



Signature Rose  
'Tahlia' of  
the CCLM  
Regional  
Rose Society

CENTRAL COAST— LAKE MACQUARIE  
REGIONAL ROSE SOCIETY NSW INC.

NEWSLETTER

MEETINGS 3rd SUNDAY of the month.

VENUE Ourimbah RSL. 2.00 pm

OCTOBER, 2022



NEXT MEETING  
16th OCTOBER, 2022

KEEPING CONNECTED

CHRISTMAS PARTY 11th DECEMBER, 12.30pm AT  
BALCONY RESTAURANT  
SHELLY BEACH SURF CLUB

**Jenny Brown**  
Bred in 1974  
by Marguerite H. Parkes.  
Dural. NSW.  
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Chairperson: Mrs Karen Lucas-Thong

email kazzerkat2@outlook.com

Secretary: Mr Horst Endrulat

cclmregionalrosesecretary@gmail.com

Treasurer: Mr Michael Thong



## MESSAGE from the chair

Hello Rosarians'

Do you have any rose blooms yet ? I have a few just about to emerge with the promise of lots more when the developing buds burst into flower soon. Spring is my favourite time of the year for rose blooms as the weather is perfect for beautiful colour in your roses. Don't forget to feed now.

Our AGM was poorly attended with only one member attending other than the committee. There were a few apologies, so thank you to all those people. Nevertheless we elected a committee to see us through the next 12 months. Thank you to everyone who was willing to serve and volunteer their time to keep the club going.

The venue for our Christmas Party on Sunday the 11th December will be at the "Balcony Restaurant", Shelly Beach Surf Lifesaving Club, at 12:30pm. There will be more information about it in our next newsletter.

At our next two meetings we will be showing a French movie called "The Rose Maker" in two parts. It is a comedy about a famous French rose grower, who hires three misfits, who come up with an outlandish plan to help save her company from bankruptcy.

Hope to see you soon and until then, happy rose growing.

Karen Lucas Thong  
Chair CCLM Rose Society

At last month's AGM, Karen Lucas-Thong has been re-elected as Chair, Michael Thong has been elected as the new Treasurer/Membership and Horst Endrulat has been re-elected as Secretary.

Christine Peel offered her assistance and joined the Executive Committee, which is now:

Karen-Lucas Thong, Pauline Cain, Veronica O'Brien, Jean Mack, Christine Peel, Michael Thong and Horst Endrulat. At present the Club has 20 members and we hope we can grow the Club further after all the Covid restrictions.



Horst Endrulat  
congratulates  
Michael Thong into the  
position of Treasurer/  
Membership.

Despite our recent (and welcome!) wet winter, it is essential that watering isn't forgotten as the weather warms up. It doesn't take long for the soil moisture levels to drop.

By doing a visual check on your watering system, applying mulch and regular watering, your roses will be well set up for the summer.

We are often asked how much water to apply for each rose during the warmer months.

As a general rule, roses require around 20 litres of water each, twice weekly, but in hotter times they should be watered at least three times weekly.

Deep soakings are highly preferable over short bursts of watering, as it encourages the root system to grow down into the soil.

A good time to irrigate is first thing in the morning to avoid the plant holding moisture overnight, which has the potential for diseases to develop.

We still believe that the best way to check the roses are receiving adequate water is through the '**spade test**'.

The day after a good watering, use a spade to dig out a spade's depth of soil next to the plant and make sure there is moisture at the bottom. If there is not enough moisture, consider leaving the drippers or overhead sprays on for a longer period, to ensure the plant is receiving enough water where it matters – the root ball.

Of course the water pressure, dripper or overhead sprayer operation and water quality will determine the volume of water being applied to the plant, so they should all be monitored regularly.

If the plants are adequately watered over hot periods, there is every chance that your roses will continue to bloom and maintain their health.

Finally, the effects of watering can be optimised by ensuring thick mulch is applied around the roses.

**Nepean Blue Mountains Hawkesbury Regional 2022**

**Spring Rose Show**

**Will be held on Thursday 13th October 2022.**

**For more information another email will be sent you.**

## AUSTRALIAN ROSE BREEDERS

Marguerite H Parkes. Dural. N.S.W.

Marguerite had a preference for single blooms.

Credited with breeding six roses from 1968 to 2008.

