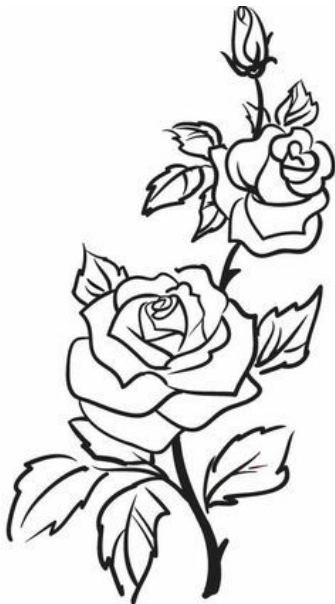


Sydney Regional Rose News

Inside this issue

- ✿ Read about predator mites
- ✿ Two articles from the 1929 Rose Annual... Sydney's Autumn Display and Dwarf or Bush roses – better on their own roots or budded?
- ✿ The Golden Harvest – the story of the Penetiana Rose
- ✿ The December Quiz
- ✿ The story of the 'Lady Hillingdon' Rose



**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, February 3, 2023 @ 8.00 p.m.
at the Newington Community Centre
Overseas Garden visiting via DVD**

**Friday, March 3, 2023 @ 8.00 p.m.
at the Newington Community Centre**

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Sandra & Graham Ross

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Vacant

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Pat Cunningham

Michael Brook ☎9636 4705

Sharon Matthews ☎0419 674 664

Robyn East ☎9897 5052

positions still vacant

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PUBLICITY OFFICER

Vacant

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Jacqueline Tweedie ☎9872 1862

email: jackietweedie@hotmail.com

(Closing date for contributions is
Monthly Committee meeting)

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Welcome to the new year of 2023 which began with a good lunch at Parramatta R.S.L.

The day was a bit wet but the undercover parking provided dry feet for most attendees. In case you missed my email, Dooleys Bar & Grill closed at the end of December and will be reopening at a new location. All who had said they would be attending were notified of the change of venue.

The December meeting with all presentations ended the calendar year with a festive feeling. The green salad and fresh hot food was eagerly devoured. The dessert was a scrumptious mango mousse, followed by fresh fruit. Thank you to the members who supplied everything that went with and after the hot food.

The ham was won by Robyn, Braidan won the fruit cake donated by Meryl. Lynn Mahoney won the Rose Quiz and Best Vase of Roses by Popular vote was won by Jim and Pat.

Some members purchased fruit cakes made by Robyn, who then donated a percentage to the Regional.

I have been asked a question about mites to control the dreaded 'red spider mite'. My research is included in this magazine.

In an earlier issue predator wasps were discussed, but this time it is about predator mites. Predator mites can be purchased in bulk and released into your garden when the red spider mite is active. There are a number of predator mite suppliers, you just need to look on the internet. Once the enemy is devoured the predator mites will move to another garden to continue to feed or die of starvation.

I have been informed that in February 2023 we will have been using the Newington Hall for 10 years. It doesn't seem that long to me.

The topic for the February members meeting is still to be decided, maybe rose exhibition bloom preparations or from the World Convention in Adelaide or a DVD on Rose Gardens here or overseas. Come along and see the outcome. (see cover)

The Rose Society of NSW Annual General Meeting has been postponed until 19th February 2023 owing to the resurgence of Covid in November.

The March 3rd meeting topic is still to be decided. Exhibitors for the Easter Show will be checking their schedule and watching their garden in anticipation of good Autumn blooms. Helping and encouraging exhibitors is one of the aims of the Society. Not all members will be exhibitors but all members want to produce better roses.

There will not be a general meeting in April owing to the Easter weekend and public holidays.

We have once more been notified of Greg's need to undergo surgery once again and we all wish him a speedy recovery.

There are masks and hand sanitizers available for you to use at our meeting. You can also wipe down your chair with sanitizing spray and paper towels if you are concerned about Covid.

