



Award winning newsletter! National ARS Silver Medal 2004, Honorable Mention 2005

Rose Lore

Mesa-East Valley Rose Society

Affiliated with the American Rose Society

Dona L. Martin, Editor

www.roses4az-mevrs.org

April 2007

Thursday
April 12th, 2007

7:00 p.m.

Monthly General Meeting
Elsner Library Community Room
New Member Orientation
6:30 p.m.

Miniatures and Minifloras

LeRoy Brady & Marylou Coffman
Experts tell about our
Award of Excellence Garden and
how these smaller roses will add to
your landscape choices, especially for
great summer color!

Your friends and family
are always welcome.
Refreshments will be served.
Bring your rose questions
and concerns.

**MORE ARS ANNUALS ARE
AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE &
NEW DVDS ARE IN ALSO!**

The Five Brothers

by Robert B. Martin Jr.

*On a summer's day, in sultry weather,
Five brethren were born together.
Two had beards and two had none,
And the other had but half of one.*

Edward A. Bowles (1865-1954)

This is one English translation of the riddle of the five brothers, an old botanical riddle that has intrigued me, not only because it concerns the rose, but because I am also from a family of five brothers, though born in different years and none with beards.

I first encountered the riddle in a letter to the editor published in the Spring 2001 issue of *The Rose*, the quarterly magazine of the Royal National Rose Society. There, E. Barnes of Le Grice Roses, wrote that he had been handed a version of the riddle at a recent horticultural show and given the solution of what it described. Not long afterwards, I came across the version set forth above in Peter Bernhardt's book, *The Rose's Kiss: A Natural History of Flowers* (1999). There, the author explained that many versions of the riddle are found in Latin, English and German, followed by the claim that it is older than Europe's first printing press.

Interested in learning more, I undertook a search on the internet and came across a detailed article, "The Five Brethren of the Rose: An Old Botanical Riddle", by William T. Stearn, a prolific scientific writer who is best known for his work, *Botanical Latin*, first published in 1966. *Botanical Latin* is considered, according to *Library Journal*, "the standard work in its field, a bible for botanists and a source of useful and trivial information for avid gardeners, etymologists, classical scholars, and others." The article itself is available online in an issue of the *Botanical Electronic News* at <http://www.ou.edu/cas/botany-micro/ben/ben275.html>.

Stearn was also intrigued with the riddle, having heard it many years earlier from the late Edward Augustus Bowles (1865-1954), who heard it from Canon Henry Nicholson Ellacombe (1822-1916), who probably learned it from his father the Rev. Henry Thomas Ellacombe (1790-1885). In this way, Stearn surmised, the riddle had been passed from person to person for centuries, going back to Middle Ages. Stearn also observed it required considerable search to find it in print and the versions found differ much in wording.

Stearn goes on to quote and comment on many of the versions he had

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MEMBERSHIP DISCOUNTS

The following nurseries will give MEVRS members a 10% discount (unless otherwise indicated) on any rose-related purchase when you show your membership card. In some stores you must pay by cash or check only to receive the discount. **Be sure to get your annual Membership Card from the Membership Chairman.**

A & P Nurseries

All three East Valley locations
(15% off all products, except
Advertised Specials.)
2601 E. Baseline Rd.
480-892-7939

Baker's Nursery

3414 N. 40th St., Phx

Berridge Nursery

4647 E. Camelback Rd., Phx
Potted roses always in stock!

Gardener's World

3401 E. Baseline Rd., Phx

Harper's Nursery

Three locations:
Mesa, Scottsdale and Phx
480-964-4909 (Mesa)

Summer Winds Nursery

3160 S. Country Club Dr., Mesa
480-892-1469

Treeland Nursery

2900 S. Country Club Dr., Mesa
480-497-2525

**When you patronize
these businesses, please
remember to thank the
manager for supporting
the MEVRS!**

President's Message

By Dona Martin

It's rose show time, starting with the **Glendale Rose Show**, being held at a new location, Deer Valley High School this Saturday the 7th. With the heat of the last two weeks and our gardens blooming like crazy, this will prove to be an excellent show with lots of entries.

Then on Saturday the 14th, the **Scottsdale Rose Society** will host their rose and arrangement show at Scottsdale Community College. This is usually the largest of the spring season.

The final rose show of the month will be hosted by the **Phoenix Rose Society** at Phoenix College. All shows are free to the public and open after judging, about 1 p.m.

The highlight of our April rose activities will be the **10th Anniversary Celebration of the MCC Rose Garden**, with events planned by Cheryl Doan for **Friday, April 20th**. These will include regional and national speakers from the American Rose Society, including national president, Steve Jones. The ground breaking ceremony for the fourth phase of the MCC garden will commence at 10:30 a.m., followed by tours of the garden for guests. At 11:30 p.m., luncheon special presentations will be held in the Veteran's Garden. Steve Jones will be the key note speaker. Throughout the morning, booths will be manned by various garden club representatives from around the East Valley. This is an extremely important event and we encourage all of you who are available to participate and enjoy the day!

The following day, **April 21st**, will be our **Annual Garden Tour and Dinner**. We have two new gardens on the tour this year that we are very excited about. These belong to our members Ryan and Nanci Regehr and Steve and Linda (Gibson) O'Brien. We are looking forward to seeing their gardens, along with several others, as well as relaxing together afterwards for dinner and entertainment at the Martin garden. The BBQ Dinner will be prepared by Joe and Alta Russell, providing a choice of hamburger or chicken breast for the entrée, with several sides and great desserts. Tour Only, \$10 and Tour + BBQ \$20 per person. This is a **MUST COME EVENT!** Make your reservations now for the dinner!

