



UNSH Newsletter Edition 2019. 9

UNSH
'Signature
Roses':
Kardinal &
Sombreuil

The Rose Society of NSW: Upper North Shore & Hills Regional
Email: rsunshsecretary@gmail.com Phone: 9653 2202 (9am - 7 pm)

Facebook: UNSH Rose Regional

UNSH meets on **3rd Sunday** of each month in 2018.

Meeting time: 4 pm SUMMER TIME

PLEASE ARRIVE 15 minutes earlier to 'Sign On';

buy raffle tickets

Chair: Kate Stanley

Assistant Chair: David Smith

Treasurer: Judy Satchell

Secretary: Paul Stanley

What's on at UNSH?

1. UNSH holiday in **October**

UNSH Workshop at 'Birchgrove' at 11 am SATURDAY 19th \$5 Prebook ONLY

& Sausage Sizzle. Limited places. Bring own secateurs/snips & Old Garden Roses &/or David Austin Roses. Contact UNSH to book.

Led by Sue Kingsford OAM "How to arrange Old Garden Roses"

2. UNSH Spring Rose Show in **November** Sunday 10th Galston Community Centre (GCC) 37 Arcadia Road, Galston

Set up Saturday 9th from 12 noon until 9 pm. All members welcome to come and help set up tables, chairs, staging steps. PUBLIC will be coming to bench 3-6 pm. Girls needed to receive Bella Rosa food and assist visitors.

3. UNSH Regional Meeting in **December** Sunday 15th at SUMMER TIME 4 pm GCC Christmas Party ; Guest : UNSH Patron Sandra Ross; Show Bench

4. UNSH Regional Meeting in **January** Sunday 19th 2020 GCC at 4 pm Speaker to be advised. Show Bench

UNSH Spring Rose
Show Sunday 10th
November
2019
Galston Community
Centre, 37 Arcadia Rd,
Galston
PUBLIC 12 noon - 4 pm



\$4 Entry Rose, Floral,
Horticultural, Culinary
Displays. Children's baby
animal zoo (12 -2 pm);
teas; rose stalls.

Guest: Kelvin Trimper
(Past President World
Federation Rose
Societies)

Above photo of Kelvin & Melanie Trimper's garden in South Australia. Photo by Melanie Trimper.



Trish Piper's stunning spring arrangement at our September meeting.

Class 9: Vase of flowering bulbs NND

3rd place

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Better Homes & Gardens Top 5 Scented Roses

1. Mr Lincoln
2. Madame Anisette
3. Boscobel
4. Soeur (Sister) Emmanuelle
5. Perfume Passion

This following article
compliments the wonderful talk
given by Rosalie Vine at the
September meeting.

'Roses and their Fragrance'

Dr Leonard Perry

Horticulture Professor Emeritus

University of Vermont, USA



Above: 'Belle' Rosie's dog who was sadly put down after 16 years due to illness recently. She was blind in her latter years and loved to go outside and smell the roses. Here she is pictured with 'Just Joey'.

Photo: Rosie Ceruti

"The fragrance of roses was valued by the Romans, used to scent rooms and after bathing. Cleopatra supposedly filled a room over a foot deep with rose petals while wooing Marc Anthony. The two main roses used in this era were the Damask and Gallica types. Rose oil, often seen as "attar of roses" or "rose otto", was probably first made in 10th century Persia. This was the first import of roses to Europe, leading to the subsequent growing of the plants there. Prior to the Victorian era of the late 1800's, fragrance in flowers was used for functions such as medicinally or to hide odours. This period saw the use of flowers in gardens and homes merely for their pleasing fragrance. This era also saw the first attempts to define and classify scents. Yet, it wasn't until later in the last century that the seven main rose scents were accepted, and the responsible chemicals identified.

The seven main rose scents are rose (or damask), nasturtium, orris (which is similar to violets), violets, apple, clove, and lemon (the fruit, not the blossoms). Orris is a compound used to fix or preserve odours. Then there are 26 other less common odours you may smell in roses. These include such diverse ones as honeysuckle,



Parfum de Paris Dellbard

moss, hyacinth, honey, wine, marigold, peppers, parsley, and fruits such as raspberry. Scent in roses, depending on which one, comes from one or more of over 300 chemical compounds. Yet in rose oil, only four make up less than one percent but produce over 90 percent of the fragrance.

