



Orange County Rose Society

January 2022

Meeting on January 6th, 7:30 pm at
Westminster Senior Center

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American Rose Society
Local Society Newsletter Awards

2020	Honorable Mention
2019	Silver Medal
2018	Silver Medal
2017	Gold Medal
2016	Gold Medal

Social media

www.orangecountyrosessociety.org
www.facebook.com/orangecountyrosesociety
www.twitter.com/ocrosesociety

Rose Gazette

OCRS Consulting Rosarian panel

No matter how much a person knows about roses, there is always something new to learn. Our January meeting will feature a question and answer session with some of our Consulting Rosarians. Any question is fair game. If they don't know the answer, they will find out for you.

Bring your questions and, if it is relevant, a sample of the problem you are having. A photo or two is very helpful. The CR's will have the latest information on chilli thrips, Rose Rosette disease, and any other subjects you may have questions about.

Until then here are some photos of rose pests and diseases. Test yourself to see how much you know!



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Happy New Year!

Wishing every OCRS member and their families a happy and prosperous New Year. Our thanks to Miriam Cooney, Jeannie & Felix Macaluso, Annette South, Sherri Cobal, Diane Anderson, and Julio Macedo for all their hard work in making our Holiday Party an enjoyable evening.

On many levels I'm sure most are happy to see 2021 end and are looking forward to better things in 2022. But, 2021 was a successful year for OCRS. We are meeting in person again and our Rose Show was a big success; let's keep up the good work in 2022.

We'll have our annual pruning and rose care seminar at the *Nixon Library*. This will kick off the year in our quest to provide the public with information about the care of roses and attempt to debunk the myth that roses are too much work. We'll need some additional volunteers to spread the work out. Sign-up at the January meeting or email me at tom_cooney@att.net.

The spring garden show at *South Coast Plaza* will be another opportunity to meet with the uninitiated and will give us the chance to share our love of roses. These are also great opportunities to sign up new members. So, when you volunteer your time, think about what you can do to share your knowledge and don't forget to tell everyone what a great organization we are.

For those of you who are ready to go to the next level in your education on rose care; the *American Rose Society* (ARS) will be having a Consulting Rosarian seminar online during February. If you are a Consulting Rosarian (CR) or a CR candidate keep an eye out for registration email from ARS. There will be lots of great information and terrific speakers. I'll have more about this at the January meeting. CR Candidates must have their paperwork in to the District CR Chair by the 6th of January. See you all at the January meeting on the 6th; we start at 7:30.

Editor's note

A new President means less room for my note. But it's all important. Here's hoping that all these things will come to pass and will not be conquered by COVID. Wishing you all a wonderful season and New Year.

January in the rose garden



Will your roses ever look as bad as they do in December and January? Santa Ana winds have really blown through the garden, stripping leaves and blooms from the plants. All the more reason to get excited about hard pruning our plants. This is also a good time to look over the plants and the soil for any problems. See the article in this newsletter on scale, a pest that will be visible on the bare canes now.



Decide which roses you may want to shovel prune. This decision can be influenced by many factors. Maybe the rose didn't perform or bloom the way you wanted it to, or maybe you hate the bloom color now. But, some rose plants will remain, despite their measly canes, because you know they will still bloom vigorously when the time is right. Or the plant may have sentimental value and may no longer be available. Check local nursery rose listings to see if there is a variety you want to add.



As you can read in Tom's CR column, the traditional time for hard pruning our roses is January and February. However, if you are not an exhibitor, you may want to wait until March after our rainy season passes. There is a correlation between when you prune and when you will see your first rose flush; count on roses blooming around five weeks after you prune.



Check all your pruning equipment; sharpening pruners and loppers before you start is a good idea. Stock up on antibacterial wipes or spray so you can clean your pruners after cutting off diseased or pest ridden canes. Spores and eggs that you can't see can be transmitted from a sick plant to a healthy one.

Member News

New meeting time

- The city of Westminster has agreed to let us
- change the time of our meetings. Starting
- next month we will be meeting at 7:00 pm
- instead of 7:30. Doors will be open around
- 6:45 pm. Don't forget!

New OCRS Website

- Toward the start of 2022, Dorothy will be
- redesigning and launching a new website for
- the OCRS. If you have any comments or
- suggestions for something you'd like to see
- included on the site, please send the
- comments to Dorothy by January 10 at [info@](mailto:info@orangecountyrosesociety.org)
- orangecountyrosesociety.org.
- Thank you for your input.

Hospitality news

- Once again we need someone to handle
- hospitality for our group. Please consider
- volunteering. For this in person meeting
- please contribute the following, based on the
- first letter of your last name.
- S-Z - treats
- A-C container drinks
- Anything anyone else can bring is more than
- welcome.

Please renew your membership!

- Don't forget to renew your membership.
- Our society relies on member participation,
- and our members have been very
- supportive in the past. Please continue to
- do so by renewing your membership. A \$20
- membership fee covers ten issues of this
- newsletter, ten meetings a year, Consulting
- Rosarian advice, and the company of other
- rose lovers. Quite often we gain access to
- new roses before they are released to the
- public. A rose society is a good place to find
- roses and places that carry roses you desire.
- Applications can be found at our [website](#).

