

Sydney Regional Rose News

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Monthly meetings are held on the first Friday of each month starting at 8 p.m. at the Newington Community Centre, Cnr Avenue of Europe & Avenue of Asia Newington

Visitors are Welcome

Meeting nights

Friday, 6 August @ 8.00 p.m.

Friday, 10 September 2021 @ 8.00 p.m.

Note change of date for Sept. meeting.

at the Newington Community Centre

It is anticipated that these meetings will go ahead.

If in doubt, please check with Jacqueline on 9872 1862

PATRONS

Sandra & Graham Ross

CHAIRMAN

Jacqueline Tweedie

1 Christel Ave., Carlingford

VICE CHAIRMAN

Vacant

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COMMITTEE:

Jim Cunningham ☎0418 632 648

Pat Cunningham

Michael Brook ☎9636 4705

Robyn East ☎9897 5052

positions still vacant

APPOINTEES TO STATE

COUNCIL

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Robyn East

ALTERNATE APPOINTEES

Jim Cunningham

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HONORARY SHOW SECRETARY

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(Closing date for contributions is

Monthly Committee meeting)

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Will there be a meeting in August? We will need to wait and see. As previously stated, **all necessary cleaning supplies and face masks are kept in our hall cupboard. We keep within the Covid-19 guide lines.** What happens each meeting can change, we abide by current directions.

At this time of the year we should look forward to how many members will become involved in the committee positions that become vacant at the AGM in August. Nomination forms were included in the last publication.

Positions not already nominated can be filled at the meeting. **Years of experience in the Society are not essential,** just an interest in helping this Regional over the next year.

If the August meeting is cancelled we will hold the AGM in September on Friday 10th, the second Friday of the month. The change of date for the September meeting was mentioned in the last magazine.

At the June meeting we watched how some bare rooted or bagged roses were potted into large pots.

We also wished Keith and Shirley a safe and happy house move to Lake Macquarie. All went as planned with their move at the start of July.

The July meeting was cancelled owing to the Covid-19 lockdown. Hopefully all will be okay for August and future meetings.

You would have received your copy of "Roses by the Seaside" brochure for the Australian Rose Championship being held in Kiama in October. This will be a good time to join in with fellow rosarians and see and hear what can be achieved with the non-use of harmful chemicals in the garden.

We do not receive any financial assistance from the membership fee you have just paid. Thank you to the members who deposited or forwarded the extra \$10.00 per family for this calendar year. You can also hand the \$10 to Greg when you attend our monthly meeting at the Newington Community Centre.

Hopefully we will meet the newer members at future meetings.

If you have been ill or in hospital, we hope to see you once you are fully recovered. Keep safe and well.

Jacqueline

YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS NOW DUE FOR RENEWAL

This only applies to those members who were financial members prior to 30th December, 2020

As explained in the last NSW Rose and on the membership cards you received, your renewal payment can be paid directly into the Society's bank account. You can pay at a monthly meeting and the Regional will forward your payment. You will receive a new membership card showing you are financial until June 30th 2022.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED

If you can offer your help and time then please contact the Secretary, Kerry Hurst and give her your details. The Committee usually meets on a Thursday evening six days after the monthly meeting at Castle Hill.

EXPERIENCE

Nothing in particular is needed except a willingness to work with a group of fellow members to make this Regional and the Society an outstanding success.

New ideas are welcome and making a difference is important.

*DO YOU WANT
NEUTROG PRODUCT?
CHANGE TO ORDERING
PROCEDURE*

It is now necessary for all members who want to order any of the Neutrog product to open an account directly with Neutrog in South Australia. Please contact me if you are interested and I will forward your details to Neutrog who will contact you and help set up the account. Payment is made at time of order with Neutrog. [Some members have already notified of their intention.](#)

Your order may be delivered end September or October. Orders close end of August. The collection address will be at Baulkham Hills. The special price is available on the ordering page attached to the Rose Society at Neutrog. From time to time specials will be advertised only to those who have accounts and will be compiled and delivered in September or October.

Fungi puns are my yeast favourite. There's too mushroom for error.