Jacqueline

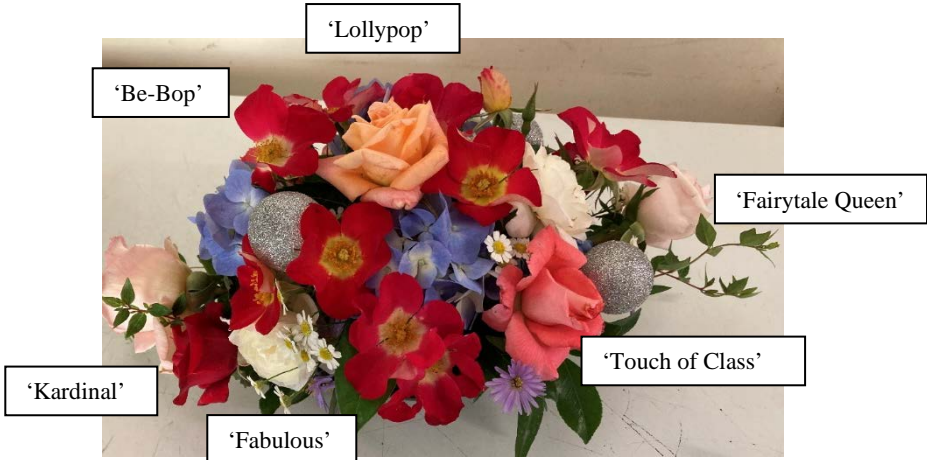
The girl in the middle of the tennis court is called Annette.

MONTHLY SHOW BENCH – 2022-2023

CUMULATIVE POINT SCORE 22-23			
	JULY 2022/JUNE 2023 Classes 1-10	NOVICE ONLY Class 11	EVA LOUISE TROPHY Class 12
Sharon Matthews	10.00		
Sharon gained the bonus 3 points for her entry in class 1			
Roses at the December meeting: 'Be-Bop', 'Brass Band', 'Delicious', 'Fabulous', 'Fairytale Queen', 'Flemington Racecourse', 'Gold on Gold', 'Iced Vo Vo', 'Joyfulness', 'Just Joey', 'Kardinal', 'Julia's Rose', 'Lady Hillingdon', 'Lennie', 'Lollypop', 'Mister Lincoln', 'Nemesis', 'Papageno', 'Queen Elizabeth' 'Touch of Class'			
<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.			
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.			

FLORAL ART AT OUR DECEMBER MEETING

Members were invited to create 'a table arrangement with a Christmas theme'. Meryl delighted us all with her entry.



ROSE QUIZ 2022

1. After war comes			11. American Day of Independence	
2. Alone and quiet			12. Soft pink rose named for former Governor of NSW	
3. Celebrates the wives of the Governor-Generals			13. Fish roe from sturgeon fish is called	
4. Prince of Wales daughter's Christian name			14. Lady not conforming to what is generally done or believed	
5. Sister to monarch			15. Original Rolls Royce circa 1907	
6. Irish patron saint			16. Cinderella's beau	
7. Fairies scatter magic			17. Desert gambling state	
8. Wolf chased			18. Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting	
9. Cricket Breast Cancer Foundation			19. Wooden puppet with the growing nose	
10. Famous painter noted for mainly female dancers			20. 60 years with the same partner	

EXTRA CLASS JUST FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR
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.

LIBRARY

The Regional library is open for all members to use free of charge, so have a look. Have you browsed through the library books Meryl and Ted bring with them to the meetings? Have you considered borrowing a book or two? This collection of interesting Rose books is for your use. Subjects cover growing, pruning, general maintenance and seeing what specimens others have grown here and in other parts of the world. There are some books detailing Old Fashioned and Heritage Roses. If you want a book or books listed please contact Ted and Meryl Morphett on (02) 4735 3668. A full list can be obtained at any meeting or by post.

Returned books can be left with the Chairman or Secretary if Ted and Meryl are not in attendance.

FLORAL ART – FEBRUARY

‘Summer with roses’
any embellishments

First thought would be colour or shades of Summer using roses. Summer is usually heat and sunshine so warm to hot colours from bright yellow to orange/red shades, not cream or white. How many flowers will I have? What size container will be needed for the number of blooms? These are usually the first questions you should ask yourself. A large design will usually need more flowers or larger multi-petalled blooms. The focal flower/s can be larger than the other ones, an odd number is easier to work with as it stops the focal area of looking square, this applies to most designs.