If you think rose scent is getting complicated, consider how we smell. These chemicals evaporate and our nose receptors pick up the volatile compounds. Each of these evaporate at a different rate, which means that rose fragrance will change over time. For example, clove evaporates 36 times more slowly than citrus, so once you pick up a citrus scent it can disappear with the clove scent appearing later. Scent not only changes over

time, but with time of day. Early morning is when scents are strongest, the oils most powerful, and so when roses are harvested for rose oil. Rose scent may be more powerful with the first blooms of summer. Rose scent even can change from outdoors to indoors. Just the cutting can change the chemical releases that we smell, so a rose not very fragrant outdoors may be quite scented once in a vase inside.

The other fact to keep in mind is that scent in flowers, including roses, is not meant by nature for us but rather for the pollinators of the flowers. Scents in flowers are signals to those pollinators such as some bees to come visit the flowers, and are often smelled before they see the flowers. Flowers release scent when they are ready to be pollinated, which in roses often translates to a more powerful scent when flowers are half open.

In general, roses with the best scents are darker colours, have more petals, and have thick or velvety petals. Red and pink roses often smell like what we term “rose”. White and yellows often smell of violets, nasturtium, and lemon. Orange roses often smell of fruits, violets, nasturtium, and clove.

Most true rose oil comes from Bulgaria, Morocco, Iran, Turkey, and more recently from China. The oil is extracted from the petals either with alcohol or through distillation. The true oil is very expensive as it takes about 250 pounds of petals to make a mere ounce of oil. For this reason, rose oil is often diluted with similarly scented oils such as geraniol from geraniums, or even the synthetic phenylethanol. While fine for fragrance uses, and excellent for making them affordable, if using rose oil medicinally you need the true oil and not a product marked “fragrance”.

Rose oil has been used medicinally from the ancient Chinese, through medieval times, even through (to) the present. One use is for skincare, especially for dry, sensitive, and aging skin. Another use is as a mild sedative, antidepressant, and for stress conditions. Rose oil (or tea from the petals) may help digestion, stomach ailments, or sore throat. Vitamins A, C, and P come from roses. Rose scent even may aid memory. In a

German study, people spritzed with rose scent during a memory exercise, then again while sleeping, had 13 percent better recall.”

Perry,L. *Roses and their Fragrance*, date accessed 17.9.2019

<<https://pss.uvm.edu/ppp/articles/rosefrag.html>>

Congratulations . . .

Raffle winners

Scented roses to match the talk on Fragrant Roses & book by Susan who passed away recently.

1. Barbara Novak 'Tess of the D'Ubervilles' DAVID AUSTIN
2. Barry Leithhead 'Wildeva' DAVID AUSTIN
3. John Bulluss 'New Dawn'
4. John Doran 'Rose Gardens' by Susan Irvine

Judges' Pick (September Show Bench)

Geogina Mc Carthy with her Vase of Flowering Bulbs NND (\$10 Prize) Class 9

Georgina with Cooked goods with rose water (\$10 Prize) 1st place Class 8

Georgina with Vase of Garden Flowers (\$10 Prize) 1st place Class 7



Rosie first time benching.



Rosie with Sasha.

Sasha is saying 'Where are my sausages, guys?'



Class 1 :Hybrid Tea

1st place Rosie Ceruti with
'Summer Loving'



Welcome to
Braidan



Above left: UNSH Chair, Kate with South Sydney
Treasurer, Braidan Swan.

Above right: Class 6: 3 cuts /stems Miniature 1st place
with 'Fire Baby' benched by Braidan

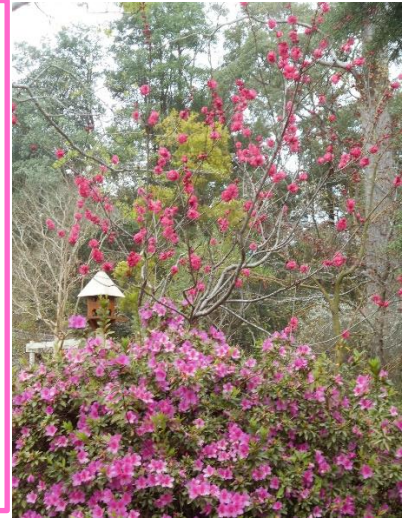
Left: Braidan, Paul , Tara & Harrison



Left: Class 7: Vase of Garden Flowers benched by first time bencher, Antonietta Destro.