A SINGLE RED ROSE

I was in a dark dingy factory and all the workers had matching grey uniforms. The whole place seemed depressing, surely there was no beauty in this place.

Then I saw it. There it was. A single red rose. It sat on a window sill. The red was a sharp contrast to its surroundings. Its beauty radiated out, like a single star on a cold dark night.

This rose became a symbol of hope for me. At that moment, I realized beauty will always shine through, no matter how bad the circumstances. In fact it shines the brightest in the worst of places.

Anonymous - from the internet

Folded up with petal inside velvet swatches of special hints of romance. Pressed together, inviting one to look closer. Stop and smell the roses. Sweetly scented together. Neatly nesting inward. Wrapped in spirals twirling inward. Neatly nesting inward. Sweetly scented together. Stop and smell the roses. Pressed together, inviting one to look closer. Sweetly scented together. Neatly nesting inward. Wrapped in spirals twirling inward.

MONTHLY SHOW BENCH – 2020-2021

CUMULATIVE POINT SCORE 20-21			
	JULY 2020/JUNE 2021 Classes 1-10	NOVICE ONLY Class 11	EVA LOUISE TROPHY Class 12
Keith & Shirley Baron			7.50
Michael Brook		4.50	
Greg & Robyn East	47.00		13.00
Braidan Swan	32.75		
Ailsa Wareham			34.00
Roses on the June Show bench: 'Apricot Nectar', 'Joyce Abounding', 'Just Joey', 'Peace'.			
Congratulations to Robyn and Greg on winning the 2020/2021 Annual Showbench Point Score. Ailsa Wareham has won the Eva Louise Trophy for 2020/2021. <i>Our monthly meetings are a good place to learn about preparing and putting blooms onto the Show bench. If you get the bush growing correctly blooms always follow.</i>			
<i>FLORAL ART</i> - Meryl Morphett – 9.00 points			
<i>BEGINNERS OR NOVICES</i>			
Class 11 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 can enter into this class.			

CUMULATIVE POINT SCORE 21-22			
	JULY 2021/JUNE 2022 Classes 1-10	NOVICE ONLY Class 11	EVA LOUISE TROPHY Class 12
July Meeting cancelled			
<i>FLORAL ART</i>			

EXTRA CLASS

Any potted plant in a pot up to 30cms (12”) diameter.

Where is your competitive spirit?

The above class of a potted plant operates all year round.

A man went into a café and sat his six children at a table.

A woman asked, 'are all of those children yours?'

'No, I work for a condom company..... these are customer complaints'.

CULTURAL NOTES

(with help from earlier compiled articles)

You should check to make sure your secateurs are clean and sharp. If you don't have a sharpening stone then take them to a knife sharpener and get them to do it. A clean cut will keep fungus away from newly pruned canes. Moisture will run off a sloping cut with no jagged edge or surface. 'Lime sulphur' is not compatible with other chemicals.

Some members have been having trouble with ants taking up residence in their pots. If you are able to slowly fully saturate the potting mix and keep the moisture level high, the ants will move house as they do not like moist living condition. See your local nursery for a product that will kill ants successfully.

By now, your new plants will also have been bought or delivered and will have been planted out. They only need to be watched to ensure the soil around their roots does not dry out and if signs of die back are present, prune to a healthy eye

below the dying section of stem. The centre of the stem should have a white centre.

Pruning is not mystical. It is mostly common sense. It consists of removing any dead or unproductive wood as low as possible on the stem, maybe reducing the number of stems if there appear to be too many for the root system to support (especially if you are planning to exhibit and are more concerned with quality not quantity).

Stand back and take a look at your bushes. You need to open up your plant. Proceed to remove all old, dead (die back), spindly canes plus any canes criss-crossing your bush. It is not always a good idea to cut away criss-crossing canes as these may be the only good ones your bush has produced. Use your own discretion. If both stems are strong, you may find a Y-shaped piece of wood that has been cut off to wedge between the offending stems, the bottom on a thorn and the top around the other stem.

This will keep the two stems from rubbing against each other. This rubbing action and resulting injury can allow disease to enter into a stem.

