

Sydney Regional Rose News

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'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
No meeting on 7 April, 2023

Friday, May 5, 2023 @ 8.00 p.m.
at the Newington Community Centre

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(Closing date for contributions is
Monthly Committee meeting)

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

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

This magazine contains an article from 1929 on Soil Management by E.G.M. Gibson. It is interesting to read as the information contained still applies to today. Agree or disagree?

The Garden video screened at the February meeting was enjoyable. Greg and Robyn gave us a choice of which video to screen. Kerry won the raffle and the travel bag was the right size for her computer and notebook.

Pat and Jim's trip to the Australian Rose Conference in Adelaide was shown in photos at the March meeting. It was evident that the entries in some classes were shown differently to here in NSW. They had visited a number of private gardens and the Adelaide Botanic Gardens where the Rose Trial Garden beds are located. Pat mentioned the number of wet days that occurred while in Adelaide.

Anne won the raffle of a potted miniature rose at the meeting.

Do you have any items that can be used as prizes for our monthly raffle? Please let me know if you have anything. They can be handed to any committee member at a

meeting and held for a later date if we already have an item for the next month's raffle.

The Sydney Royal Easter Show is getting closer, starting on 6th April. I hope the warm weather continues so your blooms will be ready for the three competition days.

Do you have a subject that is suitable for discussion via the magazine? Sometimes it takes extra time to resource and gather the information needed for an article. Are there questions awaiting an answer? Your question may be important to you and could help another member who is too shy to ask. Your personal identity is respected, unless advised differently.

Friday 5th May meeting will be an open discussion on how and when the use of the spade is warranted. When and for how long do roses produce their best blooms? Which cultivar/s last the distance? If you want or can help with any questions or answers please come along and join in the discussion.

The monthly showbench point score has been adjusted, an error occurred earlier. Apologies for the mix-up.

[The quarterly journal of the Rose Society of NSW needs an editor.](#)

Can you help in setting-out the text and photos for proof reading and ready for publication by a commercial printer. There are some members who are on the article collection and photo side already but needs an editor. If you or you know of someone who can help, please contact me and I will give you more information.

Our best wishes to Greg for a good recovery after his surgery and during rehab.

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

[All Sydney members are now being asked to send a \\$10 payment per family to help cover our Regional costs.](#)

Hope to see you at our next meeting in May.

Jacqueline

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	6.50	
Ailsa Wareham			11.00
Roses at the February meeting: 'Good Samaritan', 'Just Joey', 'Peace'			
Roses at the March Meeting: 'Francis Meiland', 'Papageno', 'Seduction', 'Tequila Sunrise'			
<i>FLORAL ART-</i>			
Meryl Morphett 8.50			
<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/exhibitor 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.			

ANNUAL REGIONAL LEVY

Each June members pay \$40.00 or \$45.00 to retain membership of the Rose Society of NSW, of which Sydney is a part. You receive the NSW Rose Society quarterly (currently needing an editor) and the Rose Annual. The rest of your subscription goes towards running the Rose Society of NSW.

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.

<p><i>FLORAL ART – MAY</i> ‘Autumn colour/shades’ Roses only, any embellishments</p>	<p><i>FLORAL ART – JUNE</i> ‘Are flowers scarce?’ Any flowers, but must include roses, any embellishments</p>
<p>Autumn colour ranges from dull yellow, orange, red through to red/ brown. If using a solid visible container, it should not be white, the same applies for the flowers and foliage. Try for autumn coloured foliage if possible. Green foliage is okay but in moderation, be careful using Phalaris arundinacea ‘Picta’ commonly called ‘Ribbon Grass’ as it has a pale green to white marking. Bare branches or weathered wood can also be used. Before starting your design see how many flowers you have available then make the design style decision.</p>	<p>With or without flowers? A couple of blooms? An arrangement with many flowers? You need to choose. June can have minimal garden flowers available it depends on the weather conditions which have been unpredictable this year. Buying flowers can be costly, having them in the garden is best. Using foliage only can look good. You just need to use a variety of types to make it interesting. Succulents are classed as foliage except if there are flowers present, but for this month it will not matter as you are not asked to specifically use foliage only. Some leaves are shiny, dull, rough textured, round, elongated, strappy, striped or different colour edged like some flax types. Sansevieria (Mother-in-law’s tongue) can also be useful for variety as well as Ribbon Grass (Phalaris arundinacea ‘Picta’) and its little plantlets at the end of spreading tendrils.</p>

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 was printed in the last edition of the NSW Rose.

