



# ORLANDO AREA HISTORICAL ROSE SOCIETY

## Newsletter - February 2011

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2011** Doors open 2:00 pm, program starts at 2:30 pm

Keep your roses happy and healthy by practicing good basic rose care. Develop a garden you enjoy! Attend the Historical Rose Society's meeting and learn how to ***Plant and Care for Old Garden Roses***. Program presented by Rhonda Spilman of Country Care Roses nursery.

Throughout history roses were sought after for various reasons. They have symbolized success and used as badges during the famous War of the Roses between houses of York and Lancaster. Their petals were used to make garlands and adorn banquets. They were painted for their beauty in collections of oil and still life paintings as well as used in stained glass windows in Medieval churches. Wealthy Romans bathed in rose water and created greenhouses so they could always have access to the rose. Later the monks in monasteries continued to cultivate the rose for medicinal purposes, perfume, and even Communion wine.

**Orlando Area Historical Rose Society** meets at City of Orlando's Harry P. Leu Gardens, 1920 N. Forest Ave., Orlando, FL 32803-1537, programs info: 407-647-1219, Doors open 2:00 pm, program starts at 2:30 pm. Free admission for first time visitors. Free parking.



## President's message:

Wow, time flies! We had a wonderful time at the annual OAHRS holiday party, “*The Christmas Tea*,” at Leu Gardens. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves and the food was great. Your new officers were introduced and have taken over the reins.

I can't thank Colette Cadwell enough for the great coordination job, all the beautiful decorations, and camouflaging the non-movable items in the room. When we were first told we had to vacate our regular room at Leu Gardens and they offered us the smaller room, I wasn't sure it would work out but Colette pulled it all off wonderfully. Thanks again Colette – I'm sure Jerry had a big hand in it also.

The weather is almost the coldest I can remember in my 29 years here in Florida. At least we don't have to worry about our roses freezing or dying due to the cold. We really don't get cold weather enough to freeze the ground and that is what kills the roses. If you maintain a nice level of mulch it will keep the ground somewhat warmer than the air and that will keep the roses from freezing. The leaves may fall off and you will lose any flowers and buds that exist but the bushes will survive and recover in the spring. Pruning time is just around the corner and from now until April is the best time to plant any new plants.

At the January meeting I did a mixed presentation. For the new members we talked about how to choose and start new plants and for the members who have existing plants we discussed how to prune and prepare their roses for spring. We also provided lots of handouts about everything we talked about.



## For the monthly OAHRS meetings:

**Bouquets and single specimens of roses and flowers for the hospitality tables are always welcome.** Please place a note near the container as to the names of the roses and flowers. We're often amazed to see what our members have growing in their gardens.

**Donations for the raffle tables** are always much appreciated. Take a look in your garage, closets or around your house to see if there is something you may want to contribute to the table or perhaps an item from the Leu Gardens Gift Shop. Roses, garden plants and gift certificates are always nice too and when you win this time, perhaps next month you will donate something for another member or guest to win?



Hi George,

I very much enjoyed meeting you when Anne and I came over to make our presentation to your Society. When I saw your newsletter come in the other day, I thought I must read this and see what George and the OAHRS gang are doing.

I really enjoyed your newsletter, it is well laid out, very newsy, pictorial, great rose culture info (I plan to use some of your pruning notes on OGRs if that is ok by you) and great historical information.

Each month I like to single out a newsletter, read it thoroughly as a way of better knowing the Societies in our District. Then I send it on to a great lady I work with on the ARS Local Society Relations Committee - Sue Tiffany. She puts out a great Editors' Newsletter sharing information across the country. This month I am picking yours as the one to feature. Let's see what Sue can share from it.

Thanks George for the massive effort you put in every month to communicate so well.

*Phil Paul*

Vice District Director

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George--This is an excellent newsletter! I was hooked by the first page and didn't stop reading until the very last line was read. Just as Phil Paul said, your format was outstanding and the information was timely and well-presented. Your choice of photos and graphics enhanced the entire educational experience. Your newsletter is one that would be great to share with all of the local editors (may I?). I definitely will include some quotes and references to your newsletter in my email to the editors, that goes out today.

Thank you, Phil, for sharing this newsletter, and thank you George for compiling it. Phil and I share the belief that a good newsletter is part of the glue that holds a society together. Your Orlando Area Historical Rose Society has some very good glue.

I especially appreciated that you thanked those who contributed to your newsletter and asked others in your society to do this. Kindness is contagious and you have set a wonderful example for your group.

Your newsletter is what those of us who are relative newcomers to the world of being an editor strive for.