Finally shorten the remaining healthy stems, depending on the height or vigour of the plant. This may mean half to one third and the traditional wisdom of making sure the primary growth points outward is not essential. You are seeking a bush with nice green canes, (if possible) spread out in an inverted umbrella shape. Any canes 4 years old should be removed. Saw away any thick dead wood at the base of the plant. Try to keep this area open and clean.

The real reason we suggest you prune in August is that the sap is now starting to flow faster, hence nice plump buds are appearing and these can help determine where you prune your canes.

If pruned early, roses will not come into flower any quicker. Springtime determines when your bushes flower. Due to several factors, heat, cold, rain, warm or cold nights, these all

help to determine when your blooms arrive. You, the gardener can't predict this. Usually, blooms begin to arrive from about the 7th to 31st. October with most arriving around 14th to 21st October depending on your area.

How high or low do I prune?
A good rule of thumb is if your plant is 180cms tall, prune it back to around 120cms. This doesn't mean the bush should be pruned to a flat 120cm all over. Some canes could end up 90cms and some 130cms in length. It all depends on the growth and having a good bud to prune to. Once done remove all leaves, and if there are any new watershoots that have not flowered - **leave them alone.**

Remove all leaves, twigs, weeds and old mulch from your garden. Do not compost this material. Now your garden beds should look as clean as a billiard table.

Follow the Winter spray strength of your 'lime sulphur' e.g. 12 parts water to 1 part 'lime sulphur'. Do not use this

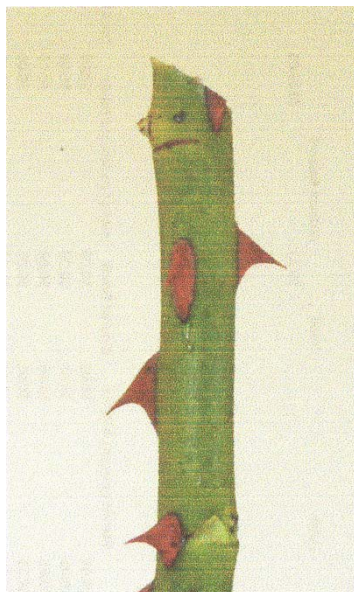
strength during any other period, just when pruning in Winter. Spray over the surviving stems and trunk, then all over the soil of the garden bed or pots to control most garden nasties – mites, spores or fungal diseases that hide and hibernate during the colder winter months. Make sure you

apply this product within seven days of pruning.

There are some helpful photos and notes about pruning in this magazine to help you with the task.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR PRUNING

1. Always prune cut to good healthy tissue easily recognised by the green bark on the outside of the cane and white pith core revealed after the cut is made.
2. Prune the centre of the bush to open for maximum air circulation and light penetration. Creating the environment for good air circulation is crucial to avoid micro climatic conditions suitable for fungi growth.
3. Plan to remove all growth on main canes that is not capable of sustaining a reasonable thickness of stem.
4. If suckers are present (i.e. growth from the root structure), remove them as close to the main root cane below the bud union as possible.
5. Remove old canes that appear woody by sawing them off as close to the bud union as possible.



Making that all important cut to promote the new growth in the correct direction away from the centre of the bush.

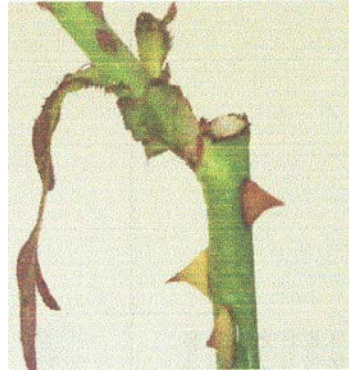
6. After pruning has been completed, remove any remaining foliage from the canes and clean up around the bush discarding all foliage.