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



PLANTING HIS FIRST STANDARD ROSE.
From the original Leason drawing, now in the possession of the
National Rose Society of Victoria.

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.

WORKSHOP DAY 23RD APRIL

The workshop will be held at Macarthur Centre for Sustainability,
1 Mt. Annan Drive, Mt. Annan (where State Council holds its meetings).

Are you interested in finding out what the judge is looking for at a Rose Show?

Do you want to become more relaxed about preparing roses for exhibition in the future?

Please contact Ted Morphett on (02) 4735 3668 who will be happy to supply all the details about this working with flowers day. You are asked to bring along some roses, if possible, for the workshop.

These flower preparation days are held every so often.

VALE LAURIE NEWMAN DIED 3RD FEBRUARY, 2023

A noted exhibitor, breeder and nurseryman. Laurie began growing roses in 1962 and joined The Rose Society of Victoria in 1965. He founded Reliable Roses Nursery in 1978, specialising in Old Garden Roses and then later started into breeding roses.

Creator of Sino-Australia Friendship Rose Garden, Beijing Botanical Garden, Xiang Shan, Beijing, China 1999-2003. Joined the Australian Rose Breeders Association as a Victorian representative in 2005 and appointed by the NRSA as Australian registrar of new rose names until 2018.

Accredited Judge and exhibitor. Received the T.A Stewart Memorial Award in 2012. Honorary Life Member of the Rose Society of Victoria.

Our deepest sympathy to Laurie's family and friends.

CULTURAL NOTES

Autumn is nearly here. April is the last month to fertilize your roses before the resting period during the colder months. Early March experienced a couple of hot days which hopefully helped encourage bloom production but cooler days are needed to help with the intensity of colour in the blooms. The earlier flooding rain may have removed fertilizer that was contained in the soil, but after February, March and April fertilizing there should be enough food stored in each bush to carry it through into Spring. Do not waste your fertilizer after April as the ground becomes cooler and growth stops.

New shoots usually start their growth once the weather is cooler. Aphids may appear on new shoots so take appropriate action when you see them as these insects multiply very quickly.

Last month you were advised to start new bed preparation, not wait until the new bushes arrive. **Fresh fertilizer will damage the new fine roots that the new plant will use to establish itself.** New beds should be dug a spade deep (about 30cm) and let stand for a few weeks before turning the soil over as well as the manure and compost. Superphosphate can be added to the soil, when incorporating manures. **You will need to let the new garden bed settle while the compost breaks down to create friability.** Some NeutroG Seamungus can be added to the bottom of the hole when planting the rose.

If you have clay soil the easiest and quickest way to get good drainage is to add soil and raise the level of the garden bed so that the garden is now on top of the clay.

Wait for the hot weather to finish before digging up and replanting a rose. When moving and replanting a rose bush you may also need to remove a barrow load of soil and replenish with fresh soil and manures, remove any remaining roots. The removed soil can be used in other parts of the garden where roses are not grown. Some rosarians do not

remove any soil, as they are just moving a bush to a different location not discarding it because it has died or is diseased.

Spade pruning If a rose bush is dying, dead or diseased dig it out! Replace the soil where a diseased bush has been, and also remove all roots.

If moving an existing non-performing plant or one in the wrong place, prepare the soil in the new spot or the soil that will be going into the new pot, as some will grow quite successfully in large pots. This is giving the bush a 'second chance' rather than go straight into the bin. The last action, into the bin, may seem extreme but why spend time and money to keep a non-growing rose holding a spot that could be more productive with a new rose bush?

The rose to be relocated to a pot or new garden spot, will need to have its roots inspected and then trimmed of all torn, damaged ends, as disease can enter through these damaged areas. Have your pot on hand, and prepared good soil ready to fill in around the rose.