Sue Tiffany  
Member  
ARS Local Society Relations Committee

# Pruning Our Roses

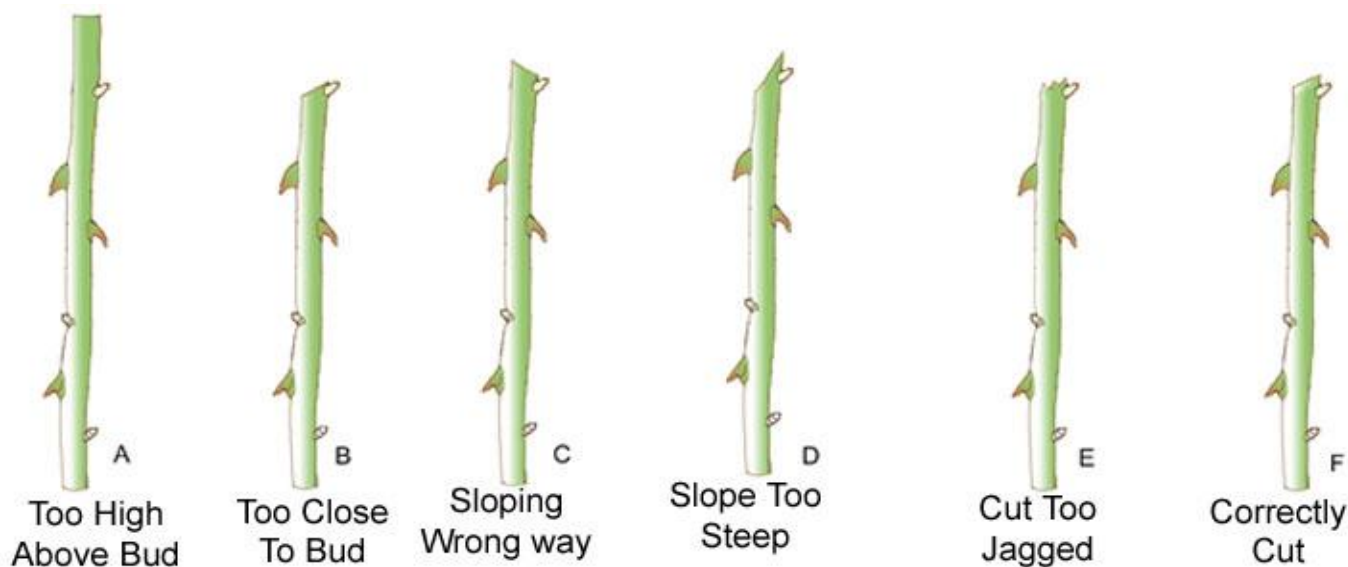
by Tom Burke, ARS Consulting Rosarian

Each year at this time I am asked to talk about and demonstrate the art of pruning our roses. And each year I strive to find a better and clearer way of explaining the whys and how. This year is no different. While doing some internet research I came across the following picture that is one of the best and clearest pictures of exactly where each cut should be made on the stem and what the final stem should look like after the cut. The picture starts out showing the position above or near the 'Bud' and I think it is a good idea to explain to anyone who does not know, exactly where this Bud can be located. (And no I am not talking about the Bud that can be found in the beer section of the local supermarket or liquor store.) So as not to confuse anyone on where this Bud can be located one only has to locate where a set of leaves connects to or did connect to its host stem. It does not matter what type of rose we are talking about or how many leaves are on the leaflet (3, 5, or 7) the bud is always located by looking down at the top of the leaf cluster exactly where it connects to the stem. Down in that notch you will find the starting of what we lovingly refer to as the Bud.

Also it needs to be mentioned that any time we make a cut on our rose bush whether it is during spring pruning, dead heading, or cutting a rose to display in the house we are pruning our bushes.

## Where to Prune Roses

The basics, the right and wrong way to prune any rose stem, is shown in the following sketch:- (sketches inspired by Don Charlton and his book Growing and Showing Roses)



**Examples of Pruning Cuts**

(Examples A to E show how NOT to prune roses & Example F shows a correct pruning cut)

This also may be a very good time to mention why we often are told to cut the stem only above a 5 leaf cluster. As far as the bud is concerned it can't count and there will always be a bud down in that little notch and if you make a cut just above that bud it will grow up to be a big stem. However as with many things in life size does make a difference and the size of

the stem growing from the bud can never be as big as or bigger than the size of the stem it is coming from. The larger the stem the easier time it will have holding that prized flower with its head held high and looking skyward rather than weighing so much that it looks as if the flower is nodding. (That is what we call a rose that looks down when the flower is open.) When you look at any stem on any bush you will see that the number of leaves on a leaflet is directly proportional to the size of the stem it is on. Near the bottom where the stem is largest and thickest there are more leaves (7) and as the stem gets a little thinner the leaflet has less leaves (5) and when you reach the top where the flower sits the leaflet will have only 3 leaves. The top is the weakest part of the stem. If you make your cut just above a 5-leaf cluster you are cutting the stem in a place where the soon to develop stem will have more chance of holding up the resulting flower.

This is a good time to explain why the spring pruning is so important. As we cut roses for display and dead head our bushes through the year each cut results in a stem which is slightly smaller in size from the previous stem. (As described above) If we get 3, 4, or possibly 5 flushes of blooms during the season our resulting stems get smaller and smaller until there is no way any stem could be grown capable of holding up the head of the resulting bloom. This is especially true for the majority of the modern roses which produce a limited number of large heavy flowers on the ends of each stem. Spring is when we give new life to our bushes and a new start to our bloom cycle. We prune back our stalks and only leave the most healthy and largest stems to start our new season. We remove anything that is dead, diseased, or damaged and we start fresh with only the largest and healthiest of stems. Do not remove more than 1/3 to 1/2 of any strong cane.

**Old Garden Roses** do not need the extra large stems to hold up their beautiful, dainty, and fragrant flowers so they do not need the hard cut back to thicker stems each year. They do however require a good spring-cleaning. All very thin what I refer to as twiggy growth should be removed and each stem should have some of its thinner ends removed back to the stronger stems. Nothing as drastic as described above. And until an OGR has been in the ground 2 – 3 years very little if any length should be removed. For their first couple of years let them do their own thing and develop their own look and personality. Just keep them clean and remove twiggy growth.

However, the once a year spring bloomers such as the Gallica, Centifolia, Alba, Moss Rose or Damask you need to remember that these roses bloom on old canes produced the season before, so the majority of pruning is done right after flowering and not in the spring. Spring pruning would remove the flowering canes and result in little or no flowers that season (roses such as Yellow Lady Banks, Tausendschon, etc)



No matter how you say it we do appreciate our members who work diligently to make this rose society so much fun for all of us.



We want your **help** ..... sign up now!!

March 19 & 20 Plant Sale  
– Leu Gardens: 9:00am - 5:00pm

Old Garden Roses will be for sale at the *Orlando Area Historical Rose Society's* booth near the rose garden.

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This important event is our big fundraiser of the year and **we need you** to volunteer to help with the set up on Friday and plant sales on Saturday and Sunday. Not only will you help the society, but you will also have a fun time and get to know other OAHRS members as well as meet new friends from other plant societies too.

Sure sounds like a great way to spend time *in the Garden*. You will have the chance to see and buy garden accessories, as well as many types of plants, and take home some beautiful additions for your garden. There will also be entertainment and great food vendors ... (I recommend the **root beer** ice cream float!)

If we all pull together we will present a successful rose sale to the gardening public. And maybe even sign up some new members too!

The following times slots need to be filled:

FRI - Mar 18 - 1 pm for setup – at least 3 people

SAT - Mar 19 - 9 am-noon, noon to 3 pm, 3-6 pm at least 4 people per session

SUN - Mar 20 - 9 am-noon, noon to 3 pm, 3-6 pm at least 4 people per session

We will have plant descriptions available and color photos posted to assist both sellers and buyers. We will be checking periodically with the supplier to determine if any other varieties may be available. We'll let you know when we know.