Pruning cut made too far above the bud eye causing severe die-back almost to the junction

WHY YOUR CUTTING TECHNIQUE IS IMPORTANT

By far the most important technique to master in pruning



Pruning cut made too close to developing eye

roses is the correct angle and direction of the primary cut. The final pruning cut should be made at approximately a 45° angle, about 0.5cm above a leaf axle where there is a dormant eye. If the bush has foliage present, the cut location is easy to find. However, cuts are often

made further down canes where there is no foliage to guide you to the appropriate cut. Under these circumstances look for the dormant eye on such canes by locating where foliage was once connected. The eye is normally visible as a slight swelling above the surface of the cane. Making these primary cuts correctly is the real key to success in pruning. The cut should be made in such a way that the new growth eventually emerges from eyes that naturally point away from the centre of the

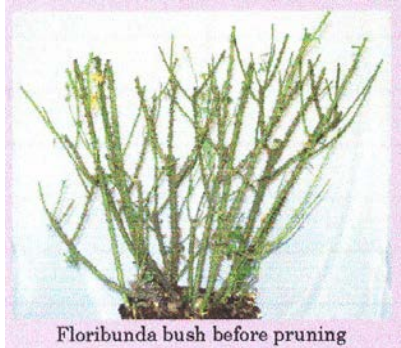
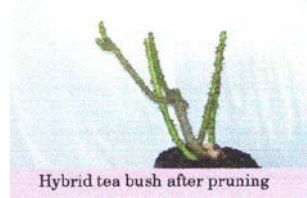
bush. The logic behind making the cut slope down and away from the eye is that the excess natural sap that will rise from the inside of the cane to seal the cut can pour down the opposing side of the cane and not intercede with the developing eye.



Hybrid tea bush before pruning

HYBRID TEAS AND GRANDIFLORAS

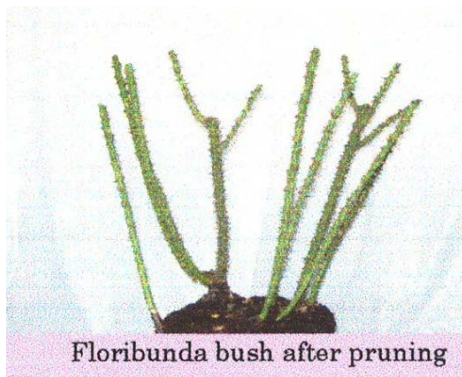
Growth habit of hybrid teas and grandifloras by winter are generally 2.5 – 3m tall and looking very lanky. The height of the canes remaining after pruning an established bush can be about 60 – 120cm in some instances. In general, about 4 to 5 major canes can remain with an average height of 90cm.



Removal of older canes is a trigger mechanism to the rose bush to attempt to promote basal breaks or new canes in the Spring. This regenerative process is fundamental to the health of the bush and unless performed carefully, the rose bush will gradually become non-productive.

FLORIBUNDAS

Many older canes are allowed to remain to permit a dense development of inflorescence. Therefore, the number of canes remaining after pruning is much greater than recommended for hybrid teas. Two main reasons drive this strategy. First, there are considerably fewer potential dormant eyes for first growth because of the length of canes. Second, the flowering habit emphasis of floribundas is to produce large number of flower clusters but not always necessarily on long stems. The pruning of floribundas does not necessitate the removal of all growth leaving only 3 or 4 main canes. Leaving a greater number is advised.



MINIATURE ROSES

Miniatures are usually grown on their own roots. Because of their growth habit it is time consuming to prune the same as hybrid teas and floribundas. Some growers will trim with clippers and trim off to about 30cm from the ground. This may vary with some varieties. However, after such treatment it is wise to remove, on an individual plant basis, any twiggy growth and open up the centre of the plant to air circulation and light penetration.

OLD GARDEN ROSES

Avoid treating them as modern hybrid teas and floribundas. For maximum bloom production, pruning should be more of a light grooming than a severe prune. Prune only last year's growth. After a few years, however this practice makes for a very lanky bush. Therefore, each year prune back some of the old wood to re-invigorate the plant.

CLIMBER AND SHRUBS

Climbers will generally not flower profusely unless the canes are trained into the horizontal position. Cut the end of these long established

canes to about the place where the canes are slightly larger than pencil thickness. Then, rather than remove each side stem that has flowered, cut them to the lowest possible five leaflet, ie, about 2-4cm from the main cane. This process will cause the cane to flower along its complete length for a Spring display.

Photographs and information courtesy of Jan/Feb 2014 issue of ROSES 90210, Newsletter of the Beverly Hills Rose Society USA.

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.

