

Sydney Regional Rose News

Inside this issue

- ✿ Pruning guide
- ✿ All about Curl Grubs
- ✿ Your question answered about Crown Gall damage
- ✿ Cultural notes
- ✿ Could you be our new Treasurer?



'Seduction'
Signature rose of Sydney

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, August 4, 2023 @ 8.00 p.m.
at the Newington Community Centre
AGM + Trading table

Friday, September 1, 2023 @ 8.00 p.m.
at the Newington Community Centre

PATRONS

Sandra & Graham Ross

CHAIRMAN

Jacqueline Tweedie

1 Christel Ave., Carlingford

VICE CHAIRMAN

Jim Cunningham

SECRETARY

Kerry Hurst

Haberfield, 2045

Home: ☎9799 9218

TREASURER

Greg East

12 Park St. Merrylands 2160

☎9897 5052

COMMITTEE:

Jim Cunningham ☎0418 632 648

Pat Cunningham

Michael Brook ☎9636 4705

Sharon Matthews ☎0419 674 664

Robyn East ☎9897 5052

positions still vacant

APPOINTEES TO STATE

COUNCIL

Greg East

Robyn East

ALTERNATE APPOINTEES

Jim Cunningham

HONORARY AUDITOR

Michael Brook

HONORARY SHOW SECRETARY

Vacant

SHOW BENCH STEWARD

Pat Cunningham

LIBRARIANS

Ted & Meryl Morphett

☎ (02) 4735 3668

PUBLICITY OFFICER

Vacant

EDITOR SYDNEY ROSE NEWS

Jacqueline Tweedie ☎9872 1862

email: jackietweedie@hotmail.com

(Closing date for contributions is
Monthly Committee meeting)

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Jim welcomed new members, Jerome and James, Joe and Karen at our June meeting.

We welcome new members Andrew Billing, Michael Jones and Wendy Basic who have joined since our last meeting. We hope to see them at one of our next meetings.

All new members received a copy of the last magazine and an introduction to the Rose Society Sydney as well as the Welcome Pack from Neutrog.

Our current fertilizer ordering period began on 4 June and closes around 4 August. If you want to purchase Neutrog product at a reduced price you will need to open an account with Neutrog direct by phoning or emailing them in South Australia and they will help you open and set up the account. Contact details can be found on the back page of this magazine.

Congratulations to Greg and Robyn East for winning the Annual Monthly Show Bench award. Ailsa Wareham has won the Eva Louise Trophy for her effort over the last year. Meryl Morphett won the Annual Floral Art competition. Well done ALL.

Kerry presented a PowerPoint presentation on "How, When and Why" in using photography for the amateur rose

enthusiast. Thank you, Kerry, the topic of photography was explained very well. Pat Cunningham mentioned she had used some of her rose photos to have a calendar made last year.

Our next meeting will be on Friday 4 August and it is also our AGM. There will be a Trading Table set-up for the meeting.

All positions will be declared vacant, with nominations to be accepted and voting will hopefully be completed. We need you to come along so we have a quorum otherwise it will carry over to the September meeting. The out-going Treasurer, Greg East, is not in a position, health wise, to nominate this year so please give some thought to this position. **We need a Treasurer.** Committee vacancies also need to be filled. If you know in advance you will not be able to attend but want to help, please contact the Secretary, Kerry Hurst, and a form will be emailed to you. Her contact details are on the inside cover.

I have been advised about a large entertainment event at Olympic Park on 4 August which starts at 7.30pm. You may like to have your evening meal at one of the many restaurants in the Newington area.

Karen, who attended her first meeting in June, won the evening raffle of a pair of garden shears, while Pat won the winter warmer goodies in July. Congratulations.

The speaker for the September meeting is still to be confirmed, hopefully I will know for the August meeting.

All Sydney members are being reminded to send a \$10 payment per family to help cover our Regional costs. Thank you to those members who have already forwarded their money. See reminder note.

This Regional is planning to join with Macarthur Regional to hold a joint Rose Show in November. More details as they are confirmed.