Unplaced but great effort Antonietta!

Right: 'Birchgrove' where September meeting was held



Don't forget to **book in** for October's workshop. \$5 payable on day (to cover materials supplied)

Bring as many Old Garden Roses and David Austin roses as possible and of course a pair of secateurs or snips. **SATURDAY** 19th October at 11 am UNSH providing sausage sizzle & dessert.



Some of the September Show Bench

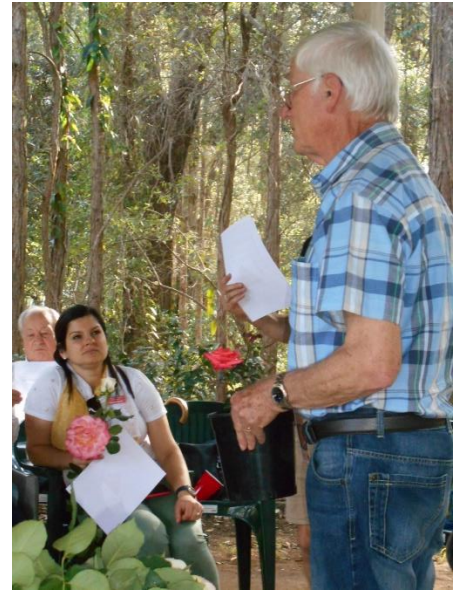
Showing far left -Julie Barlow second entry winning 3rd place Class 7

Far right: Yumi's entry unplaced

Photo: Tara Gibson

Official launch of NEW release of *'Tara's Rose'* (Miniflora) by WALSH ROSES

exclusive to Upper North Shore & Hills Regional. All profits donated to UNSH.



Richard Walsh with Tara & Harrison explaining the parentage -Old Yella X Kardinal .

Kate pinning Harrison with an UNSHkin as he assists with clipboards.

Photo right: Richard & Ruth Walsh



Tara and her family received some 'Tara's roses' (being presented later) and there were seven plants available. As there were so many who would like the opportunity to buy one, we had a ballot.

Winners were Rosie Ceruti; Margaret Smith; Barbara Novak; David Smith; Anne Buttigieg; Julie Barlow.



First time benching!

Left: 1st place Tara Gibson Class 4
Australian Bred rose

Right: Highly Commended Tara Class 7
Vase of Garden Flowers





Flowers from Anne Buttigieg
Thank you for adding colour to our UNSH meeting Anne!



Left: David presenting Julie Barlow with 4th place in the UNSH Annual Show Bench competition.

Right: Julie staging her exhibit.



Left: David presenting Sandy Crompton with 5th prize in the UNSH Annual Show Bench Competition

Below: 1st & 2nd place Class 5 Float bowl David Austin-Sandy





Left: Class 7
Vase of Garden
flowers

Unplaced
Tara Gibson

Great posy-
photo doesn't do
it justice



David
presenting
Yumi with 7th
place in the
Annual Show
Bench
Competition.



Left:
Class 7
Vase of
Garden
Flowers
Julie
Barlow
2nd place



Left to right: Trish Piper won 2nd place with Rosewater & pistachio meringues in Class 8; 2nd place with Lavigata in Class 3; 3rd place with vase of flowering bulbs in Class 9 ; Unplaced in Class 7 Vase of Garden flowers . Great benching effort Trish!