AN EXCERPT FROM LUDWIG'S JULY ROSE NOTES

Ludwig is talking about pruning roses and makes the following comment which I found interesting:

“The scale on the lower parts of the stem will not be alive, so one can easily wipe them off with a cloth or even a brush. The insects further up the stem are probably alive and thriving. Spraying with Ludwig's Insect Spray at 100ml in 10L of water so that the stem is drenched will suffocate the shielded insects and one can then brush them off a day or two later. However as mentioned, the main solution is to tend to the soil.

Amending and enriching the soil is actually more important than pruning. With time the soil compacts and the organic material decomposes and is used up by the plant. It therefore truly makes a huge difference in your rose's performance over the season if you work in compost as deep as a fork all around your rose. Loosen the soil up nicely and mix the compost through thoroughly. Just after pruning is the best time to do this as you can easily access

the soil and you will be spending time with them in any case.”

More of Ludwig's comments:

After stating that rose pruning is easy and one cannot prune a rose wrongly, it usually takes me an hour and a half to explain how it is done, concluding with the after-pruning rose care.

The questions that come up every time are, “why aren't you looking carefully at the position of the top eye and why is the top cut not slanted? Should the cuts be sealed?” All this is cosmetic and matters little to the performance of the roses. Inspect the growth that happened from last year's cuts. You will clearly see that the rose does not mind where and how you cut.

Another question that pops up every time: “Can I plant a rose in a position where a bush has died?” Yes, it is indeed possible and easy. By digging a big hole and putting new soil, you can plant a new rose in the same position. Putting the new soil and rose plant in a cardboard box, helps.

OSMOSIS: HOW PLANTS GET THEIR FOOD

by Richard Nipe *Ack: April 2001 American Rose*

Roses have few demands (at least that is what one book said!) Water and minerals are drawn from the soil and are added to carbon (CO₂) from the atmosphere. In the presence of light, photosynthesis, the single most important process on earth, is set in motion.

Osmosis is the rose plant's water pump. It works when the water follows a path from the soil into the roses' roots, stem and finally the leaves. Water pushes across from the dirt into the surface cells of the root. During osmosis, water molecules attempt to equalize their concentration on both sides of cell membranes. It is possible for water to move into or out of living plants.

In most soils, small quantities of salts are dissolved in large volumes of water. Conversely, the protoplasm of epidermal cells contains lesser amounts of water in which salts, sugars and other substances are concentrated. So, when water moves or diffuses from the soil, where it is most abundant, it

seeks to dilute the cells' solutions.

The system of equalization should also apply to salts that try to diffuse from the root's cells to the soil. However, cell membranes are selective in their permeability, permitting free inward and outward movement of water, but denying passage outward to most dissolved substances. It is this preferential diffusion of water across the root's membrane that really makes osmosis work.

Cell turgor gives firmness to water filled tissues. The difference between crisp and wilted lettuce leaves or a wilted flower illustrates the nature of turgid and non-turgid (flaccid) cells. Most plant species wilt in soils where significant quantities of salts have accumulated, even when adequate water is present. Such saline soils have a lower water content than root cells so the roots lose water as the direction of osmotic, flow is reversed. Prolonged reverse flow results in cell death.

Leaf cells with high concentrations of photosynthesized sugars use osmosis to draw water from the inside of the stem. The water is later discharged from the full cells when the heat of the sun turns it to vapor saturating the leaves' internal spaces and ultimately escaping from open stomata by a process called transpiration.

Vaporized water lost from the leaves is replaced by liquid water pulled from the veins by the leaf cells, And, since water molecules move in unbroken chains through the connected xylem of roots, stems and leaves, the drawing force of transpiration, called transpirational pull, is felt throughout the length of the plant.

To appreciate the combined effects of root pressure and transpirational pull, imagine a vertical tube in which water is both pumped under pressure at its base, and pulled in by suction from above. The water would move at a considerable speed, but for the flow to continue, water must also be removed

from the top of the system. In most plant species, about 98 percent of the water entering the roots is lost through the leaves in the form of transpired water vapour.

