

Sydney Regional Rose News

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Miniature &
Miniflora
roses
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Fertilisers as
written in
1929 Aust.
Rose Annual
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'Seduction'
Signature rose of Sydney
Regional

Monthly meetings
are held on the
first Friday
of each month at
7.30 p.m. from
September to May
and the first
Saturday of June,
July and August at
11 a.m.
at the
Newington
Community
Centre,
Cnr Avenue of
Europe & Avenue
of Asia
Newington
**Visitors are
welcome**

Meetings

Friday, 4 April, 2025 @ 7.30 p.m.
at the Newington Community Centre

Friday, 2 May, 2025 @ 7.30 p.m.
at the Newington Community Centre

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(Closing date for contributions is

Monthly Committee meeting)

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

We had a discussion about how to grow Miniature and Miniflora roses at the March meeting. Shame more members weren't there for this interesting topic.

Hope you were able to go to Mittagong and see the Miniature and Miniflora Rose Show.

The Easter Show starts on April 11th and ends April 22nd and during this time there will be three periods of two-day duration when roses are on display.

The end of March is when the various Rose nurseries send out or put onto the internet their list of available roses. Some will be the old tried and true and some will be new introductions. They will have photos to show off the new releases. You are advised to get your order in quickly as sometimes the newer or more popular ones sell out. Avoid disappointment.

Our meetings are the ideal place to ask questions about growing better roses, that is, better growth and better or more flowers. The cultural notes are just advance help notes so you can manage the obstacles sent by mother nature between meetings.

Friday April 4th is the date of our next meeting. The raffle will be a hard to obtain potted Miniature Rose. The topic of the meeting will be Floral Art. The design will

be additional to the potted Miniature Rose for the raffle.

We are still trying to obtain a speaker and topic for the May 2nd meeting.

The monthly meetings in June, July and August are on a Saturday morning starting at 11.00am.

June 7th. The guest speaker will be Richard Jones.

This is the first of three daytime meetings. After the meeting you are welcome to join us and go to lunch at a nearby restaurant. You choose if this luncheon suits your budget.

A decision regarding the Sydney Regional Annual Showbench Point Score Award has been clarified and explained in detail in this magazine.

The award for the 'Eva Louise Trophy' will change slightly. Instead of having the winner's name engraved upon the surface of the plate the winner will now receive a keepsake token. The change has occurred owing to the plate being filled with past winners leaving no room for new names to be added. Members decided on this change at the March meeting. The first winner was Mrs. Joyce McCann in 1991.

Any other problems with your rose bushes should be directed to a Rose Consultant listed on the back page.

If you have not been well, we wish you a speedy recovery and hope to see you again, soon.

Jacqueline

***ROBYN EAST'S FLORAL ART ON
THE FEBRUARY SHOW BENCH
'SUMMER HOLIDAY'***

Roses only to be used, any embellishments



MONTHLY SHOW BENCH – 2024-2025

CUMULATIVE POINT SCORE 24-25			
	JULY 2024/JUNE 2025 Classes 1-11	NOVICE ONLY Class 12	EVA LOUISE TROPHY Class 13
Michael Brook	6.00		
Robyn East	56.50		27.50
Sharon Matthews	18.00		
Braidan Swan	71.50		
Ailsa Wareham			5.00
Roses on the February showbench: ‘Delicious’, ‘Iced Vovo’, ‘Mandarin’, ‘Pope John Paul II’ Roses on the March showbench: ‘Apricot Nectar’, ‘Diamond Jubilee’, ‘Dwarf Fairy’, ‘Figurine’, ‘Fairytale Queen’, ‘Fire 'n' Ice’, ‘Gemini’, ‘Granada’, ‘Kardinal’ ‘Peter Frankenfeld’, ‘Pink Moon’.			
<i>Floral art</i> – Robyn East – 25.00			
<i>EXTRA CLASS (NOT NECESSARILY ROSES)</i>			
<u>Any potted plant in a pot up to 30cmSs (12”) diameter.</u> Where is your competitive spirit? The above class of a potted plant operates all year round.			
<i>BEGINNERS OR NOVICES TO SHOW THEIR BLOOMS</i> Class 12 is expressly for Novices. You are invited to place <u>one stem or cut of any rose variety</u> in this class. A cut carries one bloom and bud / buds or more than one bloom with or without side buds. A stem has one developed flower, i.e. no bud or flower has been removed to encourage growth in the remaining bloom. Any new member/exhibitor can enter into this class.			