Consulting Rosarian corner

by Tom Cooney, OCRS Master Rosarian

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Hope the holiday season was good for you and you were able to enjoy your family and friends. After you put all the holiday decorations away and recover from the happiness (noise) of the children or grandchildren running around the house, it will be time to start thinking of the winter chores in the rose garden. With that in mind, here are a few things to concentrate on in the next few months.

Pruning

I usually start the January column by saying "In Southern California January through February is the time to prune your roses." But, a few years ago Tom Carruth recommended delaying pruning until mid-March to reduce the severity of fungal problems caused by the wet weather we have during the winter. And this will work if you are not an exhibitor. But if you want to exhibit at the *Pacific Rose Society/Pacific Southwest District* rose show in April you will have to prune in mid-February to have blooms for the show. Prune hybrid teas back by about 1/2 to 2/3 their height. Floribundas, Shrubs and OGR's should be shaped to your liking after removing crossing canes and dead wood.

If you have many roses, spread the work out over a comfortable period. You don't want to injure yourself, and you want to do it right. Remove all foliage. Clean up all rose debris (leaves, petals) and discard in the trash; if you have a home compost bin DO NOT put the clippings or debris in the pile. Most home compost piles do not get hot enough to kill the fungal spores that are overwintering in the garden. Dormant spray when complete; don't forget to spray the ground around the bushes also.

Evaluate the roses in your garden

If you didn't do it in December, now is the perfect time to review the roses in our gardens and decide what ones to replace. Get rid of those that didn't perform to your expectations, or even those that just don't fit your fancy any longer. If they're in good shape bring them to the next meeting for the raffle table.

Buy bare root roses to replace those you shovel pruned

January/February is the best time of year to purchase bare root roses. Attend the *Pacific Rose Society* rose auction at the Los Angeles Arboretum in February. There will be many new and hard to find roses available. When you get them home DIP ALL bare root plants in a solution of 10% bleach and 90% water to kill any fungal spores or bacteria. Then soak the bare root plants in water at least overnight to re-hydrate them. You may add Vitamin B1 or *Super Thrive* to the solution.

Add amendments to your soil

After pruning is the perfect time to add amendments to your garden soil since it's much easier to get around without being "speared". Gypsum will help break-up clay soil and improve drainage. Humic acid is needed to improve soil structure; it won't activate until the soil warms up but is much easier to apply now. You can use the liquid version, but I find using the dry *John & Bobs Soil Optimizer* much easier. Just broadcast into the rose bed and water in. Better yet wait for a rainy day and let nature do the watering. I would wait to apply mulch until after the heavy rains are finished. No sense having your mulch washed down the storm drain.



Rejuvenate the soil for potted roses

If you grow roses in pots like I do, January and February are the perfect time to rejuvenate the soil. The beauty of putting roses in pots is that you can control the growing medium completely. If the rose has been in the pot for more than two years, this is the time to pull it out and discard the old soil. Trim the root ball being sure to remove the top inch or two of dirt around the feeder roots; then add new soil. The rose will really respond to the fresh soil. It's so much easier while the rose is pruned back. Be sure to use a good quality potting soil or make your own using 50% peat moss or Coconut Coir and 50% pumice or perlite. Add super phosphate and organic fertilizer at this time, water well and the plants will be off and running for spring bloom.

I'll have more chores for you to do in the February issue (you can hardly wait, I know) but start with these to get 2022 off to a good start. ♦

Bob Martin, rose lover extraordinaire

The Southern California rose community and members of the *American Rose Society* received some shocking and sad news last month when Bob Martin died suddenly at home. Bob had just completed his tenure as President of the *American Rose Society* and was looking forward to lots of time in his extensive rose garden.

Bob Martin was a terrific writer, rose presentation creator, exhibitor, and rose expert. He was a strong supporter of rose shows; one of the many tasks he took on was compiling the results of local, regional, and national rose shows annually so that he could help experienced and new rosarians decide what varieties would do well for them. He

had a dry and appealing wit and a love of the English language. He was quiet, but when he spoke, everyone listened.

I worked with Bob on the 2020 Rose Annual; I was honored to be the editor that year. I spent time with him at rose shows and public events. He was a funny, knowledgeable, wonderful man, and his loss is one that will be hard for all the rose societies he belonged to and all the rosarians who knew him.

This abrupt and sorrowful news should remind all of us to enjoy the people we love and treasure the time we have. As the saying goes: take time to smell the roses. ♦

Bob's beautiful gardens were featured in many different garden tours, and he graciously spent time with anyone who had questions or wanted rose advice. The variety of number of roses he cared for was astounding. He will be sorely missed.



Transplanting roses and planting bare root roses

by Royal Krieger, Consulting Rosarian, East Bay Rose Society

Usually moving a rose within the garden is done because the rose's size is a better fit elsewhere or the rose isn't performing where currently located. I've had to move some roses in my garden three times before they were happy. (If it isn't happy after three tries, maybe it's time to meet "Mr. Green Waste Pile".) Over the years I've observed people rushing the transplanting process. They dig and pull on the rose before it's adequately loosened and then don't leave enough soil to keep the roots covered. That translates to excessive plant shock, a longer recovery, and possible plant death. So, how do I prefer to do it ...

