

Next meeting: Geranium Cottage, 828 Old Northern Road, Dural. **\$5 on day at Sign on** (subsidised UNSH) RSVP'd members ONLY
5th Birthday Celebration Rose Devonshire Tea
Saturday 15th May 2021 2pm
Speaker: Ruth & Richard Walsh
Topic: 'Editing your Garden'
Show Bench Judges: Walsh's



The Rose Society of NSW
Upper North Shore & Hills Regional
Email: unsh.secretary@gmail.com
Phone: 9653 2202 (9am - 7 pm)
Facebook: UNSH Rose Regional
Instagram: UNSH_Rose_Regional
UNSH meets on **3rd Sunday** of each month.
Check important Neutrog notice at end.

UNSH Newsletter

Edition April 2021

Patron: Sandra Ross
Chair & Editor: Kate Stanley
Treasurer: Judy Satchell

UNSH Rose Advisors: Brigitte & Klaus Eckardt (Green E Roses)
Assistant Chair: David Smith
Secretary: Paul Stanley

UNSH Signature Roses:
Sombreuil & Kardinal

UNSH Instagram: [unsh_rose_regional](#) . Please email Victoria with your garden photos on victoria.vartuli@gmail.com
She will upload them on to the UNSH Instagram site.



UNSH April Show Bench



Left: Victoria telling members of her new propagation project. Roses will be available in spring and sales donated to UNSH.

Photo credit:
Judy Satchell

Below: UNSHkin, Jordan and his visiting brother James. Jordan won a Show Bench prize



Far left: 'Crocus' rose exhibited by Georgina



Left: Antonietta's beautiful exhibit



Left: Anne hosting April meeting with some of her fluffy hens. Right: Three Fully Open roses exhibited by Judy.



*Following on from the last copy of “The Rose” journal which featured **Senior Rosarian, Mark McGuire’s** rose garden, UNSH asked him some key questions regarding rose growing.*

1. Would you say the 100% sunlight; good drainage adds significant success to your roses?

Full sunshine is favourable, however up to six hours is good and even less can sometimes be beneficial.

2. Do you use any liquid feed to your roses?

Once a month with such products as Neutrogs Sudden Impact, and fortnightly with a liquid” fertilizer” such as Go-Go Juice and sometimes a drenching with a Seasol type product. Always use these products sparingly as little is more beneficial than too much. Be wary of using Sudden Impact on small pots, if so, use about a quarter of that recommended. Always make sure the ground or pots are well watered before and after applying any such product.

3. Do you notice any difference in the quality of your roses that are in pots compared to the those in the ground?

It is truly a matter of trial and error as to which does best. In 1999, I was given cuttings of ‘Joyce Abounding’ and ‘Red Gem’ and grew them unsuccessfully in pots. Transferred to the ground a few years later, they grew exceptionally well for me both becoming Grand Champions at the Nationals and RAS. So what was good for me does not mean you will have the same problem.

4. Are the roses that are planted under the large palm trees not as robust/floriferous to those that aren't.

The four Phoenix palms that grow throughout my garden are a real nuisance with their pencil thick roots spreading over 20-25 metres in every direction. However, I took up the challenge and have grown very successfully such roses as ‘Blueberry Hill’, ‘Brass Band’, ‘Seduction’, ‘Imperator’, ‘White Spray’ and many others. More water will be required and I suggest a liquid fertiliser such as mentioned and even the use of the two Thrive Fertilisers are excellent.

5. Other than spraying for Black Spot on a regular basis, are there any other sprays that you use?

Because I live close to the harbour and we regularly have lots of drizzle like rain, Black Spot becomes a real nightmare especially from late January and after. The recommended sprays are Triforine and Mancozeb, or Mancozeb Plus, which means the addition of Wetttable Sulphur, add a tea spoon of Eco Oil or White Oil and alternate these products. Eco Rose or Eco Fungicide are also worth trying. Talk to your more successful members for more detailed information.