The quarterly journal supplied by the Rose Society of NSW still needs an editor. Can you help in setting-out the text and photos, (proof reading can be done elsewhere) and having it ready for publication by a commercial printer. If you or you know of someone who can help, please contact me and I will give you more information.

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.

Hope you can come to our next meeting or maybe the following ones.

Jacqueline

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.

HOW DO ROSES MAKE PEOPLE FEEL?

They increase a person's feelings of happiness and reduces stress.

Naturally beautiful and soothing, roses make people feel more relaxed and reduce their perceived stress.

With less stress and more happiness, roses are a proven way to make anyone feel better during these challenging times.

I asked a member what was his favourite rose. After a few minutes thought he said 'Seduction'. What is your favourite rose????

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
Greg & Robyn East	31.50		
Sharon Matthews	25.00	6.50	
Ailsa Wareham			20.50
Roses at the June meeting: 'Chaucer', 'Country Woman', 'Diana Princess of Wales', 'Elina', 'Fairytale Queen', 'Figurine', 'Joy Delight', 'Mandarine', 'Princess Margaret', 'Pope John II', 'Seduction', 'White Spray'			
Sharon gained the bonus 3 points with her entry into class 1 at the June meeting. This completes the competition for this year with a new one starting in July.			
FLORAL ART-			
Meryl Morphett 8.50			

MONTHLY SHOW BENCH – 2023-2024

CUMULATIVE POINT SCORE 22-23			
	JULY 2023/JUNE 2024 Classes 1-10	NOVICE ONLY Class 11	EVA LOUISE TROPHY Class 12
Sharon Matthews	8.00		
Ailsa Wareham			4.50
Roses at the July meeting: 'Cote d'Azure', 'Lady Hillingdon'			
Sharon gained the bonus 3 points with her entry into class 1			
FLORAL ART-			
Meryl Morphett 8.50			
BEGINNERS OR NOVICES			
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/exhibitor can enter into this class.			

EXTRA CLASS (NOT NECESSARILY ROSES)

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.

I don't understand how a cemetery can raise its funeral prices and blame it on the cost of living.



MEMBERSHIP IS NOW DUE FOR RENEWAL

A single membership will cost \$40.00. Two people living at the same address will cost \$45.00.

Money can be paid by direct debit into the Rose Society of NSW Inc account at the ANZ bank. Account details are on the membership card supplied last year. Please use the membership number as your reference. If needed the details are BSB 012 branch 429 account 278441863.

You can pay your renewal at a Regional meeting and obtain a receipt from Sydney who will then forward the \$40 or \$45 to the State account.

If you joined after January 2023 you are financial until July 2024

ANNUAL REGIONAL LEVY

Every Regional needs to raise sufficient money to cover their costs. Each January, Sydney Regional requests \$10.00 per family. This gives you a copy of the bi-monthly newsletter and pays the rent on our hall plus other Regional expenses. Your Regional payment is now due which can be deposited into the Regional bank account, **ANZ bank BSB 012 branch 263 account 0086 88516**. Please use your Society member number or name as a reference. You can also pay the \$10 at a Regional meeting.

TRADING TABLE 4TH AUGUST

A table will be set up so members can hold a Trading Table at this meeting. You can bring along food stuffs like cake, slices etc. wrapped in plastic or in a container with a list of ingredients on them please. Books are also usually good items. Handicrafts usually sell well. Can you please price your items. All money received will go into the Regional funds. Unsold goods are normally taken away by the supplying member.



FLORAL ART – AUGUST
‘Camellia/s and Wood’
any embellishments.

As the title states - the flower to be used is Camellia. Wood can be many things in this title. A wooden vase, wooden plate/bowl, a piece of weathered wood from the garden or seaside, a sculpture. Whatever the container or support wood, the floral foam must not be seen. A metal kenzan or multi spiked pin-holder can be used as long as moisture is seen. The metal spikes can be camouflaged by pebbles, stones, leaves or moss, etc. Hard stems can be made usable by cutting them across the bottom so the spikes will fit into the slits you have made while allowing the moisture to be absorbed. Blooms can be pinned at the back to keep them from dropping off as most blooms fall apart very easily leaving stamens only with the petals on the ground. You hold the bloom so the last set of leaves are at the back of the flower, pin through the leaf into the back of the bloom and into the other leaf, this will secure the bloom for your design. The buds are usually not a falling off problem. If you have a branch the container can be a small tin, e.g. salmon or tuna can be tucked either behind or in front of the branch and if black/brown in colour it will not be seen through the foliage used.