First, I make sure the soil is moist enough to get a shovel into the ground, but not so soft that the soil will readily fall off the roots. It is important to keep the roots covered in soil throughout the transplanting process. In my experience, the more the roots are exposed to air the more transplant shock the rose will experience. Once the soil moisture is right, (this may be a few days from the last watering), I prune the rose more aggressively than normal. I remove all excess canes along with any leaves. However, I make sure to leave enough cane length to comfortably hold on to the plant and remove any prickles (thorns) from the canes I will be grasping. I'm now ready to dig out the plant.

I think of the root system as a reflection of the plant on top. If we could see into the soil we'd see the roots spread out and lots of tiny roots (feeder roots) among the thicker (anchor) roots. It is important to save as much of these roots as possible.

When digging out a rose it seems natural to dig at an angle. I start digging farther out than what I think is necessary and I dig STRAIGHT down. Digging at an angle unnecessarily cuts or damages too many

roots. I take my time digging completely around the plant. If I hit a major root while digging I'll let it be and continue digging.

Often the instinct is to dig around the plant and then start to pull on it to see if it's getting loose. Instead, I just keep digging around, going deeper and deeper while removing some of the soil. I pile the removed soil not too far from the hole since I'll probably be using that soil to refill the hole. Once I believe I've gone deep enough, I'll start to gently shovel under the plant, continuing to take my time. I want to keep the soil attached to the roots, the "root ball."

As I continue to dig around and under the rose I start to gently lift up on the shovel. The plant should be getting loose. If so, I'll lift with the shovel and start to pull a bit on one of the canes, all moves done gently. This should give me a clue as to where some roots are still holding the plant in place. Some of these will be extending beyond where I have been digging. I will dig out from the plant to save more of those roots. With other smaller roots I'll cut them with the shovel or pruning shears. I prefer the shears since they make a cleaner cut. I continue to gently dig, lifting and cutting roots until the rose comes free. It is important not to rush the process.

Once the plant is free I carefully lift it out of the ground. Depending on its weight, size and distance to the new site, I'll either carry, drag it on a large piece of cardboard or use a wheelbarrow. When transporting I want to be careful not to cause any of the soil covering the roots to dislodge. Some folks wrap the root ball in a cloth to better protect the root ball before moving. I generally don't do this unless I'm moving the plant in a vehicle.



Prior to my digging out the rose, I will have prepared the new site by removing all weeds and debris. I do not pre-dig the hole. I do that once the rose ball is set on site. This next step is easier if there is another person to hold the rose in the position and placement I want. This includes spacing to neighboring plants and showing its best side towards the "front".

When satisfied, I trace an approximate outline of the root ball on the ground. Most likely the hole to be dug will not be round but rather a hole with possibly two or three side cuts to accommodate the extra length of major roots I saved when digging it out. I will dig the hole a few inches deeper than what I think is needed. I dig the sides larger than the root ball, usually around 4"- 6" wider. If I hit compacted clay soil, I dig down a few extra inches and mix the clay with some commercial soil bringing the bottom soil level to the proper height for the setting of the plant. I then do a test placement of the rose in the hole. I may have to do this several times to get the size, shape and hole depth just right.

After the rose is in the hole I put in just enough soil on the sides to hold it in place. I step back and recheck to see if it is still correctly placed. If so, I add more soil but not all the way to the top. I use my finger tips to gently press down the soil along the sides of the root ball. I then pour water around the edges of the hole to push down the soil just placed. I repeat the process, until the hole is filled. I then gently water the entire root ball. If there is any remaining soil I make a watering berm around the rose. My final step is to prune any canes/branches that might have been damaged in the transplanting process.

Planting New Bare Root Roses

Before planting a bare root rose I trim any damaged roots and clean up the canes. I then dig a hole that is approximately one and a quarter times the length and width of the bare roots. I next mix in some commercial soil with the soil I've removed from the hole. Generally, in our Bay Area, the deepest part

of a hole will be clay. I put in enough mixed soil to reach just above the longest of the bare roots. I then use a finger to make an indentation for the longest root and add enough soil around the rose to hold it in place, usually covering a quarter of the roots.

If a root runs into the side of the hole, I dig into the side of the hole to accommodate the root. I don't want the root to circle against the side of the hole, especially if it is in clay soil. I want the roots to grow into the surrounding earth, not grow like it is in a clay pot. Note that I do not mound the soil to form an upside-down cone and set the roots over this cone. The reason is that most bare root roses don't come with a nice crown root pattern and I've found it's hard to get the soil crown to stay in that cone shape when planting.

Once I think I have the rose at the correct height and facing the right direction and it is supporting itself, I step back to confirm. If it is, I add more soil and gently press this soil with my finger tips, not my fist. I want to compress the soil, but not too tightly, just enough to be sure there are no large air pockets under the rose's crown. I then add more soil until the hole is three-quarters filled after again pressing the soil in place with my finger tips. I step back one more time to double-check that it's still properly placed. If so, I pour just enough water around the rose to remove any air pockets. I then fill the rest of the hole.