6. When you deadhead, do you just cut down to the first set of leaves?

It all depends. Dead heading is a must for success. By just removing the spent flower will induce the stem to produce a weak little bloom.. If you remove say half on a pencil thick or thicker stem than you will end up with a larger bloom. Your bush will also become more vigorous. (Extra note: Mark says to be gentler on younger roses 1-2 yrs old)

7. What would you say is your best performing mini?

A hard one to answer! ‘Benardella’s Ruby’ has won more Grand Champion ribbons for me, although hardly anyone can grow it successfully in NSW. ‘New Hampshire’, ‘Figurine’, ‘Baby Jack’, ‘ Magic Show’ and ‘ Irresistible’ all have been

worthy to be in anyone's garden. Richard & Ruth Walsh have certainly had plenty of excellent miniatures win prizes in all our best Shows of late.

8. What would you say is your best performing Modern Rose?

'Moonstone', 'Kardinal', and 'Tineke' are the standouts along with 'Seduction', 'Brass Band', 'White Spray', 'Baronne de Rothschild' and 'Fabulous'.

9. How many of the same cultivar do you advise for benching?

For the lesser grades, three will suffice. Six would be my preferred answer if you wish to strive to be a "A" grader.

10. How much cow manure would you estimate per growing season?

Saturate your rose growing beds with up to at least 100mls or 4 inches, say in September and do likewise again in January. Apply a covering of Lucerne hay at the same time. Try to avoid using sugar cane which lacks any nutriment.

11. Do you only use Seamungus in pots?

Seamungus is good to use anytime wherever throughout the year. Excellent for revitalising your plants and a very good conditioner. Most welcome for any garden.

12. How far apart do you advise planting your roses?

If, just for the garden display say one metre and if you are striving to exhibit one and a half metres!

13. When do you start and stop the hard winter prune?

Due to your area most prune sometime in July. However, if you happen to live where frosts can appear then middle or late August is best. The dates are not so critical - as whenever you prune within reason, then no matter what, your blooms will appear from early October through to mid November. Nature determines when your Spring flowers bloom. Whereas throughout the growing season thereafter you can determine when.

14. What rose is Julie's favourite?

Me! 'Glorious' and 'Seduction'.

15. What is your daily rose gardening regime?

Because I have some four hundred roses and being my age, it usually takes up to two hours per day five days a week.

16. Do your minis in pots get the same amount of water as bedded roses?

Most of my mini's are in 400ml or 16 inch plastic pots and are watered every day, in extreme hot conditions a second watering is applied. All are done by hand making sure the inside edges of the pots are doused in water. For the general garden I water twice per week using a watering system to apply about one inch per session.

17. Do you still have any special aspirations in rose growing?

Not anymore as I have almost completely retired from exhibiting. Been there, done that. Have had outstanding success since 1970. Won many National, NSW RAS Regional and Grand Champion Awards.

18. Do you have any problems with coastal wind with your roses?

We, like most do receive our fair share of winds with damage being few, mainly due to staking any vulnerable bushes, especially water shoots, that could suffer.

Questionnaire completed by Mark McGuire

Exhibitors please note: Please record the name of your rose on the exhibitors slips as well as on the tags.

Novice-Class 1-Vase of Garden Flowers with rose (min.one)



#11
3RD



#12
1ST



#1
2ND



Judge's Notes: Hydrated exhibits are vital. This is achieved by cutting foliage and flowers early morning and placing directly in water even if they are arranged later and kept in the bathroom/laundry/garage.

Novice-One cut rose

#9 3RD
'Reconciliation'

#5 2ND
'Double
Delight'

#11
1ST
'Tatjana'



'Governor's
Wife'(left)



'Aotearoa'
(right)



TRISH'S TIP: Use the cardboard dividers in Twining's tea boxes for exhibitor tags. (Cut in 2/3)

Landscaping with Roses.

Complementing the talk at the UNSH April meeting topic.

The term landscaping with roses is a conundrum in itself. Including roses in the garden has changed substantially over the decades. They were placed in straight beds edging the garden with exposed soil as they were primarily used as cut flowers for the house or showing in the glory rose show days of the 30's to 70's. For serious rose exhibitors that formal bed design remains the same with more rows of roses used to maximise ground space. Underplanting is still ill advised as roses are both thirsty and hungry plants and do not like the competition of nearby other shrubs or trees. There are examples though which proves this fact wrong. An example of that is the magnificent rose clambering up a massive gum tree at Green E Nursery. ¹

Senior rosarian, Jim Cunningham is an advocate of a 'rose only' garden. A consensus is that annuals or low non invasive perennials are a means to suppress weeds and add colour to the rose bed especially in their dormant or non flowering stage. But one has to negotiate the rose thorns when weeding. Mulch can do the same role under roses which seems to be the current approach. Neutrog's 'Who Flung Dung' mulch has both an attractive appearance like forest fines, suppresses weeds, feeds , improves soil structure and helps to retain moisture. Other mulches such as straw, lucerne and sugar cane can also be used but can blow about in the wind, attract mould and weeds. But if the latter is forked over regularly, they can provide a cheaper substitute.