Birchgrove



Class 9

Vase of Flowering
Bulbs NND

2nd place

Sandy Crompton

Not photographed

Class 2 Floribunda: 1st Place Yumi with
Isabelle et'e Magician D'oz (see***)

(Please note this is registered as a Shrub
rose bred by Warren Millington-but was
judged in this class as is. In a rose show
an unfamiliar rose would be checked in
Modern Roses)

Class 3 OGR : 1st place Banksia Rose
Georgina McCarthy

Class 4 Australian Bred : 2nd place
Lorraine Lee by Georgina McCarthy

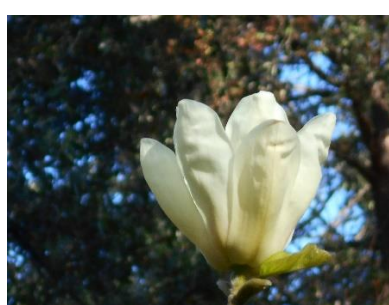


Left: At 'Birchgrove'

Spring Rose Shows...

- **Nepean (NBMH)** Sun. 12th October St Dominics
- **Sydney** Saturday 19th October (11-5) Dural Country Club
- **Macarthur** Sunday 20th October Mater Dei *
- **Illawarra** Sat. 2nd (12-5); Sun. 3rd (9-3) November - School of Arts, Jamberoo *
- **UNSH Spring Rose Show** Sunday 10th November - 12noon -4 pm ; Galston Community Centre *

* Show Schedules on NSW Rose Society Website



Birchgrove



Left : UNSH Show 2018

There will be no UNSH Show in 2020 due to the National Show in Kiama.

Let's all make this UNSH Spring Show sensational. Start spreading the word.

Written permission was granted to UNSH by Heritage Roses NZ to reproduce this article below.

Alister Clark (1864-1949)

Australian who Loved Roses and Horses

By Salila Bryant

Published in the Heritage Roses New Zealand Journal (Vol. 44 (4), August 2019)

Glenara



Alister Clark is regarded as the best known and most influential rose breeder in Australia. He was a fine horseman and horticulturalist too. But Clark was best known as a rosarian. Alister was born on the 26th of January 1864 at Brighton, Victoria, the second son of Walter Clark and his second wife Annie, née Cooper. Alister's father was Walter Clark, who was born in 1803 in Argyllshire, Scotland. He arrived in Sydney on the 23rd January 1838 and made money out of stock during the gold rush. With an estate extending over 4079 acres, he built his house at Glenara in 1857. It was located on a prominent escarpment overlooking Deep Creek just outside the small township of Bulla in Victoria. Walter Clark was killed at his estate Glenara on 18th March 1873.

After his father's untimely death, young Alister was sent back to Scotland to be raised by relatives. In 1883, he entered Jesus College at Cambridge to follow a law degree. While studying at Cambridge, he acquired a lifelong interest in plants and flowers. Clark returned to Australia after graduating. In 1887, he bought Glenara, then 1030 acres (417 ha), from his father's estate for £18,375. While traveling back from England on the ship, he had met Edith Mary, the daughter of a wealthy New Zealander, Robert Heaton Rhodes. They were married at St Mary's Church, Christchurch, New Zealand, on 9th July 1888. Clark divided his interests between sport and his garden. He maintained Glenara, and a 10-hectare garden, as a place of great charm and beauty.

Initially, Alister began ordering roses from England to beautify his homestead. He sent two nurserymen to Europe to find all the great roses listed by William Robinson, whom he had met in England. Alister recognised the need for new hybrids that could endure and thrive in the harsh Australian climatic conditions. For his breeding programme he first selected ***Rosa gigantea*** as a seed parent. This is the largest species of rose, renowned for its vigour, heat-tolerance and disease resistance. **Jessie Clark** (1915) was his first seedling from *Rosa gigantea* and his first great success as a breeder. It was named after Alister Clark's niece; Lady Jessie Johnston (1889–1984). The first generation of Alister Clark roses were single flowers similar in form to the parent *Rosa gigantea* and were once-blooming. When they were crossed again, the second-generation roses were double in form. He could create repeat flowering roses by hybridising with Tea roses.

After ten years of hybridizing efforts, Clark released the single-flowered, once-blooming **Scorcher** (1922) in brilliant flaming colour, which was quite unusual at that time. **Mme. Abel Chatenay**, and an unknown rose were cited as parentage of Scorcher. However, it is believed that an unknown pollen parent of this rose was ***R. moyesii***. Alister Clark bred sturdy roses for gardens that could survive the hot, dry summers and mild winters in Australia and could also repeat year-round. He succeeded with **Lorraine Lee**, **Nancy Hayward** and **Squatters Dream**, which bloom repeatedly.