FLORAL ART – SEPT.
‘Looking forward to Spring’
any flowers, any embellishments.

Your design will depend on what you purchase or what is growing in your garden on the day. Which flowers are easily obtained will be the best option for this title.

If you cannot find enough flowers, use more foliage which could show leaf breaking from winter dormancy e.g. Prunus blossom. This indicates Spring is close, but may be a little premature for early September, but then, who knows what ‘Mother Nature’ has in store.

Daffodils and other bulb flowers usually mean Spring is not far away, hence looking forward to Spring. It will be too early for roses to be plentiful in your garden.



CULTURAL NOTES

Have you sharpened those pruning secateurs, saws etc. in preparation for the August pruning time in the Sydney basin? If you live in an area that is frost prone in August, leave pruning until the frost threat has passed as frost can burn new emerging leaves. You now have your fresh supply of lime sulphur, (liquid version mixes easier). This product is used at the recommended strength once you have completed pruning to help control disease that can still be present on foliage and fallen leaves. Spray the soil around the bush as it will help kill spores that are on the soil and insects that are over-wintering in your garden. Lime sulphur is not compatible with other sprays. You have reduced watering to help the bushes complete dormancy.

New plants have been planted in their growing position? [Do not fertilize these newly planted bushes](#) until at least November, thus allowing the new roots to grow, as fertilizing too soon will burn those tender new roots. The newly planted bushes still

need to be kept moist to encourage growth.

If scale is a problem in your garden, clearly visible once pruning has been done, you should try using a smothering agent like Pest Oil at the recommended strength. Some members have resorted to using a toothbrush or small kitchen brush to remove scale from canes. You do not want to damage the cane. Scale, if found, usually appears on the shaded or protected side of the stem.

Pruning notes have been included in this issue. Are we going to have a dry warm period prior to Summer?

[Spring is the best time to mulch your rose beds.](#) As the warmer weather is on its way, it's time to start mulching. Soil needs organic material in reasonable amounts to encourage and promote beneficial soil bacteria and earthworm activity. As the mulching material slowly decomposes, essential elements are released that are readily

available for your plants to absorb. Soil is what your plants stand in, it's what's in the soil that makes them grow.

Without mulching, bare soil tends to compact over time, water absorption is reduced, oxygen cannot penetrate, and soils become less fertile.

When the soil starts to warm up your choice of mulching material will depend on many factors, availability, cost, etc. There are some things to consider when deciding on mulching material. Properly made compost and any animal manures are excellent. These nutrient rich mulches slowly leach valuable major and minor trace elements into the soil. A layer around 5cms deep all over the bed would be sufficient. It is unlikely you would be fortunate to obtain this quantity from its natural source if you have a large area to cover.

Lucerne hay is still a favourite of many rosarians. It is rich in nutrients and provides a good deep cover and breaks down readily. It is also a good slug and snail repellent. Sugar cane mulch is also gaining popularity;

it is readily available in a milled form. It is relatively cheap and can cover a large area.

Stockpiled deciduous leaves can be used directly around your roses. Leaf mulch and grass clippings can be mixed in equal parts. This will minimize temporary nitrogen loss in your soil and cover a larger surface area.

Good mulching will prevent your plants from drying out at this critical time of year when plants are bursting into growth. It will act as a blanket to insulate roots against sudden changes in temperatures; it will inhibit weed growth by denying them light. Just some of the benefits of mulching. Your plants will be healthier and more disease resistant.