Regular guidelines for potting: make sure the weep holes are open, mound the soil so the roots are free to grow out from the root ball, make sure there is growth room in the pot selected. This can be done in the slightly cooler days in April/May. Before starting the relocation or potting procedure prune the top canes, this will help with the shock of being uprooted and will encourage roots to grow in the new soil. By doing the moving/potting now it will ensure any new leaf growth hardens before the Winter frost as new tender growth can suffer frost burn. Some roses will flourish in large pots while some will sulk, but give it a try rather than throw out an under-performing favourite rose. One advantage of pot culture, it allows the pot to be moved to a sunny spot in Winter. Keep the pot off the ground so ants can be deterred and you can see excess water running from the drainage holes. Be careful, not to allow the soil around the outer edge to dry out completely as water will just run through the dry soil giving a false impression of drainage run-off.

Mulching helps retain moisture as well as keeps the soil warm during the colder Winter months. Optimum growing conditions require 6-8 hours of direct sunlight each day. Some will tolerate a little shade but sun and rose bushes go together. Floribunda cultivars will give greater continuity of bloom and are usually more tolerant to inclement weather than hybrid tea roses, but it is best not to try to get the best of both worlds by planting them together in the same bed, as their growth habit can be so different.

Watering will still be necessary although less water is needed over the Winter months but watering at ground level is best. Not in the late afternoon as the foliage needs to be dry prior to cooler nights. Keep with your spraying program.

Vanishing Lawn Syndrome This happens every so often as gardeners see new releases in various catalogues or pass through a nursery or gardening store. Don't the pictures look enticing? Catalogues are now viewed on line at the various rose nurseries within Australia. Order early to ensure you can get what you want.

Pruning in the Sydney metro areas usually does not start until August, while in areas subject to frosts you will need to wait later until after the last frost in your area. Have you a fresh supply of lime sulphur?

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.

SOIL MANAGEMENT

By E.G.M. GIBSON,

Agricultural Editor, "Argus" and "Australasian", Melbourne

The amateur rose grower is frequently bewildered by the advice given by experts regarding the treatment and management of the soil for rose growing. There are some who advocate that the soil must be trenched to a depth of 18 inches (45cms) or two feet (60cms), and others who say that digging to a depth of 8 (20cms) or 10 inches (25cms) is sufficient.

Fortunately, good results may be obtained either way. Those who advocate trenching will say that the roots of the rose will penetrate to a depth of 2 ft (60cms) or more, and those who are content with shallow cultivation are just as confident that the roots of the rose are more inclined to spread laterally; therefore deep cultivation is a waste of time. Both contentions are perfectly sound.

The explanation of this apparent agreement of opposing statements is that the roots of the plants will penetrate and

explore only that portion of the soil that has been made habitable to them. It is possible by trenching to make the second foot of soil uninhabitable and even render the whole mass of soil cultivated unsuitable for plant growth. It is therefore necessary to understand the soil conditions suitable for root development and in cultivation to adopt the course that will give the best results for the amount of capital and labour one is prepared to expend.

Soils are usually classified according to their physical characters as sand, loam, clay, and organic or peaty soils. A sandy soil needs no description. When pure, sand consists of particles of quartz in varying degrees of fineness, and it is entirely devoid of plant food. It is the most unsatisfactory type of soil for rose growing, but by the liberal use of organic and artificial fertilisers it may be made to give fairly good results, although the plants will always

lack the vigour, and the blooms the substance and colour of those grown in a good rich loam. Trenching in a deep, sandy soil is always advisable, for it enables the texture, fertility and moisture-holding capacity of the soil to be improved. For this reason as much organic manure as possible should be worked into and thoroughly mixed with the soil to the full depth of the cultivation. Well-rotted cow manure is perhaps the best; good stable manure may have second preference.

Near the sea coast sea weed may be freely used; but, failing any of these, green manure or a compost obtained by rotting down weeds and other vegetable refuse may be freely used. The maximum improvement in sandy soils would be affected by the admixture of a liberal dressing of a good loam, but soil taken from deep excavations, such as from sewerage works, should not be used. It is sometimes an advantage when trenching deep, sandy soil to make an artificial subsoil by spreading a layer of about four inches of clay in the bottom of the trench.

