings at the Sandberg Event Center & Gardens, 331 S. 41st Ave., West Richland. In summer we visit public and individual gardens.

We are a nonprofit, educational society affiliated with the American Rose Society. Visitors are always welcome!

Production Staff



NORMA BOSWELL

Rose Herald Co-Editor and Publisher for 24

years, Norma is an ARS Master Rosarian, horticulture judge and arrangements judge.

JO ANGELOS, CO-EDITOR



Jo helped her husband build their lovely home. She writes, volunteers freely, raises bees, and enlivens her

world with wit, wisdom and empathy.

DR. NANCY FOSTER-MILLS



Nancy combines Jo’s and Norma’s pages, and keeps a valuable website

for TCRS at www.owt.com/rosesociety. She also excels in martial arts.



ROSE WHISPERER, CONTINUED

(1) identification of a novel plant (by various means, including the development of a new hybrid, or by the discovery of a uniquely different "sport" of an existing plant, or the discovery of a chance seedling in a cultivated area), and (2) asexual reproduction of the novel plant to prove its stability of character when compared to the original plant. Both steps must be completed before a plant patent application is submitted.

Once an application is made, the company that sells copies of the rose has the right to label each plant with the "PPAF" statement that you noticed. Then, once the application is approved by the Patent Office, the label is generally changed to "PP" (Plant Patent) followed by the patent number.

Given the above information, the following are important facts about both PPAF and PP labels.

The plant so labeled is protected against unlawful reproduction for 20 years (17 years prior to June 8, 1995) from the date of original application.

The process of labeling a plant as "PPAF" or "PP" protects the inventor's (or discoverer's) right to exclude others from asexually reproducing, selling, offering for sale, or using the plant so reproduced. Actually, the patented plant is considered the personal property of the person (or persons) who patents it. This seems reasonable, since the owner of the plant patent has probably spent many years in research and many hundreds (sometimes thousands) of dollars to get the plant to this level of approval. The owner then has exclusive rights to benefit from the sale of all subsequent "clones" of the plant, and to enjoy the resources from these sales to continue developing new varieties.

With this information, it is better understood why the experimental varieties grown in the AARS-registered "Master Gardeners Rose Garden" west of the Kennewick Library are destroyed after being grown and evaluated for two or three years. Each of these test varieties is the property of those who developed these new hybrids. These legal owners have the right to prepare them for sale through normal wholesale and retail avenues once the test period is completed. It is actually illegal for anyone to take them, or asexually reproduce them for any purpose, including even if it is only for personal enjoyment.

After a patented plant exceeds the 20 year patent protection, it becomes public domain.

The research for this article has been an interesting "journey" for the Rose Whisperer. I have learned a lot, and I trust that you have as well. As a special bonus for the readers of this issue of the *Rose Herald*, the Rose Whisperer will offer a free rose bush from his yard (his choice) to the first person who gives him the name of the first rose patented in the US. It is still commercially available today after more than 80 years of enjoyment in gardens around the world!

TCRS MINUTES, Continued

Tom also announced this is his last year managing the rose garden at Lawrence Scott Park. Like all of you, my hat is off to Tom for the wonderful job he has done over the years, and the passion he shows for roses. Please consider stepping in and taking over this role.

In old business, Joann Saylor reminded members of participation in GrapeFest on Sept. 10 in downtown Kennewick. Members are needed to serve shifts of an hour

or two. Set-up is from 6:00-7:00 a.m., opening at 8:00 a.m., closing at 5:00 p.m. Harlow Young has a canopy for shade. We need members to donate roses. Some ideas included arranging roses in wine bottles and using grapevine in arrangements (JoAnn Brehm has grapevine available.)

Michael Schmidt gave a talk about composting, presenting his ideas and experiments. Most of us have grass clippings from our lawns. Mike has experimented with making a compost tea from grass clippings and water. He fills a large container with grass clippings, covers it with water, and lets it sit until the water turns black. The black water, or "tea," is then used as a food for plants. His tomatoes love it! The remaining grass can be used as a type of mulch in planters to help retain moisture. Another idea is to place grass clippings in beds, being careful to use only grass. This helps keep the weeds down and retains moisture. However, be sure to rotate the grass out every 5 years.

Mike invited those present to share their experiences and ideas about composting. There was a discussion of many types of mulch such as wood chips, shredded bark, and even human waste compost such as the locally sold EKO brand. Conversation got a little lively, and you missed some good comments if you were not present.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Our August 22 meeting will be at the home of Harlow Young, 3218 W. 2nd Avenue, Kennewick, WA. If you arrive at 7:00 p.m., there will be enough time to enjoy the garden before the meeting is called to order. Please bring your lawn chairs and a friend, and enjoy!