If you have any questions, or would like to help at the OAHRS Rose Sale, please contact this year's Rose Sale Coordinators, Bobbie and Charlie Lang, (407) 222-0918 or email them at [bclang2@aol.com](mailto:bclang2@aol.com)

*Life is like a rose . . . More exquisite and precious,  
When shared with others.*

- Jane Oechsle Lauer





# OAHRS ROSE GARDEN

## AT THE SANFORD STUDENT MUSEUM

The historical rose garden began with one rose planted by a Seminole county teacher who wanted to increase awareness in the community about the historical aspects of old garden roses. Students can “hold a piece of history in their hands”! Soon more roses were planted and the Orlando Area Historical Rose Society adopted the garden as a community project. Society members, students, and master gardeners work to maintain the garden. There are 55 roses. Some of these roses were donated in memory of loved ones and in honor of local educators. It is our mission to encourage the growing and the preservation of historical roses in our gardens and landscapes. They are hardy, disease resistant and above all beautiful. In the words of old rose enthusiast, Will Tillotson, “new roses are for admiring...old roses are for loving..

*"I do not know how anyone can live without  
some small place of enchantment to turn to."*

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings

The workday in the OAHRS Rose Garden at the museum for February will be held on Saturday, FEB 26 from 9:00 am to noon. For details or driving directions, contact Tom Burke, ARS Consulting Rosarian, 407-721-9852, [tjburke@cfl.rr.com](mailto:tjburke@cfl.rr.com)

This is a great opportunity for YOU for a free hands-on training experience for pruning and grooming your roses! We look forward to seeing you joining in, having fun and helping at the rose garden!



2011.....

**March 6**      **Monthly Meeting** with a program presented by members of an overview of the roses that will be available at the Rose Society's Plant Sale on March 19 and 20.

**March 19 & 20**    **Rose Plant Sale** at *Leu Gardens*.  
- event coordinators: Bobbi & Charlie Lang, (407) 222-0918  
or email them at [bcLang2@aol.com](mailto:bcLang2@aol.com)

**April 3**      **Monthly Meeting** – Florida Butterfly Gardening  
with Master Gardener Eileen Tongson from Orange County  
Cooperative Extension Service



## AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

The American Rose Society exists to promote the culture and appreciation of the rose, through education and research, to members, to local rose societies and their members, and to the public. Founded in 1892, the American Rose Society is the oldest single plant horticultural society in America. Why not give yourself or a fellow rose lover a Gift Membership to the ARS? For details, please click here to visit:  
[http://www.ars.org/?page\\_id=35](http://www.ars.org/?page_id=35)

**Be sure to tell them if you are a member of Orlando Area Historical Rose Society.** For information, or to join, contact the ARS at [www.ars.org](http://www.ars.org), or by phone, 1-800-637-6534.

**Join today! Let us show you how easy it is to grow beautiful roses.**





## Watering Roses

Roses need water to grow to their fullest and to produce large, long-lasting flowers with rich color and excellent substance (thick, sturdy petals). In areas with steady and sufficient rainfall, supplemental watering should not be needed. Even in these regions, however, extraordinary conditions may exist. Sometimes it does not rain deeply or frequently enough for roses to survive and prosper. Sometimes extreme heat or wind evaporates soil moisture and causes leaves to transpire excessively. When rainfall or other natural water sources are insufficient, watering is necessary.

### Quantity and timing

Roses need to be watered throughout the period when they are growing or flowering. Roses need 1 inch of water per week, from rainfall or other sources. Watering more or less depends on the circumstances. The condition of the soil, the temperature, and the proximity of other plants all affect the watering requirements of your roses.

Sandy soil dries out more quickly than clay or loam and thus needs more frequent watering, perhaps every five days instead of once a week.

Gardens in hot, dry, or windy surroundings also need more frequent watering than normal. In areas where the soil is heavy and retains moisture, less frequent watering is necessary. Overwatering heavy soil can keep rose roots overly moist, making them prone to root rot.

### Reaching roots

It is important to water deeply (12 to 18 inches) but as infrequently as possible to encourage deep roots. In temperate climates a weekly watering is usually sufficient. Roses with deep roots will be stronger, healthier, and more drought-resistant than those with shallow roots. Water early in the day so that the leaves do not stay wet through the night, as this fosters disease, especially if you are using an overhead watering system rather than a drip system. If the soil is heavy, apply water slowly and evenly so that it is absorbed rather than lost through surface run-off.

### Testing to ensure proper watering

To ensure that you are watering often enough, take a soil probe one week after you have watered. If the soil at the bottom of the probe has completely dried out, you need to water more than once a week. Try watering every five days to see if the soil passes the test. If it does not pass, shorten time between watering until it does.

If, however, the soil is still moist at the bottom of the probe when you first test it, an interval of 10 days might be better.

Adding organic matter such as compost or leaf mold to a sandy soil can help it hold moisture so that watering is not needed as frequently. Mulch applied to the top of the soil not only holds moisture but also deters weeds,

which are notorious water thieves. If your roses are planted near a large tree or shrub, you may need to compensate by giving the roses extra water. Probe the soil around the roses as described above to determine whether more water is needed.

One exception to the watering rule is newly planted roses. They should be watered daily for about a week and then every few days until new growth is evident. At that time they can be watered in the same way as any other rose in the garden. If they show signs of wilting, you need to keep up the more frequent watering until they become established.

### **Roses in containers**

Roses growing in containers require more frequent watering than the same plants growing in the ground. Water is quickly depleted from the limited growing space in a container and can evaporate from the sides of porous pots. In hot, windy locations, container plants may need watering once a day or more, with smaller pots needing more frequent replenishing.

Check the medium in the container every day and water when the top becomes dry, applying water until it runs out of the drainage holes. Use a type of nozzle known as a bubbler or soaker head, which administers water in a soft flow, to keep holes from being created in the planting medium. A water wand, which is a long tube with a nozzle at the end, is useful for watering hanging baskets or out-of-reach containers. Roses can be watered with a watering can, but if you have many plants, this method consumes time.

To help roses survive the winter, make sure that the plants are watered before the soil freezes. If it has not rained in fall, apply a deep watering before draining the hoses and shutting down the watering system during cold weather.

### **Watering methods**

There are a number of ways to supply water to rosebushes. The most traditional is with hoses and sprinklers. The equipment for overhead watering with sprinklers is less expensive than that for drip irrigation. However, overhead watering uses much more water and can promote fungal disease. Because of increasing concern about water conservation, many people are turning to drip irrigation, which is the most efficient way to water.