The most important consideration in trenching any soil is to avoid interfering with the natural drainage. All garden soils require especial care in regard to drainage, for it must be remembered that to the natural rainfall of, say, 25 inches (63cms), a further 15 or 20 inches (18 or 50cms) may be added in artificial waterings during the course of a year. Deep, sandy soils are usually well drained – so well, indeed, that in some cases the moisture escapes so rapidly by percolation that it is difficult to keep sufficient in the soil for the needs of the plants. In addition, there is much loss of valuable fertilising matter by leaching through the soil with the escaping moisture. When organic manures are freely mixed through such a soil its retentive properties are greatly increased.

The manufacture of an artificial subsoil as already suggested is also of great benefit in tending to steady percolation, and thus helping to maintain a more regular supply of moisture for the use of the plants, as well as making for economy in the use

of fertilisers and reducing the cost of watering.

There are many places where a sandy soil rests upon a bed of impermeable clay. When this results in water being held up until the interstices between the grains of sand become filled with it, the soil is converted into a morass – or, really, a quicksand. Such a soil is utterly useless for horticultural purposes, and the only remedy is put down a line of drain pipes half-bedded into the clay. If the clay is so far from the surface as to make this impracticable, the only alternative is to sell out.

When a sandy soil contains 40 to 60 per cent of clay, it is classified as a loam, being a light or heavy loam according to the amount of clay. The most desirable type of soil for rose growing is a loam slightly upon the heavy side, yet possessing a sufficient degree of friability to render it capable of being worked to a state of good tilth. Loams which are deficient in lime and organic matter set very hard when dry, and are very greasy when wet. Such a soil is an unkindly one to work, and,

although it may contain adequate supplies of plant food, it is unproductive, because its physical condition is unsuitable for root development.

Great improvement may be affected by the use of lime and the free use of organic manures. Lime has a coagulating action upon the fine particles of clay, preventing them from adhering so closely together. Gypsum is proving to be one of the most valuable amendments for soil of this type. Freshly-slaked lime may also be used; but, apparently, its action is not so lasting as that of gypsum. An application of from ½ pound to 1 lb (250-500gms) to the square yard would be about the right amount for ordinary garden lands. Upon very heavy soils the dressing may be repeated with advantage after two years, but it seems highly probable that the adoption of liming as one of the regular operations of the year is not necessary and may, indeed prove harmful.

It frequently happens that a good garden loam rests upon a somewhat stiff and retentive clay. Trenching in such a soil

requires to be performed with great discretion. If drainage conditions are likely to be upset by deep digging, then it is better to be content with shallow cultivation. When a clay subsoil is broken up, it is likely to form a pit or sink in which stagnant moisture will collect. Ultimately the unhealthy condition of the soil will extend towards the surface. On the other hand, if drainage pipes are placed at a depth of 2 ft. (60cms) and the ground above the drains be trenched and improved in its physical condition and fertility by the admixture of an organic manure throughout it, the soil will be deepened and the amount of food and moisture available to the plant increased. It must be emphasized that the digging of deep holes for planting roses in such a soil is a fatal mistake, for the holes will become graves in which the plants will linger miserably for a short time, and ultimately die from suffocation. The roots of plants require air for the performance of their normal functions. This air is obtained from the small interstices between the particles of soil; when these spaces are filled

with water the plant actually suffocates.

In a healthy soil, from which surplus moisture is gradually removed by drainage, there is a continuous process of ventilation going on. As the moisture soaks through, air follows it. This process is repeated after every rain or every watering given. While in active growth plants absorb moisture from the soil, and during bright sunlight the excessive moisture absorbed is transpired through the breathing pores of the leaves. This reduces moisture content of the soil, and makes room for a fresh supply of air.

There are other factors that contribute to the movements of moisture and air in healthy soils which need not be discussed here. The important point which it is intended to convey is that the first essential in soil management is to provide healthy conditions for root development, and all cultivation operations must be directed toward that end. A prisoner could not thrive in a damp, sunless, unventilated dungeon,

even if he were provided with the most nourishing food that money could buy. Similarly, a rose cannot make use of fertilisers unless its roots are extending through a healthy, well-ventilated soil.

It should be mentioned that it is of very little use to cultivate the subsoil unless something is added to the soil to improve its physical texture. Subsoiling experiments have shown that beneficial results follow the year after deep stirring has been performed, but that after two or three years the soil returns to its original condition.