Mulch can be from 5 – 10cms deep. The deeper the better, as long as it allows water to penetrate through it. Try not to leave decomposing mulch in contact with trunks of rose bushes, as this could cause collar rot. Remember to top up the mulch as required in the growing season. When ready to

apply the mulch give the existing beds a dressing of fertilizer. 'Sudden Impact' for roses is used by most rosarians. Be sure to give a deep watering after fertilizing. Careful around those new bushes with the fertilizer. Remember a well mulched garden produces healthy soil and vigorous, disease resistant rose plants.

Long wooden/cane supports or stakes may be needed later in Spring as the new watershoots start to grow so that when the strong winds arrive, the new watershoots are not torn off the bush. Stake and support the new watershoot with a soft material binding.

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. A full list can be obtained at any meeting or by post. If you want a book or books listed please contact Ted and Meryl Morphett on (02) 4735 3668. Returned books can be left with the Chairman or Secretary if Ted and Meryl are not in attendance.

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 Seduction. Please note the capital 'S' is needed. Don't forget we can also be found on Facebook.

Hired a handy man and gave him a list. When I got home, only #1, 3, & 5 were done. Turns out, he only does odd jobs!

PRUNING

GENERAL GUIDELINES

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 (ie, 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.
6. After pruning has been completed, remove any remaining foliage from the canes and clean up around the bush discarding all foliage.
7. Thoroughly spray the bushes and the soil surrounding them with lime sulphur, applied at the recommended rate. This concentration is a Winter strength and should be used once only. It is known as the Winter clean up spray which attacks fungal spores and scale and may reduce the insect population. White scale may need further attention with a mixture of white oil or pest oil. Use a toothbrush dipped either solution and scrub off the offenders. Aphides which lay eggs in the late Autumn will over- winter, awaiting the warmth of Spring to emerge.

WHY YOUR CUTTING TECHNIQUE IS IMPORTANT

By far the most important technique to master in pruning 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 TEAS AND GRANDIFLORAS

Growth habit of hybrid teas and grandifloras by winter time 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.

Late flowered watershoots should only have the centre of the candelabra pruned leaving 2 or 3 laterals only. Should late watershoots (new growth coming up from the base of the plant) have appeared, cover with plastic before using lime sulphur to avoid burning.

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 & MINIFLORA 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.

Glass takes one million years to decompose, which means it never wears out and can be recycled an infinite amount of times!

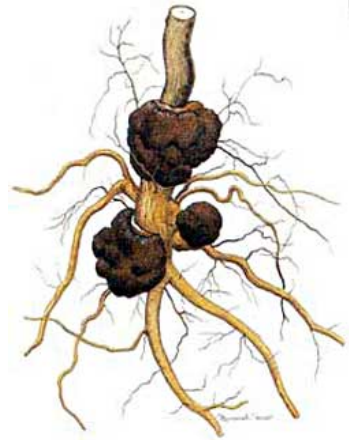
CROWN GALL DAMAGE IN ROSES

Galls form on the crown of the plant (the point at the soil line where the main roots join the stem) and on the roots. They can also form on the main stem above soil level, or on the branches. The disease is caused by the bacterial pathogen known as *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. The bacterium can live for many years in soil and can multiply in the root zone of susceptible plants. It infects the plant through a wound, usually at ground level or on the roots, and transfers a tumorigenic (cancerous) factor to some plant cells.

The bacterium can also enter the plant through mechanical injury to crowns or roots. Such injuries may be caused by cultivation equipment, insects or animals.

Galls first appear as small, pale, roughened lumps of tissue. They enlarge, darken, and become convoluted. They can look like misshapen pinecones.

The bacteria are most active during the summer months,



entering through wounds that may be natural or caused by pruning, chewing insects, grafting or cultivation.

Crown gall infection is spread by movement of infected soil, by infected plant material and via budding and grafting tools.

Crown gall can easily be spread to other plants if you neglect to disinfect your tools!

As there is no cure for infected plants, prevention of infection is essential. General advice is do not use soil in which crown gall infection of plants has occurred.