The amount of water moved by transpiration is impressive. An average size tomato plant transpires about 113.5L (30 gallons) during its growing season; a corn plant, 208.2L (55 gallons). Such quantities represent the plants' basic needs, to be supplied, from the soil, by rain and irrigation. One can readily perceive the outpouring of transpiration when, on a hot, dry day, the air beneath a shady tree both feels cooler and is more comfortable because of its higher moisture content.

ELECTRONIC INFORMATION HIGHWAY

The web address is

www.nsw.rose.org.au

It has been designed to be interactive with anyone who locks 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 printed in each edition of the NSW Rose quarterly.

FLORAL ART – AUG. 2021

'Still in Winter'

Any embellishments

Bare branches or coloured leaves can greet the gardener at this time of year. You may want to just use foliage and no flowers. Succulents can be used successfully among foliage to give the focal area some interest aside from the colourful foliage. White flowers or grey foliage can be used for snow or cold conditions. Your idea could come from any part of the world that has a Winter season. Camellia blooms may still be available so a repeat of the June title would be useful as a good guide. You may have some Winter bulb flowers that could be used. Remember you are not required to use flowers this month.

*Age 60 might be the new 40, but
9:00 pm is the new midnight.*

*When I say, "The other day," I
could be referring to any time
between yesterday and 15 years
ago.*

FLORAL ART – SEPT. 2021

'Hint of Spring'

Any embellishments

It is a bit each way. Winter with a little Spring in for good measure, looking forward to Spring. Leaf/flower breaking out along a piece of prunus, Daffodil bulbs with a flower just breaking open. If you want to use bulbs and their flower intact you can dig up the whole bulb/s and cover the bulb/s with moss or leaves using a shallow tin as your container behind a piece of driftwood. This way the bulb can go back into the ground to finish the growth cycle. New leaf growth, blossom or flowers from brown branches is what signifies the change from Winter to Spring. Magnolia trees may have blooms early August with new leaf growth following shortly after. A Modern style design would be suitable for this title, minimum material with maximum impact. If you do not have any early blooming bushes or trees then you could just use branches with new leaf growth and no flowers. New Camellia foliage is often tinged red so can be useful in a foliage arrangement. New foliage is tender and needs to be kept well-watered.

THE ROSE PLANT AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THORNS

Ack: Susanna #littlemiraclescommunity

Roses are one of my favourite flowers and one of the most popular worldwide. There are more than 30,000 varieties of roses with still more being cultivated because of their timeless beauty and sweet-smelling fragrances.

Roses, as we all know, are a symbol of love. The white rose was in the early days the most commonly used to represent love, however, in more recent times red roses are widely used to say, "I love you."

I have roses in my garden, and I love all the different varieties, colours, shapes and sizes.

Roses are very hardy plants, it's just the black spot fungi and the cheeky little aphids (bugs) that cause me challenges with them, but thankfully there are ways of dealing with these as well.

This week I have found myself thinking about the rose plant and the significance of its thorns. Each time I cut some of my roses to place in my vases or to

give to someone, I wonder, "why put such horrible thorns on a plant that produces such beauty?" I also find it interesting that the plants with smaller stems have a lot more thorns and are harder to pick without being stabbed.

This week I decided to research the reason behind the existence of thorns that stick into my fingers and cause me pain. What I found out was what we normally refer to as thorns on the roses are technically called prickles. Thorns are a harder growth and prickles are softer, though as we all know they can still be very sharp. What I discovered was, there really is a very good reason for these thorns, they weren't just created to annoy me, they have an awesome purpose and are very important to the rose's wellbeing because they *protect* the flower from predators.

Thorns are very unpleasant to people like myself trying to grow roses for their beauty,

however, they do serve a practical purpose. They guarantee the roses' survival from the threatening humans and animals they face. They often curve downwards to prevent animals from climbing up and eating the rose. As I pondered all this, I came to really appreciate the thorns instead of being annoyed by them. If it wasn't for these sharp little fellows, I would have a lot less beautiful roses to pick for myself and for my friends to enjoy because of their predators.

Then I began to realise this is true for us in life, those prickly, painful times we go through are really the ones that bring out the beauty in us. To have the beauty in the very delicate rose flower, the plant needs the thorns. They may look nasty and feel very uncomfortable, but they are so necessary.