WHO CAN ATTEND AND EXHIBIT THEIR ROSES AT OUR MEETINGS?

Any member of the Rose Society of NSW Inc. is welcome to place entries onto our monthly showbench. Looking at roses is a joy. We usually have experienced exhibitors and qualified judges in attendance who will give exhibiting or growing advice to any person who puts blooms onto the monthly showbench.

There is a specific class for Beginners or Novice, Class 12. Details are explained above under Showbench results.

SYDNEY REGIONAL ANNUAL SHOWBENCH POINT SCORE

This is open to all members of Sydney Regional. Points are accumulated over a one-year period from 1st July until 30th June. A medal or equivalent is presented to the Sydney member with the highest score at our December meeting. Non Sydney members who exhibit will be acknowledged each month but will not be considered for the Regional Annual Showbench Point Score award.

REMINDER - REGIONAL FEE NOW DUE

Thank you to those who have already paid or deposited their \$10. The amount covers two members at the same address. This fee applies from January to December each year. If you have not yet forwarded the Regional fee please consider paying it now. You can pay at a monthly meeting if you prefer or do a direct bank deposit.

The banking details are BSB 012 263 008688516/. Name of account is Rose Society of NSW Sydney Regional. Please leave your name as a reference.

MINIATURE AND MINIFLORA ROSES

The following has come from a discussion at our March monthly meeting preceding the Miniature Championships held in Mittagong.

Miniature and Miniflora roses come in two kinds, standards and bush roses. The difference being standards are cultivars that are grafted/budded onto the top of a long stem of growing understock. Bush roses are at ground level and can be either grafted/budded onto understock or grown on their own roots.

Miniatures ... Flowers and leaves are small and look right together, some stems carry clusters, while some stems have only one bloom, bush is usually compact.

Miniflora ... Flowers and leaves are larger than Miniatures, but smaller than floribundas, some stems hold clusters, while other stems carry one bloom, bush can sometimes be compact.

Miniature roses came onto the market before the Miniflora roses. Most Miniature roses started being grown on their own roots as cuttings were sometimes the way members obtained their first cultivars. Rose breeders are always looking for something different so along came Miniflora roses.

Breeder Registration is the final arbiter on its classification when entered into a show.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Do they need more sunshine than HT's etc.?

They require the same amount of sunshine as all other roses.

The following question obtained a 50/50 opinion.

Do you prefer your Miniatures and Miniflora bush roses to be grafted or grown on own roots?

Own roots and why.... No suckering, easier to just plant the stem rather than graft/bud onto understock.

Grafted and why Some cultivars prefer to be grafted/budded as they do not grow well on their own roots.

Do they grow better in pots or in a garden bed?

Some are choosey and you will only find this out yourself by trial and patience. If it grows well in a garden bed leave it there, if not growing as you want, then replant into a pot for a second chance.

If grown in pots, how do you know which pot size is best?

30cms seemed the starting size with 40cm allowing more time in the same pot. Standards need 40cm pots as they seemed to have a more vigorous root ball.

What growing medium is best for pots?

A good quality potting mix, and cow manure as the soil cover.

Do they require more watering than HT's, floribundas, etc. when grown in the ground?

No just the same.

If in pots, then more watering more often is needed as pots dry out quicker.

How much do you prune in August/September?