In a newspaper article published in 1928, Glenara was described as a beautiful old-world garden, with spreading lawns around the homestead, with beautiful trees sheltering the garden from winter and summer wind and with a combination of roses and fruit trees in the orchard. Initially, Glenara provided home-grown grapes for wines and fresh produce for the household. Surplus was sold at the Melbourne Market. Gradually roses took over the orchard and encroached on the vegetable garden. Later on, Glenara had a vast nursery for the propagation of roses and daffodils. Alister used roses as a means of garden decoration instead of mass-planting them in beds for show. Hardy climbers were the mainstay of the Glenara garden where little water was available and drought prevailed.

Alister Clark



Alister viewed rose breeding as a joyous sport, in which it was occasionally possible for him to pick a winner. Alister Clark spent many years in the pursuit of the creation of good roses. Between 1912 and his death in 1949, he released about 120 varieties purely for philanthropic purposes. He often passed them on to non-profit organisations such as Australian state rose societies for propagation and sale. Alister named most of his roses after women and racehorses. He also used slangs to name some of his roses; **Billy Boiler** (1927), **Sunny South** (1918), and **Scorcher** (1922) were some of them. Many of the Alister Clark roses, which are ramblers or climbers, require space in a large garden. But his polyanthas such as **Suitor**, **Busybody**, **Mary Guthrie** and **Majori Palmer** are very suitable for smaller gardens. According to the New Zealand National Register of Heritage Roses, there are 37 varieties of Alister Clark roses recorded, mostly in private gardens in New Zealand. **Lorraine Lee**, **Black Boy**, **Sunny South**, and **Nancy Hayward** are highly regarded as his most significant and popular varieties.

Survived by his wife, Alister Clark died at Glenara on 20th January 1949 and was buried in Bulla cemetery, leaving his estate valued for probate at £22,073. His rose garden at Glenara survived. Today the Glenara homestead is of architectural significance while his garden is of aesthetic significance for its rare picturesque qualities which result from the relationship between the homestead, the garden and the dramatic landscape

setting. Glenara is horticulturally significant too as the site of Alister Clark's extensive plant breeding programmes in the early twentieth century. The garden retains a large number of his plants, including daffodils and mature specimens of many roses.

After his death in 1949, many of his roses were lost. In late 1980s, Susan Irvine and John Nieuwesteeg located and identified some of his roses and preserved them as part of the horticultural heritage of Australia. Alister Clark Memorial Rose Garden is situated near Glenara, near his old house and garden. It harbours the only complete collection (eighty-three known roses) of the surviving Alister Clark roses in Australia. The garden is maintained by volunteers and coordinated by the Hume City Council.

References:

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Stephen Hoy (Winter 2016-2017), *Reachin', Ramblin' & Scramblin: lightly petaled red climbing roses*, in *Singularly Beautiful Roses*, Vol. 7 (2), pp. 5-6

Varcoe-Cocks, M (2014), *A Brush with Fidelity: Three works by Eugène von Guérard*, in *Art Journal*, Vol. 47. Accessed from <https://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/essay/a-brush-with-fidelity-three-works-by-eugene-von-guerard/>

Wikipedia (n.d.), *Alister Clark*. Accessed from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alister_Clark