The last step is to add more water and admire the result. Sometimes upon completion I'll see the planted rose is not quite right. The temptation is to say, "Close enough." However, now is the easy time to correct ... although frustrating to redo. I've learned that "close enough" will bug me every time I look at it if I don't fix it. ♦

This article is a good addition to the "Rose Growing Basics" series; it is a basic, detailed a description of how to transplant roses. It is from the November 2021 issue of The Florosia, the East Bay Rose Society's newsletter, Martine LaBelle, editor.



Progress! We have resistance to Rose Rosette Disease!

by Mark Windham, Professor and Distinguished Chair, University of Tennessee

Just a short while ago, the standard line for resistance to rose rosette was that resistance to rose rosette disease was unknown. We can now put that statement to bed! Through efforts by Dave Byrne, Oscar Riera-Lizarazu, and Brent Pemberton (*Texas A&M University*), Mark Windham, Frank Hale. and Alan Windham (*University of Tennessee*) and Tom Evans (*University of Delaware*) and the support of organizations such as the *American Rose Garden Selections* (ARGS), the *Heritage Rose Foundation*, and the *Research Trust of the American Rose Society* and private donors like you, resistance has been identified in ten *Rosa* species, five *Rugosa* hybrids, six rose cultivars and five rose breeding lines. These results took many years of exhaustive research involving thousands of hours of data collection, plant maintenance, virus screenings and data analyses.

However, now is not the time to rest on our laurels. Instead, it is urgent that we refocus our work toward getting rose rosette resistance genes into roses needed by the rose industry and for rosarians' gardens. Imagine a rose garden where rosarians can once again work toward reaching the maximum potential of hybrid teas, floribundas, grandifloras, climbers, miniatures, etc. without having to scout for rose rosette disease and destroying valued roses that are symptomatic for the disease. No longer would private and public gardens fear the destruction of their roses! This future is now possible, but to accomplish this goal, we must have your support.

Currently, *Texas A&M* (Fig. 1) is producing thousands of cuttings of seedlings for testing by the *University of Tennessee* for resistance to rose rosette disease. These seedlings are crosses between susceptible roses with the superior rose characteristics that rosarians crave and plants with rose rosette resistance. Seedlings will be tested for field resistance to rose rosette virus in research plots at the *UT Plateau and Research Center* near Crossville TN, and duplicate seedlings will be evaluated in Texas for resistance to foliar diseases such as black spot and cercospora leaf spot and for desirable horticultural traits. This project will be headed by Drs. Dave Byrne and Mark Windham (Fig. 3) and will be also supported by the work of other scientists such as Dr. Oscar Riera-Lizarazu who will be responsible for genetic analysis of field data.

We need your help if we are to achieve our goal of reducing the impact of rose rosette disease on roses you want for your garden. A donation for supporting our research will be directed at producing disease resistant roses. We are committing our time and resources toward this goal, but we cannot be successful without your support. We hope that you will partner with us in this project where the goal is the production of rose rosette resistant roses that you will enjoy growing in your garden for many years to come. ♦ (from the *Houston Rose Society* December issue of the *Gazette*, Mary Fulgham & Elisabeth Eickhoff editors.)



Roses and more

by Kathy Monge, OCRS Master Rosarian

I recently saw a joke that had a woman in distress with the caption "2022 sounds like 2020, too!" Yes, the gallows humor of our pandemic continues and so does our rose frustration: "Yikes! Time to prune 'em back!" Thanks to our cold, gray and RAINY December, little was needed to be done in the garden. The winds blew the petals and leaves to the perimeter. Easy pick up of this debris. I hope you are enjoying a smattering of blooms before the renewal of our roses.

Have you picked out your new roses? It is still not too late to get them locally and for an extra treat, the *Pacific Rose Society* will be holding their annual rose auction the first Saturday in February at the *LA Arboretum*. This is in Arcadia just off the 210 Freeway. This is a great time and there are some excellent bargains for the bare root plants. *Laguna Hills Nursery* is getting ***Rouge Royal*** which won the fragrance award at our show. It was VERY fragrant, and I am excited to have a sniffer to grow.

David Austin Roses has pulled their licenses to outside nurseries to sell their roses. You may have noticed a lack of offerings from your usual nurseries, and this is why. You will order these through their site: <https://www.davidaustinroses.com>

Thanks to our sky tears, the weeds are in full attack. Get on the prowl to yank these intruders out before the ground dries and prevents the root removal. I will yank out my neighbor's weeds when he is at church to prevent them from joining my garden. Right now, oxalis and dandelions are making a return engagement. But, I digress from what needs done rose-wise.