Prune proportional to size, the rest is fundamental.

Is an end of Summer trim necessary?

Yes to help with flower production.

Do these miniature plants need more fertilizer than HT's, floribundas, etc.?

If in pots fertilize a little, often. The same as others if in a garden bed.

What is the best fertilizer for these Miniature and Miniflora roses or do they need a special one?

Exactly the same fertilizer as for your other rose bushes.

'Figurine' one of rose growers' favourite miniatures. Growing on its own roots and repeat flowers



'Joyce Abounding' a miniflora. Growing on its own roots. Another prolific flowering rose.



FLORAL ART – APRIL – ‘READY FOR EASTER’

Roses only to be used, any embellishments.

What items do you consider represent Easter? You can express a religious theme, food thoughts or chocolates. A container of goodies can include hot cross buns or Easter Eggs (chocolate or hard boiled coloured eggs), or a card including fresh rose flowers. Maybe a basket of flowers will be your choice. A basket with sides will help keep items from falling out. Your receptacle for holding the flowers can be placed or be wired into place within the woven basket. You may decide to use a metal container to hold all the goodies, but you need to make sure the water from the floral foam does not saturate the goodies so a small tin can be helpful to hold the foam. A large watery moisture holding vegetable can be substituted for floral foam, eg. potato, melon, orange or anything holding juice that can be absorbed by the flowers and foliage.

FLORAL ART – MAY ‘MOTHERS’ DAY’

Roses to be included with other flowers, any embellishments.

Who wouldn't like a card for Mothers' Day? A bunch of flowers tied with a ribbon and accompanying card would be a nice gift. Flower stems will need to be cleaned of prickles or leaves around the area to be held in the hand and below this area. Place your smallest pointed bud in the middle and add the other flower stems in a spiral around the central group of about three. Foliage helps to space the flowers so each can be seen. The same way, clean lower leaves from the foliage and add into the spiral placements. Tie the bunch tight with string, place a ribbon and tie a bow around the stems.



CULTURAL NOTES

Some areas as usual missed most of the rain that came down the coast. If it reached your garden I hope it did not wash away the garden soil. Mulching helps to hold the soil in place but will not help when floods arrive. Was it enough to encourage water shoots to grow?

With all new growth, either watershoots, foliage and flower buds, comes the sap sucking aphids, chewing caterpillars and grass hoppers, so keep alert. Caterpillars and grasshoppers need a suitable contact spray to save your blooms and stop foliage being denuded. Caterpillars can be well camouflaged.

It is not too late to start your new bed preparations, although it was suggested earlier as March is a better starting time, but it is not too late to start now. Dig over the area to spade depth, then mix in manures and or compost. Leave to settle before re-digging the area. If the soil is too hard or clumpy then gypsum may need to be added. Early bed or soil preparation is the key to a thriving new bush planting.

March/April is the start of Rose catalogue viewing and jotting down the names of various cultivars that appeal. Order early as stock often runs out on popular cultivars.

April is the last month for application of fertilizers until Spring arrives. The cooler weather slows down plant growth so fertilizer is not needed, as the plant has stored ample food.

Deep soakings are most beneficial to help water penetrate to roots deep down in the soil. At least 5cm once a week is recommended. Light waterings are lucky to wet the soil a little over 10cm deep and this causes the roots to congregate in this area which is not what you wish for if you want the best growing results for your plants.

With the preceding humid weather, it had been suggested to use a fungicide to control blackspot and powdery mildew which thrive in these conditions. Mildew will be more prevalent in Autumn when we have warm days and cooler nights. Signs of Mildew - watch for deformed leaves and if seen spray with a fungicide immediately.



The rain we received would have reduced the problem of two spotted mites also called red spider mite as they thrive in hot dry conditions.

Enjoy your visit to the Royal Easter Show, all exhibits will have the name of the rose displayed so you know what to expect when ordering from the catalogues or on-line.