In Modern Period designs this guide of an even number of blooms is helpful so space is created and the focal flower is more visible. Do not think you always need to have a high number of blooms in an arrangement or design. If you are asked for a Traditional Design then you will need to have a larger number than a Modern or Line Design. Your choice of container or vase will make all the difference, so think carefully rather than use the first one you find. If contemplating a Modern Period design it is best not to use an “O” bowl or posy bowl. Select one that has some height, thus giving you the option to go up and/or down in a line arrangement.

You may want to include a few embellishment items than represent ‘Summer’, a hat, sunglasses, etc. The foliage selected could help with the ‘Summer’ theme, yellow or orange markings or dark green glossy leaves to show up the colour of the flowers. Try not to use too much painted or coloured artificial embellishments, a little is best.

FLORAL ART – MARCH

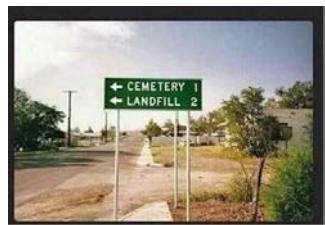
‘Ides of March’
Any flowers, but must include roses, any embellishments

You have a choice of which flowers to use besides roses. The flowers could be small or large, but there must be at least two roses.

‘Ides of March’ can be found in history dating back to the Romans. It was used as a deadline for settling financial debts. The ‘Ides of March’ date was always the 15th (full moon) and is the same day in 44BC that the dictator Julius Caesar was killed by about 60 dagger-wielding Senators.

How you interpret is your choice, red flowers and a dagger could represent spilled blood, or gold and silver for money payments, or working with 15 flowers but not sure about March. If you go onto the internet you will find more information that may be of help.

My wife said when I pass she would go the extra mile to give me the burial I deserve.....



CULTURAL NOTES

How do you avoid blackspot?

Every issue this problem is mentioned and still members find blackspot a problem. You must adhere to a strict anti-fungal spraying programme. **As there is no certain cure for these problems one has to be prepared to be pro-active in preventive management. If you spray every 7-10 days with the appropriate chemicals then there is little chance the bushes will succumb.** You can remove the infected leaves, pick up the fallen ones, put them into a sealed plastic bag and place into your rubbish bin. Blackspot spores have not had the very hot days, of over 36°C. for 4 hours in one day, to kill them off so spraying will be needed. The damage showing on the leaves will remain until Winter pruning is done. The late afternoon showers are encouragement for fungus to grow, the foliage stays wet/damp overnight in humid conditions. Fungal spores can remain on the soil surface waiting for ideal conditions to restart the process, so spraying the soil too can help. It can

take about 14 days for blackspot to be evident after leaf infection.

Older leaves with brown edges and very crispy, with the inner area staying green is called sunburn and can be the result of removing too much foliage when dead heading or after the Summer trim. Sunburnt canes have areas on the side of the stem that have become brown, different to stem dieback, which starts at the top. **This condition and its prevention was mentioned in the last magazine.**

What was not mentioned last issue was how hot winds and heat could dry out the leaves. This can only be helped by supplying enough moisture for the plant to recover leaf growth over the next growth period.

A healthy growing bush will usually survive an insect attack. **A good drenching or flushing of potted roses is beneficial to remove a build-up of salts and fertilizer and make the ants feel unwelcome.** Make sure your pots do not have direct contact with any sealed surface e.g., tar,

pavers, concrete, tiles etc. Place a spacer (pieces of tile or set on wedges, legs) under the pot as this allows drainage. Never place any type of saucer underneath your pot as this will accumulate water and eventually cause bacteria to form and your rose will suffer accordingly. The overfeeding of small pots can lead to disaster. Less is best, water is your best fertilizer. If for some reason or other, there is a lack of watering, then the plants can burn in a very short time. Mulch can be added to the top of your potted rose.

New roses will still need extra watering in their first summer, deep watering will encourage a deep root system. There has been sufficient time since the last rainfall for the surface to dry. Mulching will help conserve moisture, while keeping the soil surface soft which helps water penetrate easily.