Diary Dates 2020

2020		Meeting Start	Venue		Speaker	Topic
January 19th	Summer time	4-6.30 pm	Galston Community Centre (GCC) TBC	31 st Cut off date for Neutrog	TBA	
February 16th	Summer Time	4-6.30 pm	GCC TBC		TBA	
March 15th	AUTUMN TIME	2-6 pm	Birchgrove	Neutrog Collection	TBA	
April		UNSH HOLIDAY	RAS SHOW	MACARTHUR SHOW 18 th		
May 17th	AUTUMN TIME	2-4.30 pm	Geranium Cottage CONFIRMED	Devonshire Teas in Tea Garden (courtyard)	TBA	
June 21st	Winter TIME	2-4.30 pm	GCC TBC		TBA	
July 19th	WINTER TIME	2- 4.30 pm	GCC TBC	31 st Cut off date for Neutrog	TBA	
August 16th	WINTER TIME	2 – 5.00 pm	AGM GCC TBC	UNSHkin Esther Ronco	Power Point & small interview	North & South Pole adventures & magnificent rose garden
September 20th	Winter time due daylight saving changes	12.00 noon -4 pm	Birchgrove	Neutrog Collection	BBQ LUNCH	
October	UNSH HOLIDAY	2020 National Rose C'ships Kiama Pavilion, Kiama Showground 24-25 October	NEPEAN SHOW 10-11 Oct	SYDNEY SHOW TBC	MACARTHUR SHOW TBC	GALSTON OPEN GARDENS
November 15th	Summer time	4-6.30 pm	GCC TBC		TBA	
December 20th	Summer time	4-6.30 pm	GCC TBC		TBA	



Congratulations

Tracey Fleischner for gaining 3rd place in the Annual Show Bench Competition.

Tracey received an engraved vase. She was unable to attend the last 3 meetings and as UNSH has a holiday in October and Show in November-it was awarded 20.9.19 at Birchgrove by the Chair.

Information for new members 2019-2020

Chair: Kate Stanley

Treasurer: Judy Satchell

Secretary: Paul Stanley

Committee Members: Kate Stanley, Judy Satchell, David Smith, Paul Stanley, Victoria Vartuli.

Delegates to State Council: Kate Stanley; Judy Satchell; Paul Stanley

Alternative Delegate: Victoria Vartuli

Assistant Chair: David Smith

Assistant Treasurer: Paul Stanley

2019 Neutrog rep: David Smith

Chief Steward: Paul Stanley

Welfare: Trish Piper

Newsletter & Membership Secretary: Kate Stanley

2019 Spring Show Secretary: Kate Stanley

Website: www.nsw.rose.org.au

Find top left-hand corner "log in" double click

This information is confidential, for members only

Username: **r member (no space-just for printing)**

Password: The member password

Click "sign in"

The new password is 'Fire Fighter' as of June edition of The Rose.



Rose Advisors to UNSH

Klaus and Brigitte
Eckardt

from Green E Roses
(listening to Graham
Ross at the Inaugural
meeting May, 2017)

Show Bench A schedule is published each month for the upcoming meeting. This will outline what classes are included. During the “off season-winter months for roses” horticultural classes and other garden flowers are included. This gives member’s practise in exhibiting. Floral Design (ONLY) classes can use purchased flowers, if desired. Places are given a point score, which accumulates in July. For 2019-2020 each exhibit will receive 1 point for entering Monthly Show Bench.

Judge’s Pick: 20 points

First: 10 points

Second: 5 points

Third: 3 points

Entries into Rose Shows are –

Champion: 50 points

First: 30 points

Second: 20 points

Third: 10 points

Instructions to Exhibitors.

- Arrive 15-20 mins earlier than meeting start to stage exhibit/s. You are welcome to prepare your Floral Design in the hall. Paul and Kate are there 1 hr before meeting setting up.
- Sign the Exhibition Register. With your name and exhibits. You will use the register number to put on Benching Slips. This makes you anonymous to judge. Eg. # 5
- Using green bikini vases (unless specified) and place your exhibit in the right class. There is water available. Bring newspaper or paper towel to put in the vase to secure bloom. You want the bloom to be ‘looking at judges’
- Write out benching slip (you can prepare these at home). One side will be for the benching number. (which you will need to add) and the other side is the name of rose if known. Slip this under the base of the vase. There are benching slips available.
- Please clean up any water spilled/ foliage.
- Collect your exhibit at the end of the meeting.
- The judge will put a sticker on place getters. Blue-first; red-second; Green/Yellow-third) You will receive an UNSH prize slip in the post. They are collated with point scores till July meeting.

UNSH kins are \$5 to raise money for UNSH. Our new little mascot!
Put your order on sign on sheet – state whether you would like yellow or red.



UNSH name badges also available. \$10 each.
You can order through email or at the meeting.
If possible please pay when ordering. Badges will be available at next meeting.