“AUTUMN TAPESTRY,” SEPT. 26, 2011—TCRS’S FALL IN-HOUSE ROSE SHOW

Fall roses in our gardens can be very beautiful, as colors are often intensified by the cooler temperatures. We would like to use this color as the background for the September meeting, our in-house Fall Rose Show. Plan now for what you might enjoy bringing to share with your Society family. This is a good time to try a little disbudding to learn the technique for next year at our Annual Spring Show as well as to learn a little more of what judges look for while they try to find an outstanding rose to award. This show will be back at our meeting place at the Sandberg Event Center in West Richland.

Please note that you will use your own containers to display your roses. You must mark the rose name and class (number and letter) on the tag you make to place on your rose. On the back of your tag, make sure to have your name so we know who the rose entry belongs to. The name of who brought the rose must not be visible while roses are being judged. For any questions about the show, you can contact Linda Kerkof at 547-1860 or 851-2110.

Class 1A is a single Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora with no side buds. Disbud all but the big central bud.

Remove every bit of growth projecting from each leaf node—far down the stem to produce that desirable “long-stemmed” look.

To get a great disbudded, long-stemmed rose, walk your garden every cool morning or evening, like



Harlow Young does (see Harlow’s photo above), and practice removing every tiny leaf, shoot and bud at each leaf node (where a leaf set attaches to cane or branch). Planning a gorgeous, long-stemmed rose often requires sacrificing several potential future blooms!

HERE ARE MORE “AUTUMN TAPESTRY” CLASSES THAT YOU CAN PLAY WITH



Class 1B is a single Floribunda with no side buds.

Class 1C is a single David Austin or Shrub Rose, no side buds.

Class 1D is a single Mini or Miniflora, no side buds.

Class 2A is a spray of Hybrid Teas or Grandifloras. Remove the large central bud very early so the small buds develop evenly into a gorgeous “bouquet.”

Class 2B is a Floribunda spray.

Class 2C is a Mini or Miniflora spray.

Class 3A is a bouquet of Hybrid Teas, Grandifloras and/or Floribundas.

Class 3B is a bouquet of David Austins or Shrub Roses.

Class 3C is a bouquet of Minis or Minifloras.

Class 4A is an “Autumn Tapestry” arrangement using standard roses. Designer’s choice. Please specify design style (for example, line, mass, modern creative, abstract, Oriental style).

Class 4B is an “Autumn Tapestry” arrangement using Minis or Minifloras. Designer’s choice. Please specify design style, as explained in 4A.

Start planning and playing as you make your next garden walk.

WHILE WALKING THE GARDEN, SAY “HI” TO YOUR GARDEN HELPERS



The photo shows an adult lacewing, one of our treasured garden helpers. Her offspring is a green and brown aphid eater that resembles a tiny alligator. Another alligator-shaped black and orange juvenile we have learned to love will soon morph into a ladybug. Watch for the black and yellow flower fly, spiders, and praying mantises—all “good guys” working for you!



PNW DISTRICT NEWS FROM JACK KILEY

Just a quick reminder that we have our annual District Conference coming up October 21-23, again at The Heathman Lodge in Vancouver, Washington. Last year we had over 100 participants from all over the Northwest who enjoyed a wonderful program while renewing friendships among their fellow rosarians.

We will have our usual lineup of gifted presenters: Rich Baer, Gary Ritchie and Char Mutschler. This year they will be joined by Louise Clements, owner of Heirloom Roses, located in Oregon's Willamette Valley, and Ted Brown, long-term rosarian and friend who will give his perspective on growing roses in coastal British Columbia.

Awards, a silent auction, a Horticulture Judging audit, and Consulting Rosarian school and audit will complete this rose-filled weekend (and while you're in the area, throw in some shopping in Portland). Join us October 21-23—you have my guarantee of a rewarding and fun time.

REVIEW NEW ROSES BY SEPTEMBER 26

It's time to do Roses in Review



for 2011, including roses like 'White Licorice' shown above. The rose list found in the July/August

American Rose magazine (and online www.ars.org) shows the roses we need to review and tells how to do the job. All have been introduced within the past three years, except for one special list of 30 older roses that were never evaluated.

If you grow even one of the roses listed, please participate. Information from a great number of respondents, including non-ARS members, makes data more accurate and valuable. CRs are required to do RIR every year.

'SUNSHINE DAYDREAM' CHOSEN 2012 AARS WINNER



This light yellow Grandiflora is the first garden rose to win under "no spray" conditions after participating in the rigorous two-year AARS testing cycle in 21 gardens nationwide, including the Master Gardeners Test Garden near the Union Street library in Kennewick.

The dark green, glossy foliage boasts excellent disease resistance. 'Sunshine Daydream' is a round, bushy plant that blooms continuously from spring to early frost.

'Sunshine Daydream' will be introduced by Conard-Pyle Roses, famous for bringing us the 'Knock Out,' rose, 'Bonica' and 'Peace.' Their latest winner was hybridized by Meiland International, which holds a record of 18 AARS winners, including 'Carefree Spirit' and 'Elle.'

You can admire 'Sunshine Daydream' the next time you visit the AARS Test Garden, Kennewick.

BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS ROSE GARDENING



with American Rose Society President Jeff Wyckoff as contributing writer, has excellent credentials for imparting knowledge and would be a very good buy, even if it weren't offered as a painless way to contribute a few extra shekels to the ARS "100 Grand Campaign." (As you may know, the Tri-City Rose Society made a donation to the "100 Grand Campaign.")

The book is full of gorgeous full-color pictures and helpful information. It contains eight chapters in its 220 pages: the history of roses, landscaping, types of roses, the AARS, old roses, garden design, zoning maps, public rose gardens, and the always-important care and maintenance.

Rose Gardening retails for \$19.95, and comes with a coupon good for a year's free subscription to *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine. The book can be purchased wholesale by our society and resold, with profits going to the "100 Grand Campaign." John Wiley & Sons sells a case of 18 books for \$179.55, plus sales tax of \$19.81, and shipping is about \$29. Scroll to the bottom of www.ars.org/?page_id=1923 and find a link to the order form from Wiley & Sons. This looks like a win-win activity for us and the ARS. How many of us are ready to buy *Rose Gardening*?

Mason Jar Propagation

by Anne Muggli



I have been asked to explain the method I used over the years to propagate roses for my Kennewick yard. Some of the roses I successfully propagated include 'Playgirl' (Fl), 'Knock Out' (S), 'Lyda Rose' (S), 'Nicole Carol Miller' (Gr), 'Barbra Streisand' (HT), 'Heirloom' (HT), 'Robusta' (S), 'Duet' (HT) and 'Sally Holmes' (S), to name a few. At the 2009 Tri-City Rose Show my propagated 'Robusta' (pictured below) won the trophy for Best Shrub Rose and was the featured rose in the *Tri-City Herald* front page article that year. Some of these roses were transplanted to my son's Kennewick yard when I moved, so I can still get satisfaction from seeing my successful cuttings when I return to the Tri-Cities. The new owner of my Kennewick home offered some of the roses from my yard to the Tri-City Rose Society members, so maybe some of my cuttings are in your yard.

Most beginner rose gardeners purchase their rose bushes, but some of us enthusiasts often try our hand at propagating rose plants from cuttings. I found that cuttings, placed in soil, are the easiest way to propagate a rose, but this technique is sometimes not recommended for producing high quality plants from HT and FL roses. It is my impression that it is okay to propagate roses for one's own roses for one's own use, but it is illegal if you are to do so for profit from a patented rose.

One day when I was talking to Tom Miles, I mentioned I would like him to show me how to propagate roses from a cutting, and he walked me through the steps. I followed his advice, and the next year I had my first successful propagated roses to transplant into my front yard.

The cuttings I used were from softwood, i.e. young wood produced after a hard pruning in the spring. I took my cuttings in mid-summer. I have tried hybrid tea, floribunda, shrub and grandiflora roses and had some success with all varieties. I've never done minis but have been told they are easy to do. The society's annual mini-rose sale always had a nice selection available, so there wasn't any need to propagate a mini cutting.

After deciding on the rose I wanted to propagate, I would cut, at an angle, a stem 6-8 inches long from the upper half of a healthy stem. The cutting was placed in a container of water. I put some kind of a name tag on it, so as to not lose track of the variety, especially if more than one variety was cut at a time. When I was ready to plant the cutting, I would remove the lower leaves, leaving only the top two leaves. I checked to make sure there were several growth nodes on each cutting. One can scrape or slice a bit of the bark from the bottom of the cutting, but not the growth node, because a growth node near the angled cut will make rooting easier and produce a stronger rose. Dip the angled cut end into a hormone rooting powder, tapping off the excess. Place the cutting in the ground, into which some sand has been added to provide additional drainage. The cutting should be placed deep enough so it will stay upright. Add dirt around the cutting and place a clear quart-sized or larger glass jar over it. Don't remove the jar until the next spring. Place a marker by each rose with the name on it. (Master Consulting Rosarian, Kitty Belendez, provides pictures and extended explanations on her website, www.scvrs.homestead.com/cuttings1.html.)

I had my propagating bed in an area under a pine tree in indirect light. It was in an area that had adequate water each day, so the cuttings never became dry. In the winter I placed pine needles around them for protection, but not over the jar. The next spring, after the threat of frost was past, I would remove the jar and let the plant harden off before transplanting. To have a successful transplant it needs to be done before the weather becomes too hot. Adequate water needs to be supplied until the transplant is established.



Thank you, Anne!



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Mark Your 2011 Calendar August 22

Visit the garden of Harlow and Linda Young, AKA The Rose Whisperer. Bring a lawn chair.

September 26

Fall In-House Rose Show chaired by Linda Kerkof, Sandberg Event Center.

October 13-16

ARS Fall National Convention, Los Angeles, CA.

October 21-23

PNW District Fall Conference, Vancouver, WA.

October 24

Annual dinner meeting at Sandberg Event Center. Guest speaker is Scott Woodward, naturalist and president of the Greenway Project in Richland, WA.

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