### Sharon Louise



Hybrid Tea with pale pink with deeper centre. Reverse almost white blooms, with 38 petals. Medium flat bloom with a mild fragrance.

Blooms in flushes throughout the season; ovoid buds. Bushy, compact upright bush with medium dark green, leathery foliage. Named after grand daughter

### Jenny Brown (photograph on page 1 of this newsletter)

Hybrid Tea with salmon pink blooms flushed cream towards the centre. A large single 4–8 petals, flat bloom form, with a strong fragrance.

Blooms in flushes throughout the season. Glossy dark green foliage.

### Lisa Colfax bred 1976. Floribunda

A rose show championship winner for Marguerite



Other roses

**Pink Angle** Hybrid Tea. Bred 1974

Marguerite considered this rose her best. A sister of Jenny Brown.

**Starscent** Bred 1976.

**William's Rose** Hybrid Tea. Bred 2011

**Australian-bred Roses** are rose cultivars that have been specifically bred for Australian conditions – a climate that is considered ideal for rose growing. While large, professional rose hybridisers are located mainly in Europe, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and New Zealand, Australia has produced some very reputable, mainly amateur, rose breeders.

Four beautiful Australian rose cultivars by four such breeders are presented in the Australian-bred Roses stamp issue, released on 13 September 2022:

The late Alister Clark's iconic 1924 rose '**Lorraine Lee**', which was recently inducted into the Australian Bred Rose Hall of Fame.

'**Lady of Australia**' – the first Australian rose to take out the top gold medal at the National Rose Trial Awards, in 2018 and bred by Bruce Brundrett, in Victoria, an award-winning rose breeder whose family has spent almost 130 continuous years in the rose industry.

The strong performing '**Governor Marie Bashir**', bred by Paul Hains, in Queensland and named after a former governor and long-time rose society patron.

'**Dusky Moon**', named the Australian Bred Rose of the Year in 2020, bred in New South Wales by Richard and Ruth Walsh.



The stamp release is timed in the lead-up to the [World Rose Convention](#), a prestigious international rose event, which takes place every three years. The 2022 convention will be hosted by the National Rose Society of Australia, in Adelaide, between 27 October and 3 November 2022. It will feature exciting opening and closing events, a world-class lecture program over three days and garden visits. The event also coincides with a new horticultural event, the Adelaide International Rose and Garden Expo, which runs between 28 and 30 October.

Providing expert assistance to the researcher working on this issue were convention chairman, Kelvin Trimper AM, a world-renowned rose expert, and wife Melanie Trimper, a fellow rose enthusiast (who also provided some of the photographs featured in the stamp issue).

It's possibly an understatement to say that the Trimpers live and breathe all things roses. This love is literally on display in their own one-acre garden, filled with more than 2,000 roses (including more than 100 David Austin roses), as well as 40 fruit trees, expansive lawns, hundreds of bulbs and a large vegetable garden. Established in 1993, with the help of Kelvin's father Eric, this property has provided a wonderful hobby farm lifestyle and decades of enjoyment. The pair also opened their garden in the 1990s for charity fundraisers, the last attracting 500 patrons.

Kelvin has spent a lifetime enjoying the beauty of the rose, sharing his knowledge of roses and gardening, and has developed life-long friendships with "rosarians" in Australia and internationally.

He is a world-renowned and respected rose expert, with one of his most celebrated achievements his election as president of the World Federation of Rose Societies, in 2015 (something Kelvin describes as a "huge honour") and receiving the society's Gold Medal at the end of his term.

He has also served as president of both the National Rose Society of Australia and the Rose Society of South Australia, and has received numerous awards, including the Australian Rose Award, in 2012, and the T.A. Stewart Memorial Award, in 2013 – the highest honours for service to the rose in Australia. In 2018, Kelvin was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) for his leadership qualities and contribution to property development and horticulture.

"I've always loved all kinds of plants, both natives and exotics, but particularly roses," says Kelvin.

"Growing up in Renmark with world famous rose experts David Ruston OAM and my father, Eric, I too soon developed a deep and true passion for roses"

"My parents had a rose garden of about 500 roses so I started at an early age. Roses are a favourite choice for the garden because they are easy to grow and maintenance is relatively simple," said Kelvin.

"I love the classic beautiful flowers, many renowned for their superb strong perfume and when combined with their repeat flowering ability (for approximately eight months during the growing season), improved disease resistance and wide range of colours, roses are very rewarding to grow and enjoy."