Red spider mite is now being reported to be rampant (dry and hot) in some areas, so will need to be controlled by spraying the top and undersides of the leaves with a systemic mite control spray. These eight

legged mites suck the leaf sap at an amazing speed leaving the lower leaves looking dry and pale, feeling sand blasted on the underside. Spraying the underside of leaves with water is good as they do not like getting wet. See article in this issue.

If you have already Summer pruned watch out for aphids as they love new growth.

Watershoots may be present after the soaking rain. Remember to treat these watershoots with care. Once they have flowered trim by only removing the central truss and shortening the remaining few stems to the lowest pair of twin leaflets, these are known as bracts. Roses in light soil will also develop quicker than those in heavier clayey soils.

The days will begin to get cooler during March and April but February early March can still be very hot. When the evenings start to be cooler you will need to keep the leaves dry overnight as powdery mildew is encouraged by moisture remaining on leaves after a

warm day. To overcome this problem, you should water earlier in the day. To check for powdery mildew- look for any leaves that appear distorted.

This is the time to think about the future bushes you may want to purchase. Looking at catalogues gives encouragement. Order early to avoid disappointment. March is when you should start preparing the soil for those new roses. Bed or hole preparations – dig the ground to spade depth, mix in compost and leave to settle before re-digging. If the soil is too hard or clumpy you could add some gypsum to break up the clay. Your order may arrive during May and it is then too late to start your preparations.

If you are contemplating showing roses at this year's Royal Easter Show (starts 6 April) then counting the days is important, so you have blooms at the right time. This will depend on the weather conditions during February and March and also on the type and variety of roses in your garden. If the weather is cooler the flowers will be slower developing. With this in mind, if

you have multiples of one variety try pruning half one week and the rest some days later or prune half a bush one week and the other half a few days later. This will stagger when the blooms will be ready.

If you have questions not covered in the various cultural notes that have been printed please phone a Rose Consultant near your home for a more in-depth answer. The listed members are on the inner back page cover.

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.

PREDATOR MITES

like to eat the two spotted mite/red spider mite
(*Tetranychus urticae*).

What are predator mites?

Predatory mites are adult mites that seek out and kill pest mites, particularly the common spider mite. Spider mites typically feed on the underside of leaves of indoor plants, roses and trees. Predatory mites do not damage plants, but feed on plant pollen when prey is unavailable and on prey immediately after hatching.

After feeding on one or two prey for one or two days they molt to the protonymph stage. Predatory mites have five stages in their life cycle - egg, six-legged larval stage, protonymph, deutonymph, and adult. Predatory mites will also attack thrips.

Do predatory mites breed?

When applied augmentatively, these predatory mites commonly stay and breed in good numbers because they utilize a variety of food sources, feeding on pollen, fungal spores, and plant exudates. Some are able to

feed, develop, and reproduce on these plant materials as well.

There are other beneficial insects such as predatory bugs, ladybirds and lacewings.

What is the best predatory mite for spider mites?

Phytoseiulus persimilis mites are the most effective Spider Mite predator. They breed faster than the pests and feed immediately on all stages when applied. The *Phytoseiulus* mites do not, however, survive long without food and cannot be introduced before Spider Mites are present. It is one of the world's most commonly reared natural enemies and has been produced commercially in Australia for over 25 years.



What is the difference between predatory mites and spider mites?

You can tell predatory mites apart from spider mites by their shiny, unspotted, more pear-

shaped body, and longer legs that enable them to move much faster than spider mites but you will need a magnifying glass to see this! Predatory mites are widely used to control spider mites, and are commercially available.

How can I tell when red spider mites are present?

Rose leaves feel sandblasted on the underside. Their existence is also recognizable by silk webs on top of the leaves. They feed by sucking the moisture out of the plant's leaves.

What happens if you don't treat red spider mites?

Damaged caused by a severe infestation will lead to defoliation and could cause the bush to die. They do not pose any threat to people or structures— they don't spread any diseases or burrow into wood.



How long does it take for predatory mites to work?

It can take about two to three weeks for the population to reach the required level and the predatory mites get to work.

The spider mite population will be developing rapidly during this time.

What is the life span of predator mites?