Come along and find out information that will help with growing better roses. These cultural notes are to help you keep informed but do not replace face to face information which is given freely at our meeting.

SOIL TESTER

Do you have the means to easily test the PH level in your rose garden? We have a PH soil test meter. Just push it into moist soil wait a few minutes and the answer appears on a dial at the top of the unit. If and when you borrow the unit you will be expected to return it in good condition. If it is lost, broken or damaged while in your possession you will be held responsible to replace the unit. A register to record each member as they borrow the tester will be kept and the borrower will need to return the tester to the Chairman at her home or at the following monthly Friday meeting.

Why are mountains always tired?
Because they don't Everest.

CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

By G.H. Bartleman, Mount Albert, Victoria

Ack: Australian Rose Annual 1929 Page 62 onwards

The writer does not propose to delve deeply into a minute disquisition of such chemical substances that may be added to the soil as fertilisers, but he proposes to touch, on broad lines on some of the more generally used chemical fertilisers – their composition, and how, why and when to use them.

The rosarian resident within the boundaries of cities and towns experiences difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of stable and farmyard manure for his plants, and the difficulty seems likely to increase; so, he must turn his attention to other and more scientific means of nourishing his rose bushes. And it may here be stated quite emphatically that for complete vigorous action the “organic” manure (such as are obtained from animals) are all lacking in a sufficiency of proper and necessary plant fertiliser.

The application of chemical fertilisers is often undertaken in somewhat haphazard manner, due, probably, to an insufficient knowledge of their action. The writer will endeavour to convey to his readers something of their usefulness that will keep as far as possible away from the technicalities usually associated with a chemical treatise.

The question may be asked, “Is it necessary for the production of roses to add chemical fertilisers to the soil?” The reply is certainly in the negative. Well, then, why use them? Here the answer is that your ardent rosarian does not merely put his newly bought bushes in the ground and be satisfied with just what blooms may happen along. No: it is his endeavour to produce better and better blooms – blooms with more exquisite colour and better substance; plants with stouter stems, better rooting systems, and healthier, sturdier frames. Those whose aim it is to try and have the best and plenty of it must give careful consideration to the soil and the needs of the plants.

Let it be understood that these “chemicals” are not strange substances, foreign to the soil, that are just used for “forcing” growth and blooms for show purposes. Far from it! Actually, these chemical fertilisers are native to, and are extracted from, the soil. So it is just a case of returning to mother earth such substances as the soil in our garden needs for the perfecting of our plants. The value of chemical fertilisers is becoming very generally recognised, and there is scarcely any kind of crop, be it cereal, fruit, vegetables or flower plant, on which their proper use has not a beneficial effect.

POTASH

Potash is an important constituent of all plants, and it is extracted by the plant from the soil. Sandy soils contain very little potash, but clay soils contain more. For our rose bush an extra allowance of this very necessary substance will prove most beneficial. It is the potash that gives substance to the framework of the plant, thus making it more robust.

Without sufficient potash, the plants would have a tendency to be limp and less resistant to disease. It has been stated that potash is a cure for “dieback” but, whilst not going quite so far as to fully endorse such a statement, it can be safely asserted that a sufficiency of potash will give to the plants a healthier sturdiness to make them more immune from this disease. Potash is particularly valuable to plants situated in the more shady parts of the garden.

As pure potash would be altogether too strong to apply, we must use some simple preparations of it, and the one most frequently used is sulphate of potash, which is a chemical combination of sulphur and potash. It dissolves or melts freely in water, so the plants are able to absorb it readily.

Mode of application – one ounce (two level tablespoonsful), to be applied to the soil round each established plant. First loosen the surface soil, give a copious, deep watering, then scatter the sulphate of potash evenly round the plant, and hose it in. This is recommended to be done

in August – about a month after the winter pruning – and repeated again at the end of January or beginning of February.