Kelvin admires roses for their many qualities, including the number of varieties, the diversified colours and blends, as well as the fact that they have a long flowering period of usually nine months or more and can be used in all landscape situations, even as a miniature rose in a pot on a small patio.

"Roses symbolise friendship, love and peace and are integral to our culture. There are so many different ways they can be grown, and new varieties are introduced every year,"

Kelvin's favourite rose is 'Gold Bunny', a beautiful Floribunda bred by Meilland, France and introduced in 1978. It is bright gold in colour with a classic rose shape and light fragrance, Gold Bunny is one of the earliest roses to flower in spring and keeps

blooming until early winter.

Some really great roses are timeless. A good example is the classic Hybrid Tea rose 'Queen Elizabeth' also known as 'Queen of England'. It is one of the world's most popular roses and has won many awards worldwide," says Kelvin.

"The Queen Elizabeth rose is tall and upright and features attractive pink blooms on long straight stems. The elegant buds of darker pink open to moderately fragrant, classic shaped blooms. The bush is very disease resistant and almost thornless with dark green, healthy foliage. I have enjoyed growing this rose for over 30 years," says Kelvin.

See page 6 for more information on Queen Elizabeth rose.

Melanie Trimper's love affair with roses started in the 1970s, as a teenager.

"My mother established a suburban rose garden in the 1960s, choosing popular Hybrid Teas. If I wanted to talk to her, I needed to go out where she was dead-heading, watering or admiring the display. Invariably, the conversation would turn to a discussion on roses, and this is where my education began!"

"Suffering from arthritis, mum believed tending her roses was an excellent form of gentle exercise," adds Melanie.

"I love growing roses to experience the change of the seasons. My favourite time is the spring flush when the garden is at its best. In the tranquil morning light, the impact, colour and scent of the display is simply breathtaking," adds Melanie.

Melanie joined the Woodville Academy of Floral Design 20 years ago and has enjoyed exploring the art of flowering arranging. For the past 10 years, Melanie has also been a keen rose photographer, something that started with photographing the "Rose of the Month" for the [Rose Society of South Australia](#) . Melanie's photograph of 'Lorraine Lee' features on the stamp.

"I am not usually an early riser, but just after sunrise one November morning I wandered around the garden and spotted a beautiful bloom of '[Lilac Rose](#)' shimmering with dew. I was compelled to fetch my camera before the dew vanished. I still remember that moment and love the photo that captured the rose in all its glory."

"To get quality rose photos usually takes a little bit of planning. For me the most important elements are natural lighting and the quality of the rose to be photographed. I prefer to take rose photographs in the morning or in overcast conditions to try to avoid distracting shadows on the petals. Sometimes visiting a garden it's very sunny and it's unavoidable. I also prefer using a sharp focus and try to achieve depth of field in my photos," says Melanie.



"It is wonderful to see some of Australia's locally bred roses being featured on postage stamps this year. As Australians, we should all have a few of these great Australian-bred roses in our gardens!"

### The Queen Elizabeth Rose

Queen's Birthday stamps, released on 17 April 2018, feature a floral theme, with a particular focus on the Queen Elizabeth rose. The 'Queen Elizabeth' was released in 1954 to honour Her Majesty the Queen's ascension to the British throne in 1952 and subsequent coronation in 1953.

Bred by Dr Walter Lammerts in the USA, the Queen Elizabeth rose has large medium-pink blooms with up to 40 petals. Its long stems are ideal for cutting, and it has an extensive bloom period from summer through to autumn. This elegant and mildly fragrant rose, with dark green leathery leaves, grows to around 3.0m. high and 1.0m. wide; several plants can be trained to form an attractive hedge, or plant to the back of the rose garden, or where others don't grow. Is highly disease resistant.



The Queen Elizabeth rose is also a multi-award winner. It was named as the Gold Rose of The Hague 1968 and as an inductee into the World Rose Hall of Fame in 1979. Its parent roses, 'Charlotte Armstrong' and 'Floradora', are multi-award winners too, and the 'Queen Elizabeth' has been used to develop 19 other impressive rose varieties, including 'Princess Margaret', named in honour of the Queen's sister.