In the Northern Hemisphere, roses now adorn houses, pergolas and wide arches in the climbing form which makes for a 'chocolate box' scene. Many rose cultivars both Modern and Old Garden Roses are now available in both the climbing and Shrub form. With the harsher summer heat, the Southern Hemisphere gardens still aspire to their colder cousins due to the sheer beauty of a fairyland garden of roses using the vertical space. Australian Bred roses are being speedily bred to accommodate this with the added robust qualities needed. Such a rose bred by Australian Walsh roses called 'Birchgrove' just released last month, has the rambling height qualities for the back of a rose bed. It grows two by two metres and can be trained as a small climber also. See below.



Early rose annuals suggest that the best rose beds are narrow ones of 30 cms wide for easy access on both sides for pruning purposes. As roses are being constantly cut or pruned, this is a very commonsense approach. Nowadays with an emphasis on designer house and gardens, roses are often omitted as they have upkeep which is not commensurate with the busy worklife of both parents. Whereas many decades ago, it was a common hobby for the husband and especially in retirement. Rose gardening was also the housewife's interest as they were looking after the home and children. There is a clear delianation with the older 'Stroll Gardens' with bountiful colour and perfume. The modern garden being ostensibly green of varying shades and minimal maintenance.

¹ Austin, David (Aust.ed) (1996) David Austin's English Roses, Conran Octopus,G.B,p.49

Ironically, the current pandemic has reawakened the interest in gardening, but particularly in roses. Nurseries are selling out of stock one season early, which is wonderful considering so many companies are closing down due to the economic fallout of COVID.

Pillar, standard and standard weeper roses are a recent injection of using vertical space in the ever shrinking yards of the modern garden. They provide colour, structure, immediate visual impact and interestingly lower maintenance than the shrub rose beds. Our local nursery, Green E Roses specialises in these types of roses.

The Victorian age of gardens brought an ordered and structured approach to rose gardening. While some opted for growing large square beds of roses, they outlined them with tightly clipped buxus edges and were often part of a larger parterre. They used high brick walls for protection from frost and used them to support large growing roses on them.

The plants in the beds then gradated from the walls to ground cover at the front which made it easy to care for as the beds were very wide, often two to three metres deep. This scale of height allowed the visitor to view the flower beds in their entirety. Nowadays, a more natural, 'meadow-like' approach is preferred. The larger English gardens also hired a bevy of gardeners who were able to upkeep these high maintenance beds. Fortunately there are many that survive or that are currently being restored. It is these amazing gardens that experimented with intermingling roses with perennials. Graham Ross on 'Better Homes and Gardens' often features these beauties.

It is important to make three decisions when planning your rose garden. The first one is to decide what type you want which is dependent on how much time you have to give to it. The second what is your purpose for the rose garden? For putting roses on the Show Bench, enjoyment, rose breeding? Lastly choosing the right rose cultivar for the space and location.



Kelvin &
Melanie
Trimper's rose
garden.

Photo credit:
Melanie
Trimper

Exhibitors please note: Please record the name of your rose on the exhibitors slips as well as on the tags.

ROSE ADVICE

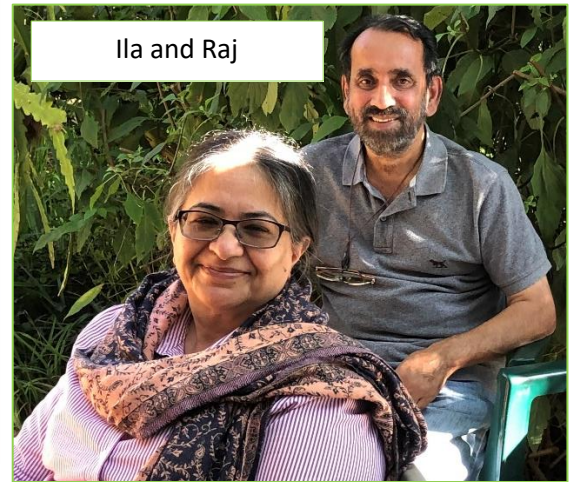
Choose reliable information from seasoned experts and sources. Read specialist rose magazines & books, watch gardening programs, listen to radio garden advice. Be measured in information gained from the Internet. There is no check on advice gathered here. So look at websites, blogs or face book of established rose breeders, experts, specialist rose nurseries as a good guide. Remember to take 'a grain of salt' with all information. Even rose experts can disagree ardently. Try out the information and see if it works for you. Each gardener will have different soil, location and conditions. Keep an open mind.