### **Drip irrigation**

Drip irrigation uses less water than overhead watering because the water is applied only to the ground where it can be absorbed by the roots.

Irrigation prevents foliage and flowers from getting wet, thus protecting them from diseases and water damage.

### **Emitter system**

There are two major kinds of drip systems: emitters and soaker hoses. An emitter system consists of rigid main tubing interspersed with small holes from which flexible, narrow tubes called emitters extend. The ends of the

emitters are capped with small nozzles that emit water in a gentle drip or stream. These are placed wherever there is a plant to be watered; if there are no plants for a stretch of the main tubing, the holes can be plugged. An emitter system can be laid on the ground, buried, or hidden beneath a layer of mulch. It is better to bury the system, as this keeps the ultraviolet rays of the sun from weakening the plastic hoses and insulates the system from winter freezing. It is also more attractive. In areas with cold winters, an aboveground system should be removed in autumn to prevent it from freezing and cracking. The holes in an emitter nozzle system are very small and can clog easily. To prevent clogging, install a filter at the water source and clean the filter once a month.

### **Soaker hoses**

Like emitter systems, soaker hoses deliver water directly to the soil at the base of the plant. But unlike them, they exude water through pores or pinholes all along their length instead of at designated locations. The oldest kinds of soaker hoses are made of heavy canvas through which water seeps into the ground. Another type is made of flat plastic, punctured with pinprick-size holes every few inches. The newest types are the tubular microspore hoses, which have a sponge like network of tiny holes through which beads of water "sweat" over the surface of the hose. These hoses are made from white plastic or recycled black rubber tires.

### **Sensors and timers**

Any type of irrigation system can be set up to work automatically, using a moisture sensor or a watering timer to turn the water on and off.

Roses can be watered with sprinklers or other overhead methods if watering is done in the morning so that the foliage has time to dry out. Leaves and canes that stay wet overnight are vulnerable to disease. For this and other reasons, it is far better to water with a drip irrigation system or with soaker hoses. But even if you have a drip irrigation system, occasional overhead watering every several weeks can help rid leaves of dust and spray residue, and can discourage spider mites, which thrive on foliage that is hot and dry. The oscillating type is usually better than the rotating kind for large gardens, because its rectangular coverage results in less overlapping and thus less wasted water.

### **Hoses**

Hoses, like sprinklers, come in various sizes. You should buy a hose that is long enough to reach across your garden and that is 5/8 inch in diameter (rather than the less common 1/2 inch) so that it can deliver more water. There are also 3/4-inch-diameter hoses, but these work well only with very large sprinklers and with very high water pressure. Hoses are made of plastic or rubber; those of rubber are less likely to kink, while those of plastic are more flexible. Plastic hoses do not work well in cold areas because they lose their flexibility and are likely to crack. Some hoses are reinforced with an internal mesh that protects them against bursting and kinking. You can reduce kinking by coiling hoses when not in use. A wall-mounted hose hanger or a mobile hose reel makes this job easier. To keep hoses from dragging over low-growing plants, place guide stakes at the corners of the beds or in other strategic positions. Several types of nozzles

are also available. Handheld pistol nozzles can deliver water from a hard spray to a fine mist, as can nozzles with twist controls. The hard spray is for knocking aphids and other pests off plants, the intermediate spray is good for general watering, and the fine mist can be used to raise humidity. Fan-shaped nozzles give a wide, coarse spray that is useful for watering small rose beds. Soaker heads are good for watering containers or filling the catch basins of plants.

Adding water to the root area of a newly planted rose does not require a nozzle. Simply place the end of the hose into the catch basin around the plant and let the water run gently until the catch basin is full.



**Orlando Garden Club, 710 E Rollins St., Orlando 32803**  
**Friday, FEB 25, 2011 - Dr Walter Taylor**  
**“Florida's Wildflowers”**

Dr Taylor's presentation helps people to identify wildflowers in a different way, not principally by their color or family group, but by where they're most likely to be found growing - their natural habitat. By linking flowers with their natural habitats, he highlights the need to protect these ecologically unique communities to ensure survival of the wildflowers themselves. In addition, he offers a new resource for gardeners interested in planting native species. His hobbies include gardening, photography and playing piano and organ. He is an active member of the Florida Native Plant Society

**Come GROW with us!** If you're interested in obtaining more information, give us a call and join us at the monthly meetings of the Orlando Garden Club on the 3rd Friday of the month (unless otherwise posted) during the months of SEP thru MAY. 10:00 am (doors open), 10:30 am (program starts). Orlando Garden Club, 710 E Rollins St, Orlando FL 32803-1220 (between the Museum of Art and Orlando Science Center). For more information or membership, call 407-682-1726. Clubhouse Phone: 407-894-2250 (recorder checked daily-leave message),



## TRELLISES - ARBORS - FENCES

Growing plants vertically, on trellises, arbors, or fences, are the perfect marriage of practicality and aesthetics. Practicality, because growing plants "up" can:

- maximize garden space by training plants to grow vertically instead of horizontally
- minimize disease problems by providing better air circulation
- provide shade for a porch
- shield unsightly views

Aesthetics, because there's something special about a trellis or arbor festooned with flowers, whether they are fragrant roses, romantic wisteria, or cheerful morning glories. Is your garden lacking that certain something? How about a rose-covered trellis shading an inviting bench? What about your front entryway? Could it be improved with a vine-laden arbor to welcome visitors?

**Choosing plants.** Before purchasing plants, evaluate the growing conditions at the site. Most vines require full sun, especially flowering vines. Rich, well-drained soil is ideal; you can amend less-than-perfect soils by adding compost, but good drainage is a must.

If you are looking for roses to adorn a trellis, choose varieties described as "climbers" or "pillars." These produce especially long canes that can be trained to a trellis. Most roses have a distinct bloom period that lasts for several weeks. Some types will continue to flower, albeit less abundantly, until the end of the growing season.

**Mix and match.** Plant complementary vines together for attractive color combinations and a longer flowering season. For example, clematis and roses make good trellis partners. If the perennial vine you plant will take a few years to cover the trellis, consider planting annual vines, such as morning glory, alongside during the first few growing seasons to provide coverage until the perennial vine gets established.

### Problem-Solving with Trellises

Trellises are beautiful, but functional, too. Strategically placed trellises can block



unsightly views and provide privacy from busy roads. They can break up a monotonous expanse of lawn and provide a focal point for your landscape.