Another later mentioned option is to dig out the infected plant,

leave the hole, and then cover that space with plastic sheeting during the warm weather. Solarization seems to have some mitigating effects on the crown gall bacterium. After about 6 to 8 weeks, you may be able to replant in that spot using fresh soil. However, there is no way as yet to completely eradicate crown gall. Still, if you are a home gardener, you may not have the luxury of leaving holes in your yard for years at a time.

The disease affects a wide range of plants including deciduous fruits, vine and berry fruits, vegetables and ornamentals. Within these groups of plants there is no known cultivar resistance.

The galls differ from those caused by root knot nematodes and some insects in that they contain no organised internal structure.

The image is from NSW Dept of Primary Industry via the internet. Text has been taken from various sites.

Gold is the only metal that doesn't rust, even if it's buried in the ground for thousands of years.

SLATER'S CRIMSON CHINA

(Ack NZ Rose Society)

2014 marks 200 years since the very first roses were introduced into New Zealand by the early settlers. This month we feature one of those first roses which is still grown today. It certainly has stood the test of time! Slater's Crimson China (also known as *Rosa chinesis* among others) is also probably the oldest known cultivated garden rose with records showing it being grown in the 9th century. In the garden, it forms a small shrubby bush to around one metre high. It can be a bit slow to establish and also tender in colder climates. The bush is trouble free apart from getting some mildew when conditions are right. The flowers come singly or in small clusters and are crimson to red in colour with a white streak running through the inner petals. As it opens, it changes to pink and darkens in colour. Discovered in China, it was introduced to the United Kingdom in 1792. One worth growing even as a record to New Zealand's rose growing history.



PS This rose grows in the Werribee (Vic) rose garden

CURL GRUBS IN POTS

Have they come from nearby infected lawn?

Adult beetles lay the eggs and the life cycle can be up to one year. Curl grubs are the larvae of different kinds of beetles including the African Black Beetle, the black-headed pasture cockchafer and Christmas beetles.

All belong to the Scarab beetle family. Curl Grubs may also be pests of other garden plants and potted plants. Curl grubs spend most of their life cycle underground.

The larvae feed on dead plant material and the live roots or stems of a broad range of plants, mainly lawns. They are white or pale cream in colour with a brown head and greyish end. They grow to around 2.5cm long and are sometimes mistaken for witchetty grubs. It is their habit of curling up into a “C” shape that gives them their common name.

You can find out if your lawn is affected by black beetles simply



by using a bucket of soapy water and pour it onto the grass. Any bugs, if present, will float to the surface. If you get more than 20 bugs, this could be an indication of a larger problem.

Another way is to place a moistened square of carpet on top of the soil. After a day or so, any adult black beetles will have congregated underneath the carpet.



If you find the beetles and grubs in your garden turn the soil over and the local birds usually will feed on them. This may be hard to do in a rose bed as too much digging may damage the roots.

As the curl grubs feed, plants and lawns fail to perform well and often appear to need watering despite the ground still being moist as the plants are trying to survive on a reducing root ball. It is during warmer weather that new eggs hatch and older larvae move closer to the soil surface feeding more heavily on plant roots.

In pots, a heavy infestation of curl grubs can eat the entire root system of a plant. Potted plants may suffer at any time of the year as they are more vulnerable by the limited pot size than in the garden bed. Plants may simply fail to grow and it is only when you empty the pot and find a load of curl grubs, the plant's lack of growth is understood. All is not lost, there are products available that will kill curl grubs.

Spring and Summer are generally the best times to treat lawns and garden beds. You will need to visit a well-stocked nursery or hardware store for the best product to kill them in your potted roses or in the lawn. Consider feeding grubs to the birds or squishing them. It's not nice, but it's better than insecticides.

SCARAB (Scarabaeidae family)
This family is one of the largest beetle families in the world, with more than 2,200 species native to Australia. The larvae of various scarab beetles are known by several common names including 'curl grubs', 'white curl grubs' and 'cockchafers'. Scarab larvae are part of the soil ecosystem and are unlikely to do damage if they are not present in high numbers.