New member, Priya



Cheryle's beautiful dahlias



Ila and Raj

Priya, Ila & Raj benching for the first time

Photo credit: Judy Satchell

Regular Exhibitor's

Mortisha's Rose (from the TV 'Adam's Family')-no bloom just rose stems & leaves to teach members how to ensure there are no holes or damage to leaves or stems.

Class 3 Novelty Mortisha's Rose

Class 4 One cut/stem miniature



1ST right front #4
2nd left front #11
3RD back #4



#1 1ST
'Joyce Abounding'



#4 2ND
'Joyce Abounding'
TBC

Judge's Notes: Only ONE exhibit per class from an exhibitor. 'Joyce Abounding' is classed as a Miniflora not Miniature -normally this exhibit would be NAS. Class 4 asked for ONE cut/stem, normally this exhibit would be NAS-in a show. (See above right)



#9 2ND
'Gov. Marie Bashir'



'Moonstone'unplaced



#2 1ST
'Lady Endo'



#1 3RD
'The Governor's Wife'

Class 5-One cut/stem Australian Bred Rose

Judge's Notes: On previous page, 'Moonstone' is NOT an Australian Bred rose therefore NAS. However it is important to note that it was beautifully staged, fresh and conditioned well. Check with UNSH if you are uncertain. Nursery classifications are not necessarily correct.

Class 6 Bowl of roses-same cultivar.

#4 1ST



#8 2ND

'Iceberg'



#5 3RD

David Austin
rose



Judge's Notes: Class - remember judge counts stems ABOVE vase rim. Sometimes exhibitor pushes the stem down too far into the foam and multiple stems are then exposed-causing it to be NAS.

Unplaced 'Seduction'

Judge's Notes: AS UNSHkins are still learning there is relative leniency in judging in order to encourage participation.

Normally the 1st place should have been NAS as it was not of the SAME cultivar. But it was the most 'Standout' exhibit. The other fault was that in the front centre was a red rose that was badly holed by insects.

As mentioned in the meeting, this class is usually made up of 'Bunch roses' which are half formed blooms. (not included in schedule description at this stage).

Also the arrangement is flatter, wider than high. It is a challenging class. Foliage enhances arrangement. It does not go under floral design.



#6 Highly
Commended

Judge's Notes: A beautiful exhibit nicely staged and well conditioned rose. The rose foliage acting as a lovely contrast to the light coloured rose. But for this class, the exhibit needs symmetry and a round container.

How to prune David Austin roses.

David Austin roses are a class on their own because they have been bred on the whole, part Modern Rose by part Old Garden Rose ² with the primary goal of bringing perfume back into the rose that appears to have chiefly disappeared³ with the hybridising of the Modern Rose placing form and beauty in it's place. The appearance of the David Austin rose is quite different from the Modern Rose with it's romantic quartered or intricate form. ⁴



“The removal of dying and dead flowers is important. If you do not dead-head, there will be a tendency for your rose to produce hips, and these take the strength out of the plant, which would otherwise be used to make other flowers...When dead-heading, it is a good idea to take away a little of the stem so that the new flower shoots will come from good strong growth.” ⁵

David Austin roses like Old Garden Roses resent being HARD WINTER pruned. That does not mean they do not require ‘tidying up’ when stems are in the way, disease is visible, dead ‘diddly bits’ are apparent or light needs to enter plant or crossing over occurs. In comparison to Modern Roses. A more conservative approach is needed. This is also the approach for roses that are one to two years young. Modern Roses which are grown specifically for Rose Shows being more vigorous when hard winter pruned and will become more floriferous. The principle of hard winter prune for roses applies with ALL one to two year old plants. David Austin rose stems are quite different in appearance to the Modern Roses. They are more spindley, often curvy and a third of the thickness in stem.