A vine-covered trellis can shade a south-facing porch, making it comfortable even in the heat of summer. Likewise, vines growing up near the south side of a building can help keep the interior of the house a little cooler during the summer.

Plants growing on trellises receive better air circulation than those sprawling on the ground, which can help minimize disease problems.

### **Know Your Vines**

It's important to match plant to support. Some plants climb by twining around a support. Others use elongated leaf stalks to anchor themselves. And others cling with tendrils. Climbing roses don't really climb; rather, they form long canes that must be secured to supports.

Twiners can wrap around almost anything, but ideally a trellis will have slats less than two inches across. You may need to help the vine find the trellis by tying it loosely to the support to get it started. Plants that climb with tendrils climb best on trellises with narrower slats. If your vine has trouble clinging to the trellis, install mesh netting over the slats. It will be nearly invisible, and give the vine a good foothold.

Climbing roses can be secured to almost any type of support. Use fabric strips to secure the canes so you don't damage them.



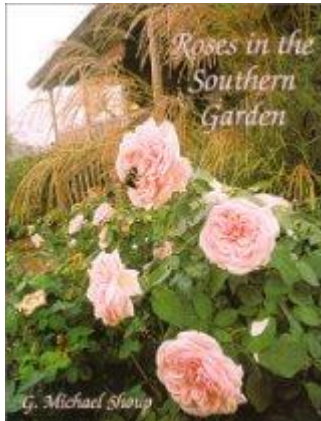
**Pinta Climber**



**Cramoisi Superieur Climber**



## FOR YOUR HOME LIBRARY



### ***Roses in the Southern Garden*** **By G. Michael Shoup**

**[Antique Rose Emporium, Brenham TX](http://www.wearerose.com/)**  
**<http://www.wearerose.com/>**

*Mike Shoup has put together hundreds of evocative photographs illustrating creative and imaginative gardens blended with Old Garden Roses. As owner of the Antique Rose Emporium Inc., Mike has created a business that has made these roses available to gardeners through mail order and through three display garden centers. Each center is in itself unique, and distinct from each other, due to their location in different environments. He uses this experience to profile the best roses for their proven and most excellent garden use.*

Among each rose profile, not only are there numerous sumptuous photographs, but also descriptive captions and side-bars that instruct the reader on how to best achieve the results seen. The experienced and novice gardener alike, from the forested East coast to the arid Texas plains, will find this book to be, not only beautiful to look at, but also a delight to read with its straightforward discussion. The book not only expresses the culture and placement of the rose in creative and sometimes whimsical gardens, but also the author's love of gardening in a personal, and at times, humorous way.

### ***About the Author***

*Mike Shoup has been the owner of the Antique Rose Emporium since its inception in 1983. The Antique Rose Emporium is the largest southern grower of own root roses in two gallon containers. These roses are offered through his mail order company as well as his three retail garden centers.*

### ***Editorial Reviews***

"Cutting roses and garden roses are as different as seeing a snapshot of a person and getting to meet him or her. There are many more dimensions to these plants than their flowers in a vase." -- *Linda Askey, Garden Editor, Southern Living Magazine*

"In his introduction to the most seductive of books, Mike Shoup confesses to a "love affair with Antique Roses" - as if we didn't already know." -- *Peter Beales, Owner - Peter Beales Roses, England*



## **CARING FOR OLD GARDEN ROSES**

Old roses will thrive in rich, well-drained soil. Choose an open, well-ventilated area having six hours of preferably morning sunlight daily. For optimum fall/winter planting, prepare beds in the summer with organic matter. During your preparation, remember to keep potted roses watered and be sure they get at least six hours of sunlight daily.

### **PLANTING YOUR ROSES:**

Set plants in soil at same level they had previously been planted or slightly deeper. Cut the container down the sides & slide rose out. Spread roots around a pyramid of soil in the hole. Add soil to cover the roots, packing down firmly but gently, and water thoroughly. Mound soil slightly around the base of the rose. Prune, taking only 1-2 inches from the canes, making each cut just above a live healthy bud.

### **CONTAINER ROSES**

Locate planters where roses will get at least six hours of sunlight daily. Use a high quality well-drained potting soil. Roses in containers need more frequent feeding and watering than those planted in the ground.

### **MULCHING & WATERING**

Several inches of mulch applied 2-3 times per year will mean fewer weeds, less water stress, richer soil & healthier plants. Pine needles, leaf mulch, decomposed pine bark or any weed-free material will work. Roses should get a deep watering of three inches every 7-10 days. Deep watering encourages roses to hold their foliage and bloom better in summer. A plastic rain gauge will help in accurate measurement of water. Frequent light (surface) watering is discouraged, as it fosters shallow root growth which is unable to support the plant in severe windy weather, causing it to blow over. Also, shallow roots can burn more easily in extremely hot weather. Three inches of mulch will help to protect your plants from heat.

### **FEEDING**

Most commercial rose foods & organic fertilizers produce good results. When in doubt, use less chemical fertilizer. Remember that over-fertilization can burn or even kill your roses. Always water heavily when fertilizing. Organic fertilizers such as fish emulsion or manure also help to rejuvenate living organisms in the soil. These can be combined with slow-release pellets such as Osmocote to keep roses at their peak. For best performance, begin feeding two weeks before the last frost date and continue at 4-6 week intervals until six weeks before the earliest frost date.

### **DISEASES & INSECTS**

A properly planted old garden rose should give years of basically trouble-free beauty. Although old roses are disease-resistant, they are rarely completely disease free and they can get blackspot. Most of the fungus diseases rarely debilitate them. They may shed leaves but will still bloom. If you spray, use a mild, broad spectrum fungicide on an as needed basis. Aphids, thrips and other insect pests rarely affect a healthy rosebush severely, but they can damage and disfigure tender new growth, buds and flowers. Orthene, Malathion or Diazanone should control infestations. Miticide or a vigorous hosing with water, controls spider mites. A minimum of six hours of sunshine daily and good air circulation help to prevent diseases.

Note of interest:

"...old roses romp through many gardens, carefree as daisies, mingling gracefully with herbs and native plants ..."

About fifteen or so years ago, companion planting was all the rage. Books were written on the subject: Don't plant onions near beans, squash grows well with corn, etc. It was all so scientific and mind boggling! At times, it was enough to make a gardener throw in the towel in frustration! While it is true that some plants make better "marriages" together than others do, the art of companion planting doesn't have to be complicated at all.