Before attacking the great pruning, get your tools together and plan how you will complete this. Do you have a gardening bag? I highly recommend getting one with lots of pockets to organize and easily find what you need. My latest bag is heavy canvas with a waterproof bottom. I admit to being a messy gardener and plop the bag on wet soil. Clean and sharpen your tools, wash your gloves if they can be cleaned and get a garden trug to put your clippings in. This should be a waterproof container and thick so the rose prickles do not reach out and poke you. Wear old clothes that you do not mind getting a rip or stain. I have an old pair of jeans specifically for this. The last thing is to get your dormant spray material. I like Neem oil and Copper sulfate for dormant spray material. Unfortunately, the sulfur sprays are banned in California, as this was an excellent arsenal for the dormant spray regime.

The basic tools you will need are quality, sharp pruners, lopper to cut the larger canes, garden saw for removing dead canes, garden tape to hold canes in place (I really like the clear tape) and quality long sleeved gloves.

Next, where to start? I generally like to attack the most diseased plants first and get this material out of the garden ASAP. With the cool damp weather, fungal disease can spread very easily. Black spot and rust can run rampant in a week in my garden. After this, I do another round of disinfecting everything before tackling the rest. Do you have a garden bench to sit on? I got a new one last year, and what a back saver. I prune higher: usually to knee level for standard sized roses. Yellow and apricot roses get a little less pruning to 1/2 back. My minis will get a good cut back to 6 inches. Come to our *Nixon Library* pruning session and practice on someone else's rose first!



Finally, I'd like to say a word about Bob Martin. He passed away after I had written my last column. I am saddened to have lost such a icon in our rose world. I do not think I will ever encounter a more knowledgeable person regarding our hobby. Rose shows have declined tremendously over the 20 years I have been competing. Bob wanted to rejuvenate the rose shows he so loved to attend, compete, or judge in. The pandemic got in the way of stirring up the masses. That goal was not to be achieved. He got the *American Rose Society* to change the rules at shows to make it easier to put roses with stem-on-stem in; basically, getting rid of that disqualification rule. He kept meticulous stats on all the winning roses around the country, did an annual evaluation for exhibitors, and compiled it in *Horizon Roses*. He walked the talk as the saying goes. He enthusiastically came to our shows and his last one in Palm Desert just two weeks before he left this earth. He had faith in me to write an article for his *Rose Annual*. What an honor. I hope you all got to meet Bob and I am glad I did.

Thank you for being a part of the *Orange County Rose Society*! See you at the meeting. ♦

*Two beautiful roses that Bob Martin hybridized:
Buttercream and Dona Martin
photos: Kathy Monge*



*Bob Martin and Kathy discuss rose care at one of his garden tours.
Bob was happy to talk about roses, any time, any place.
photo: Carolyn Elgar*

A very icky rose pest - scale

by Carolyn Elgar, Master Rosarian

Rose lovers deal with all sorts of pests: mites, thrips, rose slugs, aphids, and others. Although some of these insects are very small, their damage is quite visible as stunted blooms, rasped leaves, or stripped canes. One pest that is easy to overlook and will make your skin crawl (pun intended) is scale. Scale insects collect on canes, usually on old wood within the interior of the plant, and many times their coloring and size make them undetectable unless the gardener does a close inspection. Scale will weaken and even kill rose canes, so it's important to look for it.

The beginning of the year after the rose plants have slowed their bloom cycle and rosarians prepare for the annual hard prune is a time when scale can be first noticed. It is also the time when rosarians closely inspect the canes after foliage is stripped. Some of the smaller scale insects will be easier to see, while larger ones are hard to miss.

Scales are actually very small insects that have created a protective cover, the part that is most visible. They feed on plant sap with piercing mouthparts. As they mature they secrete a combination of body secretions and molted skin that forms a hard or soft shell that hides them from predators. Offspring can be live or eggs; the female adults reproduce a large number of them while they are protected under the cover. Live nymphs or hatched nymphs (crawlers) emerge from under the covers during the spring and summer and wander over the cane, looking for their own space to feed and mature. Male nymphs develop wings after they emerge from their covers and live for only a few days, flying in search of a female for mating. Females begin feeding at their new space and start to create their own cover so they can reproduce in safety.

The bad news for rose lovers is the large number of host plants scales infect. Fruit trees and ornamental shrubs can support

scale growth; even though the crawlers can't get very far on their own, wind, water, and busy gardeners can transport them throughout the rose plants. Scales are either armored or soft. The armored scales tend to be smaller. Their covers are not attached to the insect, so when these covers are removed, the insects stay on the plant. Soft scales are larger, and their covers are part of their body walls; removal of the cover also removes the insect.

Armored scales have flattened covers that have a small knob in the middle and rings of material created by consistent molting. Once they are established under their shells, their legs disappear and they become immobile. The armored scales most often found on rose canes are *Rose Scale*, *San Jose Scale*, and *California Red Scale*. Rose scale has round gray and white covers; females are around 1.5 to 2.5 (.10 inch) mm in size. San Jose scale has capped covers that range from 1 to 2 mm (.08 - .04 inches). The smallest scale found often on roses is *California Red Scale*. With covers of red or rusty colors sized at 1.5 to 2 mm(.05 - .08 inch), this insect blends in well with brown canes and is easy to miss.



The photo above is of San Jose Scale while the one at the right shows Rose Scale. Both are armored scales. When dealing with scales, the kind they are doesn't affect how they are treated.