Upper North Shore & Hills Regional Signature Roses

Each region has its own special signature rose. Our regional group has adopted TWO roses.
One modern and one old to signify the importance of both to rose lovers.



The first is Hybrid Tea , **Rosa 'Kardinal'**. We chose this to signify where the group was set up- ie "Birchgrove", where there is a climbing Kardinal on the barn. It is a sturdy rose throwing long canes. Unlike other

roses that are prone to wilting when benching, it hold its petals and its majestic shape. The velvety petals makes one wonder whether it is the inspiration for the material velvet.

Old World Climber, Rosa 'Sombreuil' (1850)

A charming and refined climber. Flat, quartered, creamy white rosettes tinged with pink.
Delicious tea scent. Repeats well.

Tips for Benching.

1. Pick flowers in the morning and hydrate well.
2. Remove any insects/webbing. Check under leaves
3. Presentation is key. The rose should be looking at the judge.
4. Use paper towel or newspaper in vase to angel bloom.
5. Wipe or rinse rose foliage carefully.
6. Floral design should be done in the round. ie to be viewed at any angle.

From Judges' Handbook...

"Stem"-a stem is defined as an original new growth which carries ONE bloom or ONE bud and has received NO check from pinching, stopping or pruning from the time of starting into growth to flowering. Disbudding is not regarded as a check to growth under this definition. The stem should be proportionate in thickness and length to the size of the bloom it supports.

"Cut"- A cut is similar to a stem (original new growth) that carries MORE than one bloom. And/ or bud or buds.

When you arrive to bench...

- Always arrive 15-20 mins before start of meeting to arrange exhibits.
- There will be a preparation table for you. Ensure you clean up your own cuttings. There is a large garbage bin available. Good idea to bring a disposable bag or newspaper to wrap up refuse.
- Have pre written white paper rectangular tags. (6 X 3 cm) The name of your rose should be on one side / your exhibitor number on the other. There are tags available. CONTINUED
- Your exhibitor number is from the Exhibitor Register- as you arrive list your entries (and names of roses) on the Register. Your Exhibitor number is determined as you arrive. Continued...
- The Show bench will be judged during notices at the beginning of the meeting.
- The Judges Pick will then be announced. Certificated will be presented at the next meeting or posted.
- Members can view the Show Bench during afternoon tea. The Judge will be available then to answer any inquiries.
- Places are given a point score which accumulates for the July meeting.
- First 10 points; Second 5 points; Third 3 points. Judges Pick 20 points.
- Entries into Rose Shows are Champion 50 points; First 30 points; Second 20 points; Third 10 points.



- D **Dead** remove any dead stems (brown), foliage, blooms.
- D **Dying** remove any sickly growth.
- D **Diseased** remove any growth that has been attacked by insects and fungus.
- D **Damaged** remove any damaged (bruised or crushed) or crossing over stems
- D **Diddly bits** remove these weak, inefficient stems, only in winter.

1. The two types of roses that benefit from this hard winter prune are Hybrid Teas and Floribundas. This will promote flowering.

2. Old Garden Roses, Polyanthas and David Austin Roses should NOT have a hard winter prune. David Austin himself advocates this. They should be maintained with the mnemonic "D". Clearly if there is a rose stem that is in the way of a path for example, trim off. But these roses do not like the hard prune and will either not perform, sulk or often die.

3. Young rose plants of any sort (2-3 yrs or younger) should NOT be hard pruned as they have not established their root system nor established themselves. (This is so important with the intense hot summers we are experiencing.)

FEATURE ARTICLE Black Spot in roses

What causes my roses to get Black Spot?

1. Some rose varieties are more susceptible than others, such as roses that have yellow in their genetics.
Graham Ross
2. Tends to occur in hot, humid conditions.
3. Caused by a fungus called *Diplocarpon rosae*.
4. Water staying on rose leaves for 6-7 hours
5. Stressed roses are more susceptible to Black Spot. This may be due to adverse weather conditions such as severe heat; inadequate water; inadequate food. The Rose Society recommends Neutrog's Organic Products for Roses. **Sudden Impact for Roses** applied 6 weekly over Spring, Summer and the first half of Autumn will nourish your roses. Then you can use **Seamungus** during the Winter when most roses are dormant. Remember to always water soil first before applying fertiliser and afterwards. This way the rose will be more readily able to uptake the nutrients. Also 'burn' can occur on the rose if this process is neglected.