From The [Australian-bred Roses stamp issue](#) Stamp Bulletin

13th September 2022

# Kelvin Trimper's top tips for growing roses

## Preparing the rose bed

- Roses like sun – at least six hours per day.
- Avoid competition from trees and shrubs.
- Soil should be enhanced with Neutrog's Seamungus (a soil conditioner), GoGo Juice and compost. Clay soil will need gypsum.

## Planting

- Dig a square hole 30cm x 30cm x 30cm, use 100 grams of Seamungus in base of hole.
- Roses should be spaced appropriately (Hybrid Teas and Shrub Roses: 1.3 to 1.5 metres apart; Floribunda, Patio and Ground Covers: 1 metre; Miniatures: half a metre).
- Bud union (where rose is budded) must be around 3 centimetres above ground level.
- Roots should fan out on mound of soil at the bottom of the hole.
- Backfill with soil until hole is half full and give bucketful of water.
- When water drains away, fill balance of hole.

## Rose growing

- Apply fertiliser and preventative black spot and mildew sprays in spring, when growth first appears and immediately after first flowering.
- Prune roses in July. Plant new bare-root roses.
- Mulch late in winter while it is easy to move between roses.
- Water regularly during summer – one good soak every 5 to 7 days.
- Lightly trim roses in February and then apply fertiliser.
- Order new roses in autumn and prepare new rose beds in April. Most catalogues come out in April, too.
- Remove old roses in April and enhance soil with soil conditioner, mulch, compost and fresh soil.

## LEAVES

There is an old adage that to grow good roses one must grow good leaves. Often I am asked why are the leaves on my roses not green e.g yellow with veining. The answer is the plant most likely has a trace element or major element deficiency.

Before deciding to add a particular element it is wise to check the pH of the soil. This is easily done by an inexpensive kit bought from a reputable nursery. The reason for checking the pH is that if it is lower than pH 6, too acid, or above pH 7, too alkaline, elements could be present in the soil, but unavailable to the plant because they are locked in.

If the abnormal condition still exists on the leaves once having corrected the pH to around 6.5, a diagnosis may need to be made as to which element or trace element is deficient. The condition may then be treated.

Not infrequently after continual fertilization the pH will be low. This can be corrected by adding : ground limestone (calcium carbonate)  
builders lime (hydrated lime, calcium hydroxide) or  
ground dolomite (calcium & magnesium carbonate).

Dig in wherever possible. The quickest response is obtained with builders lime.

The amount to use depends on the amount of change in pH needed and on the texture of the soil.

A rough guide—for one unit change in pH (e.g. 5 to 6) of the top 10cm of a soil apply :  
about 100gm / sqm sandy soil  
200gm / sqm loam soil.

Allow at least several months for the builders lime, check again and then add more lime if required.

I shall discuss individually a few particular trace element deficiencies illustrated by abnormal leaves.

## IRON

Symptoms show on youngest leaves first—interveinal yellowing, veins sharply green and the region between almost white if severe.

This may be corrected by making an iron compost. This is prepared by taking a bucketful of compost and mixing it with a cupful of ferrous sulphate. Moisten until the water can just be squeezed out of the mixture.

Around the dripline of a mature bush, dig four 20cm deep holes a trowel width in diameter and insert the mixture.

For a quick temporary correction, iron chelate, at the rate of 25ml / 10 litres of water may be sprayed on the leaves.

Twice during the growing season is normally sufficient.

## MANGANESE

Symptoms appear first on either the oldest or youngest leaves. The leaves will show an interveinal yellowing and the veins will appear pale green, which appear worse in dull weather.

Manganese deficiency may be suspected if treatment for iron deficiency fails. This may be corrected with two sprays of manganese chelate at the rate of 25ml / 10 litres during the growing season.

## MAGNESIUM

Symptoms appear in the old leaves with patchy yellowing with brilliant colours around the edge. To rectify this deficiency, add 100gm magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts) during the growing season and water in well.

## LEAVES cont.

### CAUTION

Care must be taken in not adding too much of a particular element, e.g. adding too much potassium, will produce a magnesium deficiency.

When using a balanced fertilizer too much is not good and may even do harm.

Keep strictly to manufacturer's recommended dose. Remember, a little often is much better.

Obviously, the best solution if the leaves are exhibiting abnormalities to obtain a professional analysis. You will be surprised how much better your plants will perform once the leaves become a normal green colouration.

I periodically have my soil tested.

Article by the late Dr Bruce Chapman and printed in  
Victorian Rose News Spring 2012