Companion planting can be defined in two different ways: First of all, there are those plants that enhance each other's growth or add protection to one or the other plant by being planted together. Secondly, there are those plants that make great partners simply because they look good together.

For two examples of the first definition: Plant garlic near roses. Pests such as aphids are repelled by the scent of the garlic. Native American culture that was passed along to the first settlers included the practice of planting the "Three Sisters" together: Corn, beans, and squash. In a symbiotic relationship, beans fix nitrogen in the soil, allowing it to be made available to the corn. In turn, the corn provides support and shade for the climbing vines of the beans and squash.

Herbs are a group of plants that also assist in helping their companions. One of the most classic examples of plant combinations is the pairing of tomatoes and basil. Since most herbs are aromatic, their essences attract or repel insects, both beneficial and pests. In addition to garlic, roses also do well around onions. Plants protected by chives are roses and carrots. Marigolds repel many insect pests and are appreciated by most flowers and vegetables. They also act somewhat as a weed deterrent.

These are just a few of the companions and enemies of some of our commonly grown plants. There are many others, and there are many resources out there, some easy to understand, others more complicated. A good rule of thumb is experience. If you have ever grown peppers next to onions, you will have discovered that the performance of the peppers is less than spectacular. You will not be very likely to grow them together again.

The second concept of companion planting is not so much that it is for the function of a partnership as it is for the good looks in combination.

Roses are usually tops in anyone's ornamental garden. The problem with roses is that while the tops of the plants are pretty, the bottoms of the plant can be somewhat sparse and leggy. Try to under plant roses with other plants that hide their bottoms. Lavender, cat mint, and some of the taller growing dianthus are good companion plants for this purpose. For your taller growing or climbing roses, interplant with clematis. They look good together, and both will benefit from the application of rose food. Parsley is not only good looking and great for hiding the legs of roses, it also acts as a deterrent to insects.

There are many other plants that work well together. Whether grown together as beneficial partners or for artistic effect, try out a few of them. Not only will your plants thank you, but you can show off your green thumb and make your neighbors green with envy!

# ROSE OF THE MONTH



## ***Cramoisi Superieur***

(aka: Agrippina, Lady Brisbane, Old Bermuda Red)

China, 1832

It is in bloom almost all year. The blooms are a dark crimson, with an occasional white streak on one of the petals. The blooms are very cupped and extremely fragrant. The fragrance has been likened to raspberries. The bush will grow to 6 or 7 feet, if not pruned back. Be sure to give it plenty of sun and you'll be rewarded with blooms throughout the year. Enjoys fertilization twice a year with alfalfa meal.



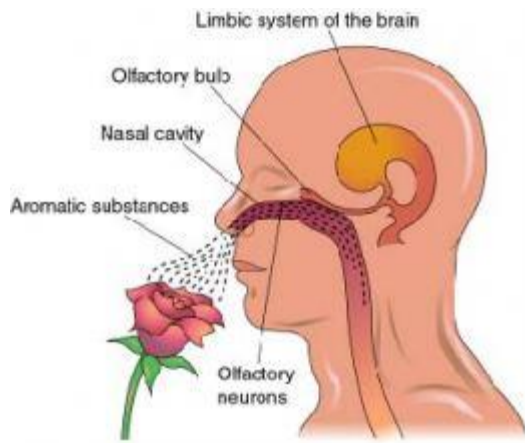
## **Share Your Favorite Rose ...**

Have it published in the OAHRS newsletter.

Perhaps an "older" old garden variety, long forgotten, that you feel other members would enjoy growing in their garden. Perhaps it's a new introduction that others may not be familiar with ...one that you've found that does well in your garden.

Let us hear from you! Share your love of these special roses with other members. Please email a short article and photo (if available) of Your Favorite Rose to the OAHRS Newsletter Editor:

[Roses4Friends@aol.com](mailto:Roses4Friends@aol.com) .



## THE NOSES KNOW ROSES

A rose's fragrance varies with the weather and the time of day. Strongest on mild and somewhat humid mornings (when bees are busy pollinating), it fades or changes as the hours pass and essential oils evaporate from the flower's petals.

The colors of roses can affect our impressions, too. Peach- and apricot-hued blooms, more than reds and pinks, are perceived as fruit-scented, even when they're not. Then there are roses that lack fragrance altogether, a trait common to many 20th-century Hybrid Teas, which were bred mainly for their colors, crisp shapes, and longevity in the vase.

But over the past few decades, in response to popular demand, hybridizers have been bringing back scent. Consider the names of some modern rose introductions: 'Fragrant Cloud,' 'Sheila's Perfume,' 'Sentimental.' Still, the most familiar rose fragrance, the one we all agree smells, well, overwhelmingly like a rose, belongs to older cultivars: European Damasks, Gallicas, and Centifolias. One of these, the Bulgarian-grown 'Rosa Kazanlik,' is used to make attar of rose and is considered the gold standard by many in the perfume trade.

Some of the newer hybrids ('Memorial Day,' 'Mr. Lincoln') share a similar old-fashioned bouquet, partly because breeders have reintroduced old-rose strains into recent crosses. But other moderns smell of tea, hinting at Chinese-rose relatives (such as *R. gigantea*) or apples (descendants of *R. wichurana*).

In fact, modern rose scents cover a wide spectrum, including nutmeg-tinged 'Mojave,' citrusy 'Lemon Spice,' and berry-rich 'Liv Tyler.' Rose grower David Austin, often credited with the commercial comeback of the flower's fragrance, has contributed some unusual scents of his own, among them myrrh, in his 'Fair Bianca' and 'Tamora,' and honey-vanilla, in 'Jude the Obscure.' Such perfumes waft from glands on a rose's petals. So in general, the more petals one of these flowers has, the more perfumed it is. Some old roses carry fragrance in their leaves or in other parts. The eglantine, or sweet briar, for example, has balsam-scented foliage. The moss rose possesses a soft, pine-smelling growth at the base of its buds.

To get the full effect of rose aroma, Henri Delbard, a renowned French rose breeder, suggests sniffing blooms for about five seconds to imprint your memory with the experience. Although rose scents are usually summed up in a couple of words, savoring one deeply requires more. For example, your initial whiff of the French Hybrid Tea 'Peter Mayle' might give you a classic Damask sweetness. But as you linger over the flower, you get additional hints of jasmine, apple, and lime and a complex fruit-and-flower finish.