Soft scales have some mobility because they don't lose their legs at maturity. Like the armored scales they feed on plant sap, but they also emit a honeydew that can create black sooty mold. The most common soft scale found in the rose garden is the *Cottony Cushion Scale*. This insect produces eggs contained by a elongated, fluted, fluffy white egg sac. This sac can contain 600-800 red eggs and can get quite large, up to half an inch in size. When the scale molts, it leaves its white, cottony skin behind. As a result, a rose bush may have a lot of white debris on its leaves and canes.

Regardless of which kind of scale is present, all respond to the same treatment. The most vulnerable time for scale insects is during the crawler stage. Spring months of May to June and late summer, July through August, are the times that crawlers are most likely to emerge. Sticky traps within the bushes can indicate the presence of crawlers, which come in colors of orange, yellow, or red and must be examined with a magnifying glass. Putting a piece of infected cane into a zip lock bag allows the observation of nymph movement from beneath the scale covers. If crawler activity is present, spray the plant with light horticultural oil to smother the nymphs.

Light infestations can be scraped off with a knife. Rubbing alcohol on a cotton swab can penetrate the covers, or a spray of one cup of alcohol, a tablespoon of insecticidal soap, and one quart of water may be effective. If only a few canes are infected, pruning them off the bush and discarding them in the trash is a good approach.

Any of the nonorganic chemical sprays (*Dinotefuran, Imidacloprid, Orthene*) that are recommended for severe scale infestation are harmful to bees and other beneficial insects, so their use is not garden friendly. The big challenge is the protective quality of the covers; it may take several applications of horticultural oil during the growing season or dormant oil after pruning to have an impact on a heavy infestation.

Armored scale covers and soft scale egg sacs may be left on the plants after the insect is gone. Rubbing a cane with a fingernail should scrape the empty shells off; if the insect is still alive, the result will be a moist smear on the finger. Old covers can be washed off with a pressured, hard jet of water or removed with a soft scrubbing brush.

Pruning time is a good time to deal with scales. Infested canes will be cut off and it is easier to see the insect covers. Heavier oil sprays used in dormant sprays will suffocate the insects, especially with repeated application.

Scale insects may be small and hard to see, but they can suck the juices out of a cane and leave it dried out and dead. A heavy infestation will stunt the plant. Scales may be high on the yuck factor, but ignoring them will cause them to multiply, covering entire canes and weakening the plant. ♦



These photos depict canes that are covered with the armored California Red Scale and the soft Cottony Cushion Scale. Note how much the red scale looks like it is part of the wood bark. Some of these canes are dead or close to dead.



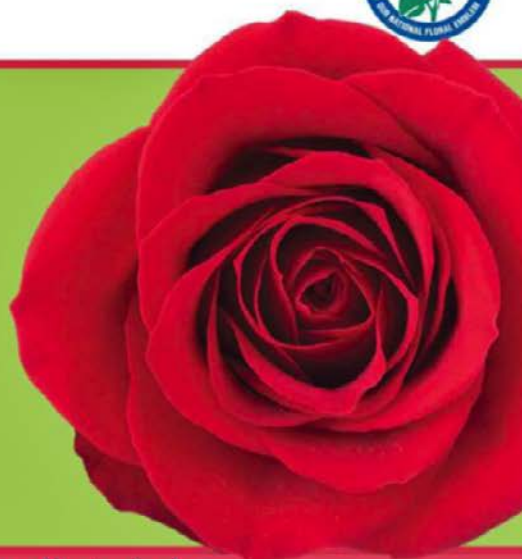
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- ◆ Current ARS Members may renew their membership with this form.
- ◆ It may take up to eight weeks to receive the first issue of the American Rose magazine.

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**Questions? Contact the Membership Department
at 800-637-6534 or membership@rose.org**

OCRS Consulting Rosarians

The American Rose Society instituted the Consulting Rosarian program in 1920 and expanded the program to each District in 1949. In 1996, the ARS established CR schools and an exam to ensure that every Consulting Rosarian is properly qualified to give advice on rose culture, thereby supporting the educational function of the society. Consulting Rosarians agree to assist anyone interested in growing roses by answering questions about rose care and cultural problems. The following individuals have been qualified as Consulting Rosarians and are available to help with any questions you have. To reach a CR, go to the OCRS website, www.orangecountyrosesociety.org

Sergio Aguilar	<i>Tustin</i>	Chris Greenwood	<i>Glendora</i>
Bonnie Andrew (emeritus)	<i>Santa Ana</i>	Leah Greenwood	<i>Glendora</i>
Gary Bulman	<i>San Diego</i>	Ken Huff	<i>San Diego</i>
Marilyn Carne-Smith	<i>Costa Mesa</i>	Kathy Monge*	<i>Santa Ana</i>
Linda Clark	<i>San Diego</i>	Eydie Osaki	<i>Fountain Valley</i>
Tom Cooney*	<i>Aliso Viejo</i>	Linda Renner	<i>Long Beach</i>
Miriam Cooney	<i>Aliso Viejo</i>	Akiko Strathmann	<i>Santa Clarita</i>
Justin Ekuan	<i>Dana Point</i>	Connie Wilke (emeritus)	<i>Long Beach</i>
Carolyn Elgar*	<i>Trabuco Canyon</i>	Laura Weaver	<i>Costa Mesa</i>
Janis Forster	<i>Fountain Valley</i>	Jim Williamson	<i>Trabuco Canyon</i>