It must be remembered that after roses have been planted the opportunity for improving the texture of the subsoil does not occur again. Hence, it is necessary to prepare the soil thoroughly before planting. It would be better to lose one season rather than plant in unsuitable, badly cultivated land.

In every case trenching is advisable when by its means a greater depth of soil may be made habitable to plants. This applies particularly to small

gardens where plants are to be put in rather closer together than would be the case in larger areas where a more extensive lateral root development would be possible.

Peaty or organic soils need hardly be considered for there are but few places in Australia where such soils exist. Drainage and liming are the most pressing needs for their improvement. The admixture of sand or loam is advisable when the cost is not prohibitive.

It is 'highly important that any deep cultivation work should be completed a few weeks before planting is attempted. When this is not possible, watering and rolling the soil will assist in firming it sufficiently to enable plants to be put in with safety. After cultivation the soil is left in a loose condition containing a large number of air spaces. Should the top of a growing root penetrate an air pocket, its development is at once checked. Moisture containing mineral foods in solution is absorbed by means of root-hairs, which are produced a short distance behind the growing point. These

root-hairs are short lived, but while active growth is proceeding they are being constantly replaced. It is obvious, therefore, that if root growth be suddenly checked through its growing tip encountering an air pocket, the supply of moisture and mineral food contributed by that root is also cut off. Nature come to the rescue; a fresh growing point is produced. But time is lost, and energy expended in its production.

Freshly cultivated soil, which is full of air pockets, may finally sink several inches. If a large amount of fresh organic material has been dug into it, the amount of shrinkage will be increased as the material rots. If planting has been carried out before the soil has settled, there is a risk that sudden subsidence of the soil will impose a heavy strain upon root fibres, and perhaps destroy a number of them.

The subsequent cultivation of rose beds after the plants have been established is a matter that calls for some consideration. It is by no means uncommon to find an energetic enthusiast

digging in heavy pads of cow or horse manure during the late autumn and winter. It is certainly questionable whether such treatment is judicious, where it involves extensive root disturbance it probably does a great deal of harm. If roots are cut, and the exposed ends left in contact with loose soil or a mass of fermenting manure, there is a risk that the roots will rot; if recovery does take place, it will be slow.

When manure is simply dug in, there is a tendency for it to be deposited in the form of a layer or stratum at the bottom of the cultivation trench. In this position it acts as a sub-surface mulch, cutting off capillary movement from the subsoil to the surface. As a result more frequent waterings may be necessary to keep the surface soil moist during the dry weather, while there may be an excess of water in the subsoil.

Frequent surface cultivation is necessary, particularly in heavy loams. This cultivation need rarely extend to a greater depth than three or four inches (8-10cms) and for most purposes a

depth of two inches (5cms) would be sufficient. A light cultivation might be given with advantage after heavy rain or after watering. It will serve to aerate the soil and conserve moisture by providing a surface mulch.

In sandy soils it is probable that the best means of maintaining fertility is to apply a mulch of half-rotted manure in the spring. By the following autumn this will have broken down considerably, and the remnant may be lightly forked into the surface soil or stirred in with a pronged cultivator. Upon heavier soil, manure may be applied in a similar manner, but mulching should not be made an excuse for neglecting surface cultivation. The mulch may be pushed aside to permit the soil being loosened, or by the use of a long-pronged cultivator the objective may be attained without moving the mulch.

The use of artificial fertilisers is a necessity. For general purposes a complete fertiliser containing superphosphate, combined nitrogen and potash is likely to prove an advantage, and, although in heavy loams potash may not be needed, upon the principle that it is better to use a little more ammunition and be sure of a hit than to economise and risk a miss, it is wise to use a complete fertiliser in small gardens. Upon larger areas it is worthwhile experimenting with a view to economy. When the soil is in healthy condition, the best use will be made of any fertiliser applied, and the dressings need not be very heavy. About 2 ozs. (65gms) to the square yard may be used about the end of July, and 1 oz. (32gms) about the middle of February.

Good methods of cultivation will do much to keep the plants healthy.

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.