Rose thorns have been recognised for a long time as a symbol of adversity as well as sacrifice.

As humans, we like to avoid both these things and we

certainly like to protect our children from them. We love to try and discover the thorns and remove them, so we and our children don't suffer pain.

Abraham Lincoln once said, "We can complain because rose bushes have thorns, or rejoice because thorn bushes have roses." I love the truth in this statement, if we could just learn to put the true value on the thorns we come across in life, we could become the rose we have been designed to be much easier and quicker.

I think it's a good reminder to us as parents and grandparents too if we are forever trying to pull the thorns out of our children's and teenager's lives, we are potentially setting them up for more pain ahead. When we see the thorns as our protection from more pain, we will face them and grow from them in a way we can't without them.

I know within mine and Rob's journey in life I can look back on so many hard times (thorns) that have built us into the resilient people we are today. When we don't allow our children to walk through the

thorns well, teaching them the lessons of gold in them, we are robbing them of the beauty that will prepare them to walk through life confidently.

I am not for one minute suggesting we don't assist them, sit with them in the pain and guide them through it but I am saying we can't afford to take the thorns away just so they avoid pain. The same is true for us. If we spend our lives avoiding the painful parts, we will never bloom into the roses we are designed to be.

Going back to the smaller bushes and remembering they often have many more thorns, I think it's because being smaller they are so much more vulnerable. As our children are small, they need much more protection and preparation against predators, there are so many things that can be thorns to them. Each one of the thorns (hard times, struggles or trauma) you walk them through will prepare them more and equip them more for life ahead of them. Let's look at our thorns more positively and teach those behind us to look

for the roses up above the thorns, they are always there and always stunningly beautiful.

*MORE OF LUDWIG'S
COMMENTS ON PRUNING:*

"My roses are still in bloom, mostly the 'Iceberg'. Should they be pruned and if so when?" is also always asked."

Yes, it is definitely a good idea to prune them even if they are still in flower. It renews the plant and makes for a much neater framework and appearance.

Besides the questions raised at the talks, I also get calls from devastated gardeners who want to know why the performance of their roses is deteriorating year after year.

The cause is usually tree roots that invade the rose bed, even from afar. Every season it gets worse – obviously, because the trees are also growing. Getting water to the roots of the roses will solve the problem.

*I had my patience tested.
I'm negative.*

COMING EVENTS

AGM & August Meeting – 06.08.21

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

Topic – Election of office bearers

Raffle – ‘Winter Warmers’

Floral Art

‘Still in Winter’

Any embellishments

State Council Meeting – 08.08.21

Macarthur Centre for Sustainable Living

@ **11.00 a.m.**

Judges meeting 9.00 a.m.

August Committee Meeting – 12.08.21

Castle Hill Vet Hospital 7.30 p.m.

September Meeting – 10.09.21

NOTE CHANGE OF DATE

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

Topic – To be advised

Raffle – To be advised

Floral Art

‘Hint of Spring’

Any embellishments

September Committee Meeting

To be decided

October Meeting - 01.10.21

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

“The splendor of the rose and the whiteness of the lily do not rob the little violet of its scent nor the daisy of its simple charm. If every tiny flower wanted to be a rose, spring would lose its loveliness.”

Therese of Lisieux

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

Mark McGuire, Neutral Bay, 2089 9953 3655

Ted Morphett, Emu Plains, 2750 4735 3668

NEPEAN BLUE MTNS & HAWKESBURY

Doug Hayne, Emu Plains, 2750 4735 1730

HUNTER AREA

Geoff Johnson, Sawyers Gulley 2326

4937 2635

UPPER NORTH COAST

Ray McDonald, Taree 2429 6550 2216

ILLAWARRA AREA

Colin Hollis, Jamberoo, 2533 4236 0456

MACARTHUR AREA

Bob Stibbard, Campbelltown, 2560 0425 223 076

Graham Wright, Rossmore, 2557 9606 5888

Website: www.rose.org.au

www.nsw.rose.org.au

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Whoflungdung is a biologically activated, nutrient-rich, weed-free, absorbent super mulch that introduces a wide diversity of beneficial bacteria to the soil.



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