For new plants put in – say, in June – half the above quantity may be used in August with advantage. These times apply to Southern Victoria. One cannot lay down hard and fast rules for quantities to use, but the amounts stated are suitable for what may be described as average quality soil. For very sandy soils, the above quantity should be slightly increased.

Sulphate of potash occurs as a dry powder and is quite economical. If you have purchased more than is immediately required, wrap up the surplus in a stout paper bag and label it distinctly. In fact, all chemical substances should be labelled plainly. You might also write on the bag the date of last using and when it is proposed to next use it.

NITROGEN

The leaves have been aptly described as the workshop of the plant, for in them most wonderful chemical functions necessary for the very existence of the plant take place. Without leaves, the plant would cease to function, therefore, anything that will assist in the development of a good leafing system is to be commended. For this purpose, nitrogen is absolutely essential. Though the atmosphere contains about four-fifths of free or “un-combined” nitrogen, our plants cannot ordinarily use it, but must obtain it as “combined” nitrogen from the soil.

A very convenient and reliable mode of nitrogen application is sulphate of ammonia. Ammonia consists mainly of nitrogen, and when it is chemically “combined” with sulphur it becomes converted into sulphate of ammonia and is very rich in nitrogen. Sulphate of ammonia is particularly valuable in soils deficient in humus. If sufficient nitrogen is not available to plants during the period of development, they remain stunted and weak. Sulphate of ammonia occurs as a whitish coarse powder, and is readily soluble in water. In using, first give the plants a copious watering, then scatter round each plant 1½ ounces (three level tablespoonfuls), and hose in. Apply once in the early spring, and again

towards the end of summer. It may be applied at the same time as the sulphate of potash and is recommended.

PHOSPHOROUS

The flowers of our rose bush consist, broadly speaking, of petals and reproductive organs, and for their perfect development phosphorous is essential. Phosphorous is valuable, also, in providing an improved rooting system. Phosphorous in its pure state is unsuitable, so we use it in chemical combination with lime, in the form of superphosphate of lime, more generally referred to just as “superphosphate”

For a sturdier rooting system and for more and better quality blooms, apply the superphosphate to the soil at the rate of 2 ounces (four tablespoonfuls) to each established plant in the spring, just when the plant is shooting out or beginning to develop, and again before the autumn display, about the end of January or beginning of February. Loosen the soil, water deeply, then scatter the superphosphate evenly round the plant and hose in. Like other chemical fertilisers, superphosphate needs plenty of water in the soil first, to render them soluble and in dilute solution, so the plants can absorb them. Superphosphate may be added to the soil at the same time as the sulphate of ammonia and the sulphate of potash, thus giving the three essentials in the one operation, viz:-

Phosphorous, for blooms and root improvement.

Potash, for the frame-work.

Nitrogen, for the leaf system.

The writer mixes them in the proportion of 1lb. (500gms) of sulphate of potash, 1½ lbs.(750gms,) of sulphate of ammonia, and 2 lbs.(1kg) of superphosphate, and uses of the mixture 4 ozs. (125gms) to each plant, as his garden soil is of a heavy, clay formation. For lighter soils use 4 ½ ozs. (130gms) and for sandy soils, 5 ozs. (142gms).

A handy method for distribution is to have a tin or other container that just holds the amount required. Some books on gardening state that sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate should not be mixed together,

which is incorrect. Sulphate of ammonia should not be used with Thomas' phosphate but most certainly it may be used, and with great advantage, with superphosphate. Most rosarians give their roses and rose beds, immediately after the winter pruning, a generous dressing of lime. This is sound practice. As "super" acts best in soils containing lime, make a point of adding lime at the time suggested.

IRON

There are several reasons to justify the application of this fertiliser to our rose beds, where the soil is deficient in this substance. Iron gives vigour to the sap, it produces a strengthening effect on the flower stems, it enables the plant to more effectively combat diseases like "black spot" in the leaves, and it gives a richness to the colour of the blooms that perhaps nothing else will.