If you wish very specific instructions please visit the David Austin website which helps new rosarians to measure their pruning depending on the age of the rose.

<eu.davidaustinroses.com/blogs/news/pruning-anenglish-shrub-rose>

² Austin, David (Aust.ed) (1996) David Austin's English Roses, Conran Octopus, G.B, p.7.

³ Ibid, p.8.

⁴ Ibid, p.9.

⁵ Austin, David (2008) The English Roses, Firefly Books Ltd, U.S. p.298

If you have to 'tidy up' David Austin roses to prevent becoming to gangley, do so after it has flowered. David Austin roses can be grown closer together to support each other in a specified bed.

Please note that it is better to err on the side of caution with these special perfumed roses as they are easily lost with vigorous pruning. This can include using infected or dirty secateurs. Also remember they have OGR in their genetics which don't mind a 'tidy up' but not hard pruning.

"When pruning, do not make the common mistake of removing all growth of a rose regardless of the effect that this might be making. Sometimes horizontal or other branches can be left to retain the broad character of a bush."⁶

For a more complex method of pruning the David Austin rose for more experienced gardener, David Austin recommends that a light pruning of the rose tops (just under leaf canopy) is recommended for those roses that are Spreading shapes ; Arching shapes ; Bushy shapes.

Harder pruning once established are acceptable for Upright shapes and ones Bedding English roses. Remember to remove thin, weaker stems once the rose is established.⁷

"Heritage, Old Fashioned, Species Varieties

*These require little to no pruning. Remove any old or dead wood. However, for a neater look, prune as per bush roses. For roses that **only** flower in spring, winter pruning will reduce the number of flowers. For these roses, only remove the dead and very old twiggy wood. For best results, prune once the spring flowering is over. A very light trimming to keep the plant neat may be necessary, be sure to keep it light."* Treloar Roses

This quote above was advocated by the late Sue Kingsford OAM, nursery 'Roses and Friends' at Fitzroy Falls. Sue specialised in Old Garden Roses, David Austin roses and I had the privilege of many lengthy phone calls with her upon the subject. (Editor)

"Heritage roses don't need a lot of pruning. Just prune them to shape and tip prune regularly. Remove any dead bits."
Jane Edmundson (2008)Series 19, Episode 20, Gardening Australia

Glamis Castle



Happy Child



Redoute



⁶ Austin, David (Aust.ed) (1996) David Austin's English Roses, Conran Octopus, G.B, p.50.``

⁷ Ibid, p.149 & 151

#3 1ST



Advanced Competitors

Class 7: 3 cuts/stems Full
Bloom rose



#10
3RD



#3 1ST

Judge's Notes: 1st place was a stand out winner due to the freshness and form of the roses despite Blackspot on the leaves. It was also beautifully staged so that all the blooms could be seen in their entirety. 3rd place has two aspects to note. Firstly even though they are miniatures, they are eligible to go into Full Bloom class. The minis do not have prominent stamens like the larger roses but they reveal a yellow centre. HOWEVER, reading the Schedule carefully, it stated that minis were not eligible for this class. So would normally be NAS. This rose 'The Fairy' is a Polyantha which also renders it ineligible. Best to check prior benching. (Contact UNSH if you are unsure of classification)

"Rose that reached its final stage opening showing stamens. Side buds not permitted. (Excludes minis, polyanthas) Not necessarily different." This was the original wording on the Schedule sent out to members. The abbreviated schedule was displayed on the Show Bench. Generally it is best to print off your own copy and study and highlight important words. It is good training when Rose Shows are entered.



Class 9: Vase Decorative Roses NND

Class 8: Three
cuts/stems
Miniature/
Miniflora rose-
same cultivar

3 1ST 'Baby
Boomer'

Judge's Notes on Class 9.

While the arrangement of the blooms were beautifully arranged, the presence of 'Pomponella'(Flor) and 'Eyes for You' (Shrub) which are not Hybrid Tea nor Large Flowering nor Grandiflora makes it ineligible for 1st and would normally be NAS. See 2nd place on following page.

All exhibitors to complete their own exhibitor's slips and include the rose names. These are found in the blue Exhibitor's Folder. When complete place in the clear side pocket. Allow enough time to stage roses.