The lifespan of these spider mite predators is roughly 8 days in their immature stages, then around 36 days as adults. The conditions for optimum performance will be between 21- 27°C (extended to 15.5 - 27°C) with a relative humidity of between 60–90%.

TWO SPOTTED MITE OR RED SPIDER MITE

The most well-known and problematic spider mite is *Tetranychus urticae* (common names include red spider mite and two-spotted spider mite). All

hatch females, size about .5mm, greenish-yellow and have (two big black spots on its back). Changes colour a little in autumn to red. Hot, dry weather, with low humidity helps them with laying eggs. Dislikes water!! Its enemies are predatory mites, green and brown lacewings, predatory thrips, spiders and parasitic wasps. Also home made vegetable oil soap mixes or store-bought alternatives.

What are the other treatments for red spider mite?

The best remedy for red spider mites on plants is a good, heavy rainfall. A strong jet of water on three consecutive days will help stop egg production. They thrive in hot, dry conditions. A variety of commercial chemical pesticides will kill red spider mite, but should be reserved for a very serious infestation when other methods have failed.

Neem oil: A natural extract of the neem tree, neem oil is a general pest repellent that will smother spider mites upon application. This is a longer-lasting solution, and is often used after applying an insecticidal soap.

Soap sprays are a common, natural way to kill spider mites.



Combine two tablespoons of gentle soap, one to two tablespoons of cooking oil, and 3.78L (a gallon) of water. Spray plants thoroughly, repeating every four to seven days until spider mites appear gone.

What kills mites quickly?

Sprays and aerosols containing synergized pyrethrin should kill mites immediately on contact, though the treatment will only remain effective for up to a few hours. Some have been collected using a vacuum cleaner on low suction.

Do red spider mites live in soil?
In cool climates they spend the winter resting in soil; in warmer regions they live and feed year-round.

SYDNEY'S AUTUMN DISPLAY

Two articles from 1929 issue of The Australian Rose Annual.

From page 148

'Mr. Alister Clark made the most of his time among Sydney's beautiful autumn blooms. He says :-

'With only a few hours available to attempt the North Shore in Sydney, from Epping through Pennant Hills to Chatswood, seemed foolish when the whole landscape was a feast of bright and healthy roses all asking to be inspected. However, with the help of Messrs. Harry and Walter Hazelwood, it was possible to do this, and to inspect vast quantities of roses at their nursery, and to visit Dr. Fitzharding's garden at Warrawee, where seedling of roses and Strelitzias fight for first place, and where the Frangipani and Quisqualis Indica make, I am glad to see, a background for Australian-raised roses. Mrs. Fitzharding's taste in flower arrangement is well known, and it is also shown in her choice of garden subjects. Her seedling roses show much promise. Then on to Mr. W.H. Ifould's, where although the roses were a little past their best, the master hand was evident. Finer bushes – or, really, shrubs – of Sunny South are seldom seen. Golf has steadied the inflow of champion rose trophies, but the love and care of the flower remain, the youngest

member of the family undertaking the pruning, and doing it well. A rush round to call on Mr. P Grant, who, having given us Midnight Sun and Salmon Spray, is now launching his Golden Dawn to tackle all comers. A fine break of this rose ready for distribution was one of the sights at Epping; it should surely make a fine garden rose, and appear in show stands. Marion Manifold was a land-mark, and could be picked out at a distance in most gardens, being so distinct and beautiful. The batch of Talisman at Messrs. Hazelwood's nursery stood out as one of the sights of the day, not to be forgotten. Can it keep its health and wondrous colour on old plants? Why not? And, if so, worth double the price, even if that sounds high at present. Surely, North Sydney must be proud of this autumn display; it reminded one of Adelaide's lanes of roses in spring glory. Mile after mile of smiling gardens, but always roses. One can now understand the necessity for the North Shore Bridge.'

And from page 154.....

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES
Are They Better On Their Own Roots or Budded?

Mr H.J. Brunning, East St. Kilda, Victoria, expresses his opinion based on a long experience:- There is much diversity of opinion among rose growers generally as to whether dwarf roses "on their own roots" or "budded" ones are the best to plant.