OCRS Judges

Bonnie Andrew	Gary Bulman	Linda Clark	Miriam Cooney
Tom Cooney	Leslie Espanol	Chris Greenwood	Kathy Monge
Pamela Nelson	Darryl Pearson	Akiko Strathmann	Connie Wilke (emeritus)

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Rose Resources for Southern California

The following is a list of online resources for Southern California rose lovers. The source for the list is the American Rose Society - I have eliminated out of state listings that only allow for pick-up. I have included several California listings that request pick-up or phone orders. The resources are listed by state for California, Oregon, Texas, and Florida. The remaining companies are listed separately with their place of business bolded. Read the descriptions for types of roses available and shipping information. Some listings specify the root stock used and the availability of propagation of rare varieties.

California

Armstrong Garden Centers
2200 East Route 66, St. 200 Glendora, CA 91740
626-914-1091; info@armstronggarden.com
www.armstronggarden.com Grafted. Modern, Heritage & Landscape. pickup in many locations in Southern California & the Bay area. No mail orders.

Bay Laurel Nursery
2500 El Camino Real Atascadero, CA 93422
800-847-6473; baylaurelnursery@gmail.com
www.baylaurelnursery.com; Bare root. Modern, Miniature, Romantica. Bare root. 100+ vars. Website shop.
Mail orders welcome.

Burlington Rose Nursery
24865 Rd 164 Visalia, CA 93292
559-747-3624; BurlingtonRoses@aol.com
www.burlingtonroses.com; Own-root bushes. Budded tree roses. Miniature, Heritage and Modern. Potted and in bands. Custom propagation available. Pick-up by appointment. Mail orders welcome.

Garden Valley Ranch
498 pepper Road Petaluma, CA 94952
707-795-0919; info@gar4denvally.com
www.gardenvalley.com; Bare-root. Modern & Antique. 400+ vars. Potted and bare root. Mail orders welcome for bare-root Sept. to Feb. Visiting: Display garden with 7,000 roses; tours guided & self-guided.
10% DISCOUNT ON POTTED ROSES TO ARS MEMBERS

Greenmantle Nursery
3010 Ettersburg Road Garberville, CA 95542
707-986-7504; www.greenmantlenursery.com
(only contact via phone and mail) Own-root. Organic grown. Antique, Unusual & Modern. 400 vars. Website list. Mail orders welcome.

Waterwise Botanicals
32183 Old Highway
395 Escondido, CA 92026
Mail p.O. Box 968, Bonsal, CA 92003
760-728-2641; talkplants@waterwisebotanicals.com
www.waterwisebotanicals.com; 70+ vars. Modern, Antique. Phone orders welcome

Oregon

Heirloom Roses
24062 Riverside Drive NE St. paul, OR 97137
800-820-0465; info@heirloomroses.com
www.heirloomroses.com; A family-owned company dedicated to providing the largest variety of own-root, virus-free roses in the country. It was established in 1979. We are committed to preserving antique roses, growing own-root. 1,800+ vars: Hybrid Teas, Antique, OGRs, Rare, Modern, Winter Hardy, Clements, Buck, Euro Desert. Custom propagation available upon request. Visiting: We welcome the public to visit and enjoy our 10 acres of public gardens.

Rogue Valley Roses
P.O. Box 116 Phoenix, OR 97504
541-535-1307; info@roguevalleyroses.com
www.roguevalleyroses.com; Own-root (bands, with some varieties in gallons, and 5 gallons). Rare & exceptional; Antique & Modern. 1500+ vars. Photos/ search features on website. Online ordering. We ship Retail, Wholesale, and International orders year-round. Delayed shipping available on request. Mail/phone/online orders; Waiting list notification Call or email for directions, to arrange an appointment for a visit or to pick up an order. 10% DISCOUNT TO ARS, HRG and HRF MEMBERS.

Texas

Antique Rose Emporium
9300 Lueckmeyer Road Brenham, TX 77833
800-441-0002; Roses@WeAreRoses.com
www.antiqueroseemporium.com; Own-root (2 gallon). Antique, Rare, Texas pioneer, Earth-Kind. 400+ vars. Potted. Free 64 page cat. (Color) Guide: \$15. Mail orders/ Retail/Wholesale.