How and where roses grow affect the perfumes they emit. Mildew, for instance, will diminish fragrance, so choose mildew-resistant types if you live in a damp region. Chemical fertilizers and pest controls also can inhibit scent, says Danielle Hahn, co-owner of Rose Story Farm, in Carpinteria, California. Consequently, Hahn, who specializes in fragrant cut roses, fertilizes plants with a blend of bat guano and bone-, blood-, and feather-meal, and doses them with herbal oils that include thyme, rosemary, and peppermint.

Once they're cut -- and cut off from their food supply -- roses begin to lose their scent, but they'll retain a still-potent fragrance if snipped and brought indoors before 10 a.m. Only a few (including 'Mr. Lincoln,' 'Kazanlik,' and the old apothecary's rose, *R. gallica* var. *officinalis*) hold on to their bouquet when dried. But to many, that evanescent quality is part of a rose's charm: fleeting and ineffable, hard to capture and keep.

### **Sweet (Peachy, Honeyed) Old-Rose Scents**

- 'Autumn Damask' medium-pink Damask
- 'Common Moss' pink Centifolia
- 'Comte de Chambord' pink Portland
- 'Gaspard Monge' lilac-pink Centifolia
- 'Gloire de Dijon' cream-and-apricot Climbing Tea
- 'Louise Odier' rose-pink Bourbon
- 'Memorial Day' lilac Hybrid Tea
- 'Oklahoma' red Hybrid Tea
- 'Princesse de Nassau' creamy-white Noisette
- 'Rose du Roi' magenta Portland

### **Fruit Scents**

- 'Double Delight' red-edged white Hybrid Tea (citrus)
- 'Golden Celebrations' yellow-gold David Austin (fruit and tea)
- 'Jaune Desprez' shades-of-apricot Noisette climber (tropical fruit)
- 'Mme. Hardy' white Damask (lemon)
- 'Mme. Isaac Pereire' violet-pink Bourbon (raspberry and old rose)
- 'Royal Sunset' yellow-and-apricot Modern Climber (peaches and tea)
- 'Sombreuil' white climbing Tea (green apple)
- 'Sutter's Gold' orange-tinged yellow Hybrid Tea (lemon)
- 'Zepherine Drouhin' pink climbing Bourbon (apple and tea with hyacinth notes)

### **Spicy Scents**

- 'Fair Bianca' white David Austin (myrrh)
- 'Felicia' pink-orange Hybrid Musk (tea)
- 'Fragrant Cloud' orange-red Hybrid Tea (clove and nutmeg)
- 'Great Maiden's Blush' light-pink Alba (sweet hint of herbs)
- 'Mojave' coral-orange Hybrid Tea (nutmeg)
- 'Secret Garden' white climbing Musk (vanilla and musk)
- 'The Garland' creamy, sometimes pink-tinged Multiflora Rambler (clove)
- 'Wildberry Breeze' lavender-pink Rugosa Hybrid (clove)

### **Other Scents**

- 'Lady Hillingdon' gold Tea (honey)
- 'Martine Guillot' creamy pink-white Generosa (gardenia)
- 'The Mayflower' rose-pink David Austin (lilac)





## A Rose May Smell as Sweet by Any Other Name but Does Your Fragrance?



Since the days of Cleopatra woman have immersed themselves in perfume. Some perfumes are very costly such as Joy, said to be one of the most expensive perfumes in the world. Renowned as "the costliest perfume in the world," the Joy line was created in 1930 by haute couture designer Jean Patou. One ounce of the lavish scent contains 10,600 jasmine flowers and 28 dozen May roses. The luxurious composition is coveted by women around the world. The scent blends: • Top notes of Bulgarian rose, ylang-ylang, and tuberose. • Middle and base notes of jasmine from Grasse and May rose. 2.5-ounce eau de parfum spray in a clear glass bottle with a gold metal and jewel top stopper. As seen in InStyle magazine (September 2006 issue, p130).



**Mmmmm...Wonderful Rose Oil!** This fine absolute has one of the most divine scents in all our collection. It is the Bulgarian 'damask' Rose, cultivated since the 16th century, which is considered to produce the finest quality essence. The aroma of this oil is full and rich, intoxicating and aphrodisiac. Rose may bring balance and harmony, perhaps helping one overcome insecurities. Rose can be elevating to the mind and spirit, being considered the essential oil of the 'highest vibration'.

**The scent is divinely sweet, rich, and deeply floral** - exclusive to the extract of history's most revered flower. Though the rose is renowned for its fragrance, the flower actually contains very little aromatic oil by weight. Some 60,000 roses are needed to distill a single ounce of oil, **or about 60 roses PER DROP**, a fact which brings the seemingly high cost of rose oil into perspective.

Ernest Beaux created Chanel No. 5 for **Coco Chanel** in 1921. It has a floral top note of ylang-ylang and neroli, with a heart of blends of jasmine and rose all above a woody base of sandalwood and vetiver. Chanel believed women should wear perfume wherever they hoped to be kissed. Today Chanel No.5 sells a bottle every 30 seconds.

### Roses in Fragrance History

One of the most valuable elements of a fine perfume is provided by the rose, known as the "queen of flowers". Rose perfumes were very popular with the Romans and the Greeks. Roses are gathered at night since they are at their most fragrant before sunrise. The two main species of roses used in perfume are the *Rosa centifolia*, found in the South of France, and the *rosa damascena* (Damask Rose) located primarily in Arab countries. The damask rose is most widely grown for perfumery. Roses are found in 75% of all perfumes.



Co-founder and dear friend Midge Mycoff, inspired me to research a true tea rose fragrance because she wears the absolute best Tea Rose fragrance. I have tried many Tea rose scents but the one Midge wears is by far the closest to a walk in an old rose garden. The company that produces this is the Perfumery Workshop LTD.

While I was visiting California, I was lucky enough to tour the Russian River Rose Gardens in Healdsburg, California. The old roses were spectacular with the backdrop of rolling hills and vineyards. The owners make their own rose water and fragrant perfumes; a new fragrance is presented each year.