- MRS. S. PATON (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1928).—Brilliant orange scarlet carmine, without any variation, running to an orange base. The flowers are fairly full, moderately large, and of fine form, with petals of heavy texture. The habit of growth is of ideal bedding type, very free flowering, vigorous, branching, and bushy, and the flowers are carried upright on long, stiff dark stems having few thorns. *Pernetiana*. 30 petals. Fades to pale pink. Promising.
- MRS. W. E. NICKERSON (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—An extremely vigorous growing, very free flowering rose of the duatone *Pernetiana* type. The splendidly formed buds are of an entrancing new colour, the exterior of the petals heavily veined with rose d'Or and shaded orange cadmium, the interior a deep chrome yellow on the lower half vein out and pass to a warm rich rosy salmon. Must not be confused with W. E. Nickerson. 28 petals. Pale pink when open. Promising.
- MONARCH (H.T.)** (Dobbie & Co. Ltd., 1926), 3.—Rich silvery pink, fine for exhibition, a robust grower with clean healthy foliage. 45 petals.
- PEGGY BELL (H.T.)** (Alistair Clark, 1928), 3 or 4.—A beautiful rose of fine substance and distinct colouring, perhaps suggesting Betty Uprichard but it is more free and robust in habit. It is ever-blooming and makes a fine large bush, and the flower lasts well when cut.
- POLLY (H.T.)** (G. Beckwith & Son, 1928), F.3.—The buds are gold, flushed with pink. The open flower is a charming blend of cream, pale rose, pink and gold. Perfect shape. Sweetly scented. Very free flowering but most variable. Handsome foliage.
- PORTADOWN (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1928), 3.—In the last few years there have been many red roses placed on the market, and one is entitled to expect colour constancy in any implied improvement. This variety is one of the weakest in colour values we have seen and, in addition, is a slave to black spot and mildew. It is difficult to see any redeeming feature and the variety will be discarded.
- PRINCE JEAN DE LUXEMBOURG (Dwf. Poly)** (Soupert & Notting, 1926), 1.—Pure, white, full flowers. In panicles of from 100 to 150, splendid. Occasionally blooms show a green tinge. Promising.
- REFRESHER (Rambler)** (Alistair Clark, 1928), 6.—This rose carries large trusses of the most beautiful single white flowers that completely cover the whole plant in early summer. The foliage is luxuriant and healthy. The growth is wonderfully vigorous and the whole plant suggests a White American Pillar to which is a fine companion for fences or pillars.
- ROSE BERKELEY (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1928), 3.—Deep rosy salmon pink suffused orange, and running to an orange base. The flowers are large, full and beautifully shaped, with high pointed centre, and of exhibition size and quality. The foliage is large, dark green, leathery and mildew proof. 65 petals. *Pernetiana*.
- ROSE HILL (H.T.)** (Jos. Hill Co., 1928), F.3.—Sport of Columbia. A very fine double pink variety, but there are many sports of Columbia now available and all represent the same idea with slight variations. In our opinion Briarcliff is the best of the series to date.
- RUPERT BROOKE (H.T.)** (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928), 3.—A fine rose of large size and high quality. Cream and fawn pink shading, very free, grand habit; good foliage. Makes a splendid bedder. Equally good for exhibition. Colour good. 40 petals. Good shape. Promising.
- SALMONEA (Dwf. Poly)** (P. J. Oosthoek & Co., 1927), 2.—A fine shrimp pink variety, very striking. Colour good.

Write for our recommendations.

COMING EVENTS

April – no meeting

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

April Committee meeting – 13.04.23

Castle Hill Vet Hospital 7.00 p.m.

April Rose Workshop – 23. 04.23

Macarthur Centre for Sustainable Living

May Meeting – 05.05.23

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

Topic – Is it spade ready?

General discussion

Raffle – Mothers' Day Gift pack

Floral Art

'Autumn colour/shade/s'

Roses only,
any embellishments

May Committee meeting – 11.05.23

Castle Hill Vet Hospital 7.00 p.m.

State Council Meeting – 21.05.23

Macarthur Centre for Sustainable Living
@ **10.00 a.m.**

June Meeting – 02.06.23

Newington Community Centre 8.00 p.m.

Floral Art

'Are flowers scarce?'
any embellishments

No one ever says "It's only a game" when their team is winning.

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

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

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WAGNER ROSE NURSERY ORDERS

To still obtain the discount on your order you will need to put in the code
100%ROSES!

The exclamation mark is necessary.

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.