My experience is that budded ones are the best, because, if planted deep enough to just cover the union where the stock is budded, they root from there afterwards, and thus gain a second root system, which doubles the chance of the plant's success of growth.

Certain varieties will not strike at all from cuttings; others, again, have poor constitutions. Plants of these on their own roots would be quite useless in some soils. Roses of hardy constitution will thrive equally as well in certain soils either as "budded" plants or plants "on their own roots".

If the stocks that the dwarf roses are budded on have been properly eyed, there is no risk of suckers appearing afterwards. I believe in dwarf roses being budded low, so that it is not necessary to plant the stock deeper than six or eight inches. Should one, whose soil is of a heavy nature, have to accept plants that have been budded high on long stocks, I would advise planting them in a semi-horizontal fashion, so that the roots would not be too deep under the ground.

Where "budded" roses are not thriving too well, the cause in many cases is that the buds have been taken from unhealthy bushes that have been infected with die-back, or bushes that have been especially fed and manured to secure show blooms. When taking buds such bushes should always be avoided. The best bushes to get buds from are those that receive ordinary garden attention, where manure is dug

in once a year, and where no artificial manure is used at all. And the best buds are those beginning to swell as they unite quickly and grow to good plants immediately. Dormant buds take much longer to start, and when they do start it is some time before they grow with any vigour.

All varieties known to be subject to die-back and all the Pernetiana crosses which are the most subject to this disease should, in any opinion, be grown as budded plants only.

*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.

Don't forget we can also be found on Facebook.

ANSWERS TO ROSE QUIZ 2022

1. 'Peace'
2. 'Solitude'
3. 'Lady of Australia'
4. 'Charlotte'
5. 'Princess Anne'
6. 'St Patrick'
7. 'Fairy Dust'
8. 'Red Riding Hood'
9. 'Jane McGrath'
10. 'Edgar Degas'
11. 'Fourth of July'
12. 'Governor Marie Bashir'
13. 'Black Caviar'
14. 'Unconventional Lady'
15. 'Silver Ghost'
16. 'The Prince'
17. 'Nevada'
18. 'Mona Lisa'
19. 'Pinocchio'
20. 'Diamond Jubilee'

Irish Rose grower, Sean McCann, couldn't bear to throw a rose away, so when he went through his seedlings, he packed the rejects in his car and took them out and planted them in the Irish countryside. It delighted him to think about how people might find them one day, and be confused.

THE GOLDEN HARVEST

Rose growers of the nineteenth century tried in vain to produce a yellow rose from the stock they had. There were yellow Chinese roses, but their colour was not usually inherited, and the few yellow roses that were raised proved unsatisfactory, for their colour soon faded to a dingy cream. It seemed that modern hybrids were destined to embrace all shades of red and pink, while the yellow rose remained elusive – like the blue rose today.

In 1838 the British envoy at Teheran, Sir Henry Willock, brought home a yellow Persian rose, *rosa foetida persiana*. It was a double rose with strong yellow colouring. This rose too was disappointing as a parent for it proved to be almost sterile.'

A French rose grower, Joseph Pernet-Ducher, became fascinated with the challenge. He painstakingly crossed the Persian yellow with rose after rose. For years he worked, undeterred as one failure followed another.

Finally a miracle happened. A chance seedling sprang up on its own among his experimental roses. When he saw it Pernet-Ducher could not believe his eyes. The tiny plant carried blooms of a rich yellow-orange - the colour that had obsessed him for years. He called the rose *soleil d'or* and introduced it to the public in 1900. In honour of his achievement, the French Horticultural Society invented a new classification – the Penetiana.



Best of all, *soleil d'or* was to be a productive parent. And every single modern yellow-toned rose owes its existence to that chance seedling which the queen of flowers, as though in acknowledgement of one man's untiring efforts, produced as a gift for him. (*Ack The Rose, Myth, Folklore & Legend.*)

Louise Young has written a series entitled 'The Ladies of the Roses'. This is her article on 'Lady Hillingdon'

I (Ailsa) grew this rose from a cutting in 1961 in the dreadful soil dug out for the garage. Don Campton has pruned the bush for flowers and this is the result.