**"Rose Embrace"** eau de toilette is made from the blend of estate made Kazanlik, Rose de Rescht and Ulrich Brunner oils, is aged 4 months and finally blended with a dash of non-whale ambergris (a classic fixative to extend the scent on your skin). This scent when smelled simply puts one in another place, some it reminds them of their grandmother's happy rose garden. You may order this pure fragrance on their website, [www.Russian-River-rose.com](http://www.Russian-River-rose.com)

One of the best known and loved fragrance classics, L'air du Temps was introduced sixty years ago to commemorate the end of World War II and a return to elegance and fashion. I have been wearing this fragrance since I was a young girl and still feel like it is part of my wardrobe.



L'air du Temps is a French phrase with a second meaning which is difficult to translate, but means something like what is currently being talked about. The English equivalent might be "something in the air." In 1948, when Roberto Ricci introduced this perfume, that "something in the air" was a sense of optimism as Europe moved beyond the events of World War II and the immediate aftermath. Designers were looking for something to bring women back to the world of fashion that had been put on hold during the war years.

The L'air du Temps bottle, designed by Marc Lalique, is a work of art; the twin doves on the carved crystal stopper symbolize post war hope and peace.

The juice itself is a sophisticated floral. According to various perfume reference guides:

Top Notes are: bergamot, peach, rosewood, and neroli

Middle Notes are: gardenia, carnation, jasmine, May rose, ylang-ylang, orchid

### **Can not leave the men out!**

While in England you cannot miss the fragrance that surrounds an English gent! American men often go a bit overboard, they fail to remember that less is more. Many women could use this rule as some fragrances are too strong especially for our hot and humid weather. English men's fragrance just smells clean with a slight scent.

**Burberry Brit for Men's** (2004; perfumer [Antoine Maisondieu](#)) list of ingredients intrigued me—it contains wild rose while many men's fragrances are more on the spice and lavender side which is good as well. Burberry's Brit for men contains the following: green mandarin, bergamot, ginger, "frozen" cardamom, wild rose, nutmeg, cedar, "oriental" woods,

- As far back as 200 years before the birth of Christ, the Babylonian ruler, Hammurabi, decreed that everyone in his kingdom (men and women) had to wash in perfume.
- Frankincense and myrrh figured strongly in the Bible as gifts to the Christ child from the Three Wise Men.
- Napoleon is said to have used an average of 54 bottles of cologne each month, and always wore his favorite scent into battle. Perhaps he wanted to charm his enemies into submission.
- Sir Walter Raleigh regularly drank a mixture of wild strawberry leaves - and always placed potpourris of roses and orris powder throughout the rooms of his home
- During the 17th century, gentlemen carried aromatics in the heads of their walking sticks so that they could to open them and inhale whenever the occasion demanded it.
- There was nothing sissy or feminine about the early American cattlemen who came into town for their monthly baths and took to lilac water in an effort to mask the trail smells composed of horses, cows, sweat, trail dust, sweat, and whiskey.
- Rudolph Valentino, one of the greatest screen lovers of all time, wore cologne that reportedly charged the air with a cool, citrusy, masculine scent,
- The free spirit of the Roaring Twenties liberated men (as well as women) but they could not as yet choose from a family of products developed for and marketed specifically to men.
- It wasn't until the early 30's, during the Depression, that an American cologne after-shave was introduced to capture the imagination of men across the country. It was an instant success and was considered the ultimate "morale booster."
- In the mid-60's, social, economic and industrial changes inspired men to begin experimentation with innovative fashions and **fragrances**. It is during this time that we begin to see the proliferation of **Fragrances**, colognes, and cosmetics for men.

I anxiously await the next rose meeting .... I am sure many of our members will smell sweet and rosy!!!!  
Elaine Ellman, ED.D, ARS CR



### **NEWSLETTER ARTICLES - CONTRIBUTORS WANTED**

Everyone is welcome to offer items for the OAHRS Newsletter. The deadline is the 20th of the month. If you come across something you think may be of interest to others in the Society (either articles or pictures), please submit items by email as it is the easiest way for me to receive material so I can just cut and paste. ([Roses4Friends@aol.com](mailto:Roses4Friends@aol.com))



A RED, RED ROSE  
by Robert Burns

*O, my Luve's like a red, red rose,  
That's newly sprung in June.  
O, my Luve's like a melodie  
That's sweetly play'd in tune.*

*As fair as thou, my bonnie lass,  
So deep in luve am I;  
And I will love thee still, my dear,  
Till a' the seas gang dry.*

*Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,  
And the rocks melt wi' the sun:  
I will love thess till, my dear,  
While the sands o' life shall run:*

*And fare thee well, my only luve!  
And fare thee weel, a while!  
And I will come again, my luve,  
Tho' it ware ten thousand mile*



**Singing Valentines will keep the whole world singing this February**  
They'll be saying "I love you" in song — and they'll be leaving thousands of sweethearts speechless.

This year, hundreds of barbershop quartets across the continent will deliver Singing Valentines to thousands of special sweethearts. Listen for the sound of harmony in offices, factories, schools, and homes throughout North America. Men and women alike are on the receiving end with moving results. Wherever they appear, they'll draw a crowd — and sometimes a few tears. The quartets belong to the [Barbershop Harmony Society](http://www.barbershopharmony.org) and its affiliated organizations.

The price of a typical Singing Valentine starts in the low-to-mid two digits (depending on location) and often includes two songs sung in barbershop harmony, a card, a rose, and perhaps a box of chocolates, teddy bear, helium-filled balloon, or similar gifts. Want to send something special to that special someone? The Barbershop Harmony Society will be offering Singing Valentines once again! This year, they will have quartets out singing over the Valentines Day weekend, so you have more opportunities to send this special gift to somebody.

Call in your reservation now for Saturday, February 12; or Sunday, February 13; or Monday, February 14. Go online to find a service in your area ...

<http://www.singingvalentines.com/default.aspx>



## **Orlando Area Historical Rose Society**

**Meets monthly on the first Sunday of the month, Sept thru May  
at City of Orlando's Harry P. Leu Gardens, 1920 N. Forest Ave.,  
Orlando, FL 32803-1537, programs info: 407-647-1219,  
Doors open 2:00 pm, program starts at 2:30 pm.  
Free admission for first time visitors. Free parking.**

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Elaine & Ron Ellman, Midge Mycoff, George Williamson, and Peggy Coven

Past Presidents : (calendar year, Jan thru Dec)

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Margie Brown               2000-2003

Susan Machalek            2004-2005

Joyce Sydnor               2006-2007

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