It is applied in the form of sulphate of iron, which occurs as small pea green crystals, and is readily soluble in water. It should be stored in jars or bottles, labelled distinctly, and kept away from the air. If left exposed the air affects it adversely in time. The amount of sulphate of iron for each established plant is 1oz. (two small level tablespoonfuls). Give the bed a deep hosing, then scatter the crystals round the plant evenly and hose in. Use in spring and autumn about one month after using the "super", but not with it.

GYPSUM OR COPI

This is a substance that is being largely used, particularly on heavy soils. As it acts by freezing the pore space of the soil of gelatinous clay substances, the permeability to water and other properties are improved. Gypsum makes the soil more friable, improves the texture, and releases the natural potash for the benefit of the plant. It sweetens the soil especially where the drainage is poor.

Chemically it is sulphate of lime – that is, a combination of lime and sulphur. It occurs as a fine powder and is applied to the soil at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1lb (250 – 500gms) to the square yard. It may be used at any time and is best applied after a heavy rain or a good hosing. Just scatter it on

the surface – do not dig it in. As it remains effective in the soil for four or five years, one dressing in that period is sufficient.

To sum up – Chemical fertilisers are economical, clean, safe to handle, take up but little room, free from unpleasant odours, easy to apply, no waste, weed and insect free, and being of definite composition their actions can be relied on.

LIBRARY

The Regional library is open for all members to use free of charge, so have a look. Have you browsed through the library books Meryl and Ted bring with them to the meetings? Have you considered borrowing a book or two? This collection of interesting Rose books is for your use. Subjects cover growing, pruning, general maintenance and seeing what specimens others have grown here and in other parts of the world. There are some books detailing Old Fashioned and Heritage Roses. A full list can be obtained at any meeting or by post. If you want a book or books listed please contact Ted and Meryl Morphett on (02) 4735 3668. Returned books can be left with the Chairman or Secretary if Ted and Meryl are not in attendance.

ELECTRONIC INFORMATION HIGHWAY

The web address is www.nsw.rose.org.au

It has been designed to be interactive with anyone who logs on from anywhere. Member information about events, Rose Consultants, photos of various roses from around the State submitted by members. Log in, will be 'remember'. The password is 'Seduction' (a capital S is needed).

A little bird was flying south for the winter. It was so cold the bird froze and fell to the ground into a large field. While he was lying there, a cow came by and dropped some dung on him. As the frozen bird lay there in the pile of cow dung, he began to realize how warm he was. The dung was actually thawing him out! He lay there all warm and happy, and soon began to sing for joy. A passing cat heard the bird singing and came to investigate. Following the sound, the cat discovered the bird under the pile of cow dung and promptly dug him out and ate him.

Moral of the story:

- 1. Not everyone who shits on you is your enemy*
- 2. Not everyone who gets you out of shit is your friend*
- 3. And when you're in deep shit, it's best to keep your mouth shut!*

FACTS ABOUT ROSES

Roses are one of the most sought after and favorite plants, with over 100 species of roses available and most of them originate in Asia, while the rest are from Africa, North America and Europe. Roses were commercialized since early days and plantations of roses existed ever since 500 BC, which led to the creation of over 13,000 varieties of roses over time.

Listed below are some of the most astonishing facts about roses that will fascinate you.

Black roses?

Although there are a few species of roses like The Turkish Halfeti Rose, better known as “The Black Rose of Turkey”, there are no black roses as such and this breed just appears to be black to the human eye, as these roses are actually very dark reddish or crimson in color. So, black roses are just an illusion of your mind and do not actually exist.

What created the world’s first blue rose?

Rose breeders have continuously tried to cross different colors of roses in a bid to create a blue rose. However, due to the absence of an enzyme that is responsible for blue color, breeders could never come up with a blue rose. But all thanks to genetic engineering, the world’s first blue rose was grown in 2009.