Alice, Lady Hillingdon,
1857 -1940

The Rose:

Tea rose

Origin: Lowe and
Shawyer, GB, 1910

Parentage: Papa Gontier
x Madame Hoste

Size of flower: 10cm

Scent: Strong, redolent of tea

Flowerings: Continuous

Height: 1m

Spread: 1m



Climbing Lady Hillingdon

Origin: Hicks, GB

Flower size: 11cm

Flowering: Remontant

Height: 4m

Spread: 2m - or rather more in my experience

Lady Hillingdon is one of the last tea roses to be bred, and a very popular one, particularly the climbing sport, which can be seen draped in creamy yellow piles up the fronts of houses the length and breadth of Britain. The flower are cupped and slightly drooping, initially a dark melting sugar colour, which fades to cream and almost white at the edges but keeping an apricot heart. They come in clusters of three to seven, with long elegant buds, and new growth is dark crimson with a

purple bloom, later turning dark green. The bush tends to be thin and ungainly, but very generous with its blossoms. The climber is very vigorous (I know this to be true, because I have a vast one flowering all over my back garden wall, and drooping in bottles on my kitchen table, as I write), and its flowers are larger and droopier, and more yellow.



The Lady

Alice, Lady Hillingdon was born the Hon Alice Harbord-Hamond and married the second Lord Hillingdon. As a wedding present her father gave them property in Norfolk, where they built Overstrand Hall, according to Pevsner 'one of Lutyens's most remarkable buildings, at the time when he had reached maturity but still believed to the full in his own inventiveness', but Lady Hillingdon reportedly preferred London, for the society.

It is said that in her journal for 1912, or in a letter to her mother (which sounds rather unlikely), Lady Hillingdon wrote: 'I am happy now that Charles calls on my bedchamber less frequently than of old. As it is, I now endure but two calls a week and when I hear his steps outside my door I lie down on my bed, close my eyes, open my legs and think of England.'

Sadly, her journal has been lost. Perhaps on purpose. But whether or not it was hers, what a gift that phrase has been.

The picture above is her portrait by Bassano, who photographed all the ladies of the day, from the National Portrait Gallery.

COMING EVENTS

February Meeting – 03.02.23

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

Topic – Garden visit via DVD

Raffle – Travel bag

Floral Art

‘Summer with Roses’

Any embellishments

Feb. Committee meeting – 09.02.23

Castle Hill Vet Hospital 7.00 p.m.

AGM & State Council Meeting

19.02.23

Macarthur Centre for Sustainable Living

@ 10.00 a.m.

March Meeting – 03.03.23

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

Topic – to be confirmed

Raffle – Potted miniature rose

Floral Art

‘Ides of March’

Any flowers, but must contain roses,
any embellishments

March Committee meeting – 09.03.23

Castle Hill Vet Hospital 7.00 p.m.



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

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Q: What do you call a hippie's wife?

A: Mississippi

POPUL8 is an Advanced Soil Biological Formula developed and manufactured by Neutrog designed to not only enhance plant growth and nutrient cycling but to also populate and occupy the biological space in the soil and on plant roots which may otherwise be an available space for plant pathogens to inhabit... Hence its name POPUL8.

POPUL8 contains a diverse base microbiome of some 200+ bacteria and fungi, plus a further 40 specifically selected bacteria and fungi have been identified, isolated and added for their specific purpose and beneficial characteristics.

The wide diversity of bacteria and fungi within POPUL8 are not only capable of preventing, inhibiting and suppressing disease-causing plant and soil pathogens, but at the same time are stimulating and enhancing healthy plant growth, both above and below ground.

Application

Dilute 1 capful (40mL) of POPUL8 per 10 litres of water.

10 litres will treat up to 8m² of soil.

Apply during a time of low UV or prior to a rain event if possible (UV and extreme hot and dry conditions will kill many of the microbes).

Water in after application if possible.

Use & Storage

Store in a cool place away from direct sunlight. Do not mix with fungicides or other bactericides. As this mixture contains natural products it will naturally contain a variety of living micro-organisms. Avoid inhalation of spray mist and wash hands after use. Use diluted POPUL8 within one (1) week of dilution.