All Scarab beetles have the basic shape but are different colours and sizes. Some have horn-like protuberances on the head and some are iridescent, eg. spectacularly horned rhinoceros beetles (Dynastinae), and the beautifully patterned flower chafers (Cetoniinae).

The African Black Beetle (*Heteronychus arator*) an introduced pest, is one of the 'curl grubs' that damages lawns and moves into garden pots.

The Argentinian Scarab (*Cyclocephala signaticollis*) is an introduced scarab pest, which became established in Sydney suburbs in the 1940s. It has since spread to Canberra, northeast NSW, SE Queensland, Melbourne and Adelaide.

Christmas Beetles (*Anoplognathus* spp., *Calloodes* spp., *Repsimus* spp.) and Rhinoceros Beetles (*Xylotrupes ulysse*) are also scarab beetles. Soil-dwelling scarab larvae can aerate soils and help disperse seeds. Native scarab species can also be pests under the right circumstances, eg., potted plants.

Plants are surprisingly resilient, and most can handle losing a small number of their roots to beetle larvae. Even while damaging plants, curl grubs may be helping keep soil healthy by providing aeration and nutrient mixing.

NATURAL ENEMIES:

Parasitic wasps such as female flower wasps (*Scoliidae* and *Tiphidae*) burrow underground looking for scarab larvae to lay their eggs in. Currawongs and magpies along with ibis and other birds will dig into the lawn.

You can treat lawn with beneficial nematodes. Nematodes are roundworms which live in soil and kill beetle grubs by penetrating their bodies and breeding inside them. Beneficial nematodes are available commercially and can simply be watered into the lawn.

Hope this helps.

‘THE ROSE’

The lily has a smooth stalk,
Will never hurt your hand;
But the rose upon her brier
Is lady of the land.

There's sweetness in an apple tree,
And profit in the corn;
But lady of all beauty
Is a rose upon a thorn.

When with moss and honey
She tips her bending brier,
And half unfolds her glowing heart,
She sets the world on fire.

Christina Rossetti,

COMING EVENTS

August Meeting & AGM – 04.08.23

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

Business of meeting

Election of office bearers for 2023-24
and Members' Trading Table

Raffle – Gift pack of Body Lotion

Floral Art

'Camellia/s and Wood'

any embellishments

August Committee meeting – 10.08.23

Castle Hill Vet Hospital 7.00 p.m.

State Council Meeting – 13.08.23

Macarthur Centre for Sustainable Living
@ 10.00 a.m.

September Meeting – 01.09.23

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

Topic – to be confirmed

Raffle – A pretty apron
plus a Regional one

Floral Art

'Looking forward to Spring'
any flowers any embellishments

Sept Committee meeting – 07.07.23

Castle Hill Vet Hospital 7.00 p.m.

October Meeting – 06.10.23

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

Notice in health food shop window:
CLOSED DUE TO ILLNESS...

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 0418 463 595

Ted Morphett, Emu Plains, 2750 4735 3668

NEPEAN BLUE MTNS & HAWKESBURY

Doug Hayne, Emu Plains, 2750 4735 1730

UPPER NORTH COAST

Ray McDonald, Taree 2429 6550 2216

ILLAWARRA AREA

Colin Hollis, Jamberoo, 2533 4236 0456

Website: www.rose.org.au

www.nsw.rose.org.au

This publication is for information of members of Sydney
Regional.

This publication cannot be reproduced without permission of
Sydney Regional, Rose Society of N.S.W Inc.

Printed by The Rose Society of NSW Inc., Sydney Regional,
1 Christel Ave., Carlingford, 2118

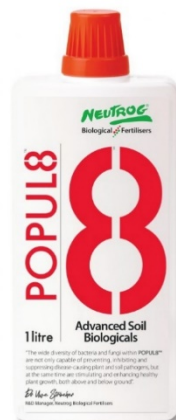
*The opinions expressed in articles or letters in this magazine are
not necessarily the opinions of the Rose Society of New South
Wales Incorporated.*



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 Ofungi, 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.

Contact details:

Neutrog.com.au. Phone: 08 8538 3500 Or 1800 656 644