The most expensive rose in the world

David Austin, one of the most famous rose breeders in the world, introduced the Juliet rose, which took about \$5 million and 15 years to breed, making it the most expensive rose in the world!

The world’s largest rosebush

Spread over 8,500 square feet or 790 square meters, this rosebush belongs to the Lady Banksia species and has a circumference of approximately 3.6m (12 feet). The rosebush entirely comprises of 200,000 blooms, making it one of the most spectacular sights to see.

The lifespan of roses

Fossils of roses dated back to 35 million years were found, proving that roses have been there ever since the Earth was formed.

Also, they have a great life span. The rose bush that is spread over the wall of the Cathedral of Hildesheim in Germany has been there for over 1000 years and still looks beautiful.

Roses have also found a mention in the Bible!

In the Bible, only three flowers were mentioned; one of them being the rose.

Rose in space

Called the “Overnight Scentsation”, a miniature rose was carried to space so that research could be performed in low gravity conditions about how the fragrances of customer products could be improved.

Only 1 rose has 4 petals



While other species have five petals, only *Rosa sericea* has four petals. It can be found in the Himalayas at an altitude of up to 4 kilometers from sea level and it was also introduced in Europe towards the end of the 19th century.

Rosa sericea is from China and Northern India with rather prickly arching stems, fern-like foliage and pretty white flowers. It is the only rose that produces flowers with just four petals,

with each bloom being around 3-4cms in diameter.

It is noted for its prickly stems which can become 'winged' in shape. It also produces large hips after the flowers that are conspicuously red, making for extra garden interest. Though beware of ingesting them as they contain fine hairs beneath the flesh that can cause irritation of the digestive tract.

Due to its thorny nature, *Rosa sericea* makes an excellent barrier or hedge and goes particularly well when draped across low stone walls. The flowers, that can have a pink blush to them, attract bees to your garden and work well when cut and added to floral arrangements.

COMING EVENTS

April meeting – 04.04.25

Newington Community Centre **7.30p.m.**

Topic – Floral Art

Raffle – Potted Miniature Rose

Floral Art – ‘Ready for Easter’

Roses only, any embellishments

April Committee meeting – 10.04.25

Castle Hill Vet Hospital 7.00 p.m.

May meeting – 02.05.2025

Newington Community Centre **7.30p.m.**

Topic – TBA

Raffle - Mothers’ Day Gift

Floral Art – ‘Mothers’ Day’

Roses to be included with other flowers,
any embellishments

State Council meeting 04.05.25

CWA Hall 136 Cawdor St, Camden
@ 10.00 a.m.

May Committee meeting – 08.05.25

Castle Hill Vet Hospital 7.00 p.m.

AFTER EDEN

by Dan Lietha



ROSE CONSULTANTS

The following members of the Rose Society of NSW Inc. are rose growers of both exhibition (show) & garden roses who have kindly agreed to make available to all members their expertise. If you have problems or questions about rose growing, contact the person listed as living closest to your garden.

SYDNEY AREA

Jim Cunningham, Castle Hill 2154 0418 632 648

Robyn East, Merrylands, 2160 9897 5052

Mark McGuire, Neutral Bay, 2089 0418 463 595

Ted Morphett, Emu Plains, 2750 4735 3668

Braidan Swan, Alford's Point, 2234 0487 439 573

NEPEAN BLUE MTNS & HAWKESBURY

Doug Hayne, Emu Plains, 2750 4735 1730

UPPER NORTH COAST

Ray McDonald, Taree 2429 6550 2216

ILLAWARRA AREA

Colin Hollis, Jamberoo, 2533 4236 0456

Kristin Dawson, Kanahooka 2530 0422 157 353

Jill Millburn, Kiama, 2533 0409 849 534

Website: www.rose.org.au

www.nsw.rose.org.au

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