NND= Not necessarily different

NAS= Not according to schedule (Disqualified)

#4

1ST



#3 2ND



Class 10: Vase of Old Garden Roses (min 3 cuts)



Left: #3 1ST

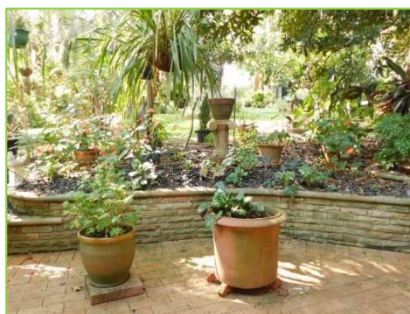
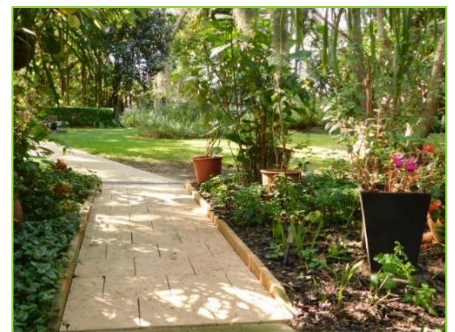
'Penelope'

Right: #4 2ND

'Mary Rose'



The UNSH April meeting was at Anne & Peter's garden in Kellville.





Question from Shannon: Could you please outline the steps in propagating rose seeds?



The boxes contain an average of 270 seeds and we expect 40% germination, so up to about 100+ seedlings per box. There will be about 26 boxes this year. The close-up shows the young one with two oval cotyledons (seed leaves) with "hairy" edges that appear first before the typical compound rose leaves appear.

Photos & text credit
Richard & Ruth Walsh



WALSH ROSE PROPAGATION METHOD.

1. Cut open ripe hip and scrape out seeds onto a piece of paper towel.
2. Spray with a fungicide to moisten.
3. Place into a snap lock bag and label with date and name of rose mother or cross.
4. Place into fridge crisper for 6 weeks. (Others may have a different time frame but Walshes recommend this)
5. Using a plain (not rich potting mix with fertilisers) potting mix to fill a tray.
6. Scatter newly stratified seeds from crisper on top.
7. Lightly cover with seed raising mix 1 cm.
8. Place tray outside. It does not need to be shade. Full sun is fine.
9. Water with a fine rose of a watering can /fine hose fitting daily.
10. It is better that the stratified seeds do not germinate in crisper.





UNSH requires a venue for the August and December meeting. UNSH will do all the set up required. Please contact UNSH ASAP.

Warren Millington AB rose 'Princesse du Ballet'

2021 Diary Dates



Left: Paul
(Secretary)(back)

Kate (Chair), David
(Asst Chair),
Georgina

at the April
Meeting

Photo credit: Judy
Satchell

- **SATURDAY 15th May** UNSH:5th Party Geranium Cottage. Rose Devonshire Tea . GC now closed on Sundays. UNSH will be subsidising Limit of 30 members RSVP essential. **\$5 head.** Richard & Ruth Walsh speaking. "Editing your Garden". **Few spots are available.** Show Bench. Judges: Ruth & Richard. See below for map directions.
- **20th June:** UNSH WINTER HOLIDAY
- **18th July :** Neutrog Collection 'Birchgrove'
- **15th August :** * AGM
- **19th September :** "Dogs & Roses" at 'Birchgrove' Dog Judge: Georgina McCarthy
- **17th October** Esther's garden - Talk : Esther's Antarctic expedition & roses.
- **21st November :** Chris Jones' garden 'Kentridge' Kenthurst
- **19th December :** 'Birchgrove' TBC Christmas Party UNSH providing ham and BBQ chicken. Members to bring a salad plate. 12 noon lunch. If over 35 degrees will be at 5 pm.

Map directions for Geranium Cottage-May meeting (For those RSVP'd)

828 Old Northern Road, Dural

Go past Mid Dural shops on ONR

Past Nati's Roses on left

Past property with lots of tree stumps on left

There is one property in between.

Geranium Cottage is after Garemyn Rd.

Drive in and park.



ORGANIC NEUTROG

Collection on UNSH **18th July** meeting at 'Birchgrove' Galston. (NEW members will have address supplied closer to date) If you cannot ensure collection on that day, please organize someone to do so BUT inform UNSH ahead of time.

Next NEUTROG order will be in **2022 online ONLY**. UNSH will assist the transition.