Do I need to do anything about Black Spot on my roses?

1. Apart from being unsightly, Black Spot seriously weakens the rose.
2. Left untreated, Black Spot can cause a rose to completely defoliate. Remember that the leaves are important as they are the 'food factory' for the rose.
3. If you are keen to exhibit your roses, " (the foliage) should be adequate in quantity and size, undamaged, fresh and clean in appearance and of good colour and quality for the cultivar" (NRSA Handbook for Judges, 2013, p.8)

How do I know that my roses have Black Spot?

1. Black Spot is aptly named as this is exactly what it looks like mainly on the leaves but left unchecked it can progress down the stems/canes.
2. It occurs on the uppermost sides of the leaves. It can also appear on the undersides.
3. They are feathery, ragged black circles or filled in black spots with outer margins with edged in yellow.

How does Black Spot spread?

- This fungus is easily spread by water splash. Mulching your roses can assist with this problem.
- Infections take hold when water remains on the leaf for 6-7 hrs. Therefore while we cannot control this when it rains, we can reduce this problem by NOT watering rose foliage and watering at the base of the rose. So if you have an automated watering system, a drip one is preferable over sprinklers. If you need to use sprinklers, soaker hoses especially in scorching summer weather, do so as your first task in the morning, so that the leaves and stems can dry out well during the day.
- Fungus can overwinter on stems or leaf litter and re-emerge in Spring.
- Fallen infected leaves. Most roses are deciduous. However when a leaf is infected it spreads up the life of the leaf and will fall prematurely. (See Challenge at the end of the article)

Organic home control

1. Prevention is the best option. Maintaining a healthy rose will help to reduce the incidence of this fungus. Not overcrowding rose bushes so that the air can move freely. Reduce dense foliage in the centre of the plant.

2. Gardening hygiene- Keep your rose secateurs clean with alcohol. Ensure you dry them with a clean cloth before using. Collect fallen affected leaves and dispose in bin. Pluck off affected leaves/ or cut off stem. Do NOT denude rose. Remove the worst affected parts. Enrich your rose. You can progressively remove the other ones. Remove any affected canes to healthy wood.
3. Mix fat free milk with water with 1:1 ratio. Put into a spray and apply to all leaves of the rose.
4. Or mix 4 litres water with 3 level teaspoons of Bicarbonate of Soda and a few capfuls of fish emulsion. Put in a spray bottle and apply weekly in the cool of the day.

Spray Control

If you wish to use a spray, **never use in the heat of the day.**

- *“Apply eco-fungicide or eco-rose every 7-10 days at the first sign of disease outbreak. Leaves already infected cannot be saved but the spray will create a protective coating over leaves to prevent new infection occurring.*
- *Include eco-seaweed into the spray solution to strengthen plant tissue and make it harder for the fungus to penetrate into the leaves.*

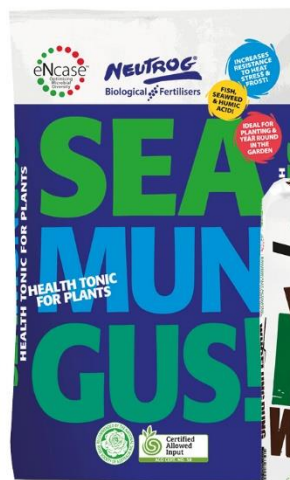
HANDY HINT: We recommend adding a little eco-oil (2ml per litre) to the eco-fungicide or eco-rose solution to help it stick and spread better over the foliage. If you have an insect problem at the same time then increase the eco-oil rate (5-10ml per litre) to create a combined organic insecticide and fungicide spray. “ Organic Crop Protectants is recommended by the Rose Society of NSW.

- Article written by K. Stanley (Dip Teach., B.A.,M.A)

Disclaimer: The information in the above article is compiled from reliable sources but is not necessarily the opinion of The Rose Society of NSW.

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