Chamblee's Rose Nursery
10926 US Hwy. 69 North Tyler, TX 75706- 5933
1-800-256-7673; roses@chambleeroses.com
www.chambleeroses.com; Own-root. Modern, Antique, Austin, Buck, Kordes® & Earth-Kind. 250+ var. Potted. Free cat. Website shop. Mail orders welcome. 10% DISCOUNT WITH PROOF OF ARS MEMBERSHIP

David Austin Roses
15059 Highway 64 West, Tyler, TX 75704
800-328-8893; US@davidaustinroses.com
www.davidaustinroses.com/american 180 vars. Grafted and own-root. Potted and bare root. Austin, Antique, Climbers & Modern. Free 120-page color cat. 10% DISCOUNT WITH PROOF OF ARS MEMBERSHIP

Florida

Angel Gardens

P.O. Box 1106 Alachua, FL 32616
352-359; gardenangel22@gmail.com
www.angelgardens.com; Own-Root, Organically Grown, Old Garden Roses (Teas, Chinas, Noisettes, Bourbons, polyanthas, Hps, Earth-Kind), Modern shrubs, climbers, miniatures, Buck, Austin, Weeks roses, Rare Imports, Specializing in roses for warm climates. Almost 2000 vars, Catalog on line, order year round qts. and gallons. Potted and bare root.
10% DISCOUNT AVAILABLE TO ARS MEMBERS

A Reverence for Roses

7073 N Lecanto Hwy Hernando, FL 34442
Sales@areverenceforroses.com
www.areverenceforroses.com; Own root. Heritage, Modern, Species. 500+ vars. Mail order (all 50 states)
10% DISCOUNT TO ARS MEMBERS

Rose Petals Nursery

16918 SW 15th Avenue Newberry, FL 32669
352-215-6399; roses@rosepetalsnursery.com
www.rosepetalsnursery.com; Own-root. Potted or in bands. Antique & Earth-Kind. 500+ vars. Mail orders welcome.

Cool Roses

888 Chase Road West palm Beach, FL 33415
561-684-2421; geoffcoolidge@comcast.net
www.coolroses.com; Fortuniana (warm weather). Modern, Miniature & Old Garden. 150+ vars. Website list. Email for orders.

Other

Edmunds Roses

335 South High Street Randolph, WI 53956
888-481-7673; questions@edmundsroses.com
www.edmundsroses.com; Grafted (Dr. Huey). Modern & Antique. 170 vars. Potted and bare root. Free color cat. Website shop. Direct mail roses since 1949.

K&M Roses

1260 Chicora River Road
Buckatunna, MS 39322
601-648-2908; info@kandmroses.com
www.kandmroses.com; Fortuniana grafted roses. Hybrid teas, florabundas & climbers; exhibition varieties & old favorites. New varieties from top producers of exhibition roses for the florist trade such as Kordes. 200+ vars.

Jackson & Perkins

2 Floral Avenue Hodges, SC 29653
800-292-4769; service@jacksonandperkins.com
www.jacksonandperkins.com; 30+ vars. Grafted/own-root. Modern. Free color cat. Website shop. Mail orders welcome. 10% DISCOUNT TO ARS MEMBERS

Northland Rosarium

9405 S. Williams Lane Spokane, WA 99224
509-448-4968; carol@northlandrosarium.com
www.northlandrosarium.com; Own-root. Cold Hardy, Modern, Antique, Climbing, Buck Ground Cover, Rugosa & Old Garden. Free cat. Mail orders welcome.

Mary's Plant Farm & Landscaping

2410 Lanes Mill Road Hamilton, OH 45013
513-894-0022; marysplantfarm@zoomtown.com
www.marysplantfarm.com; Own-root/Grafted. Rare & hard to find Cold Hardy, Modern, Antique, Austin, Buck. 50+ vars. phone & mail orders welcome.

Palantine Fruit & Roses

2108 Four Mile Creek Road, RR# 3 Niagara-on-the-Lake Ontario L0S 1J0 Canada 905-468-8627; sales@palatineroses.com
www.palatineroses.com; Grafted – Multiflora. Modern, Antique, Austin, Kordes. 300+ vars. Mail orders welcome. Ships to U.S.

Rose Fire

09 394 State Route 34 Edon, OH 43518
419-388-8511; info@rosefire.com
www.rosefire.com; Own-root. 1 gal sizes only. Specializing in Antique & Winter Hardy. 200+ vars. Mail orders welcome.

High Country Roses

P. O. Box 22901 Denver, CO 80222
800-552-2082
www.highcountryroses.com; Own-root. Cold Hardy, Old Garden, Shrub, Species, & Modern. 270+ vars. Potted. Website shop. Cat. on request. Mail orders welcome.
10% DISCOUNT TO ARS MEMBERS.

Good websites for rose lovers

Rose File: www.rosefile.com (rose ID)

Help Me Find: www.helpmefind.com (rose ID)
American Rose Society:
www.rose.org (rose information)

UCI IPM website:

<http://ipm.ucanr.edu> (pest information)

Baldo Villegas Bugs and Roses:

www.sactorose.org (rose and pest information)

RoseShow.com:

<http://roseshow.com> (rose show results)

Heritage Rose Foundation:

<https://www.heritagerosesfoundation.org>
(education about and preservation of old roses)

Rose Hybridizers Association:

<https://rosebreeders.org> (all about hybridizing)

The Redneck Rosarian:

<http://www.redneckrosarian.com>
(podcasts and more)

The Heritage Roses Group:

<http://www.theheritagerosesgroup.org>
(education about old garden and species roses)