And the next day is the **Scottsdale Rose Society Garden Tour**, held in the northeast area of the valley. We always encourage supporting their events. Their garden tours are well planned and it is fun to see new gardens. Contact Marylou for more information on this tour.

The last weekend in April the **Annual Pacific Southwest District Convention** is being held. This will be an abbreviated convention, with the primary emphasis being on the rose show, held Saturday the 28th, at the Los Angeles Arboretum. The following day, MEVRS members Marylou Coffman and Helen Baird will direct an Arrangement Seminar. Both events will be followed by luncheons. This still a good time of year for Arizona exhibitors to compete with Southern Californians, so we anticipate a strong representation there. See pages 6-7 for details and the registration form.

These are all terrific opportunities to learn more about roses, make new friends and to give service to the rose and your community. Your efforts will be appreciated and will give you immeasurable satisfaction.

(Continued from page 1)

found in print over the years, including several in Latin. He then supposes that the riddle was invented in a medieval abbey in Germany, but concedes no one knows where, when, or by whom.

*Quinque sunt fratres,
Duo sunt barbati,
Sine barba sunt duo nati,
Unus ex his quinque
Non habet barbam utrinque.*

Johann Herrmann of Strasbourg (1738-1800)

Primed with Stearn's research and with the aid of the internet, I have spent many hours hunting down additional versions of the riddle and seeking further clues to its origin. The oldest version I have been able to authenticate is the one in Latin above that appeared in 1792 in Johann Herrmann's *Dissertatio inauguralis botanico medica de Rosa*. That takes us a long way back, but still far short of the Middle Ages.

W. Rytz, writing in 1957, attributes the riddle to Albertus Magnus, an attribution echoed by Bernhardt (*The Rose's Kiss*) and one commonly seen of recent writers (who could of course just be copying each other). Magnus, however, was a Dominican monk and the tradition that the riddle traces to a monk is quite old, as can be seen in the title to an article on the riddle, "Monkish Enigma" that appeared in Oxford's *Notes and Queries* on March 5, 1864. Who, then, was this Albertus Magnus, a name which means "Albert the Great," a designation fit for a King or a Czar, but certainly odd for a monk writing riddles on roses?

Albert von Bollstädt

is universally considered the greatest German naturalist, philosopher and theologian of the Middle Ages. He was born at Lauringen, Bavaria in 1193 and died at the advanced age of 87 at Cologne in 1280. In his youth, he studied at Padua, entered the order of St. Dominic there in 1223 and served as lector in various convent schools in Germany, primarily in Cologne. In 1245 he went to Paris to become master of theology. In 1248, he returned to Cologne as *primarius lector* and *regens* of the school in that city. He retired to the monastery in Cologne in his old age, but occasionally traveled, including a trip to Paris after he had reached the age of 80 to vindicate the orthodoxy of his late pupil, Thomas Aquinas. Catholicism honors him as a Doctor of the Church ("Doctor Univer-



salis"), one of only 33 men and women with that honor. He was canonized as a saint by the church in 1931, from since he is known as St. Albert the Great.

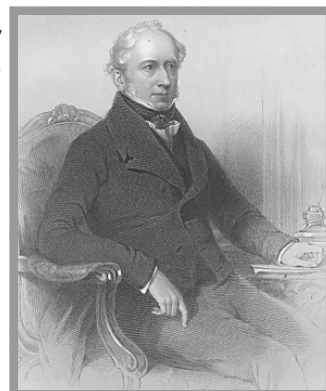
Albert was a student of Aristotle and contributed to the introduction of Aristotle's scientific treatises and scientific method to Europe. His works fill twenty-one folio volumes as published in 1653. They embrace logic, physics, metaphysics, psychology, ethics and theology. For example, in his *Summa Theologiae*, he set out to reconcile the apparent contradictions between the philosophies of Aristotle and Christian thought.

Like his contemporary, Roger Bacon (1214-94), Albert also had a scientific interest in nature. His primary botanical work was the seven-volume *De Vegetabilibus et Plantis* (c. 1250). In the first volume, he is said to consider whether plants have souls; whether plant-souls feel and desire; whether plants sleep; as to sex in plants; whether without sex they can propagate their species; and as to their "hidden life". This is followed in the second volume by a discussion of the classification of plants and a detailed description of all of their various parts, including their roots, stems, leaves, flower and fruit. Illustrative of his powers of observation, he was one of the first to draw a distinction between thorns, which are part of the stem, and prickles, which are merely appendages.

De Vegetabilibus pre-dates the printing press by nearly 250 years and a search of book sites online does not turn up any modern translations. It is presumably available only to scholars in museums, though I cannot say which ones. Consequently, I have been unable to determine whether our riddle can be found in it. Considering, however, the evidence of Albert's detailed observations of plant parts (written in Latin), it seems plausible that he is its source.

*Five brethren there are
born at once of their mother,
Two bearded, two bare,
The fifth neither one nor the other
But to each of his brethren half brother.*

James
Montgomery
(1771-1851)



The translation of our riddle from Latin to an English rhyme has engaged poets and would-be poets for centuries. One of the oldest translations is the one quoted above by the Scot poet **James Montgomery**, which he submitted to the

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Monthly Magazine for publication in its edition of April 1822. Montgomery was described by the authors in the *Notes and Queries* article from 1864 as "our favorite poet", while Stearn in 1965 refers to him as the "now almost forgotten poet." Such is the riddle of fame. The riddle has also surfaced from time to time in the form of a contest. For example, one A. Wykerhamist rendered it in unusual length in Latin in December 1863 for the magazine *Young England*. The dual challenge of translating the Latin and solving the enigma proved too much for its young readers and by March 1864 the prize of £1 and "world-wide fame" had gone unclaimed.

*Of us five brothers at the same time born,
Two, from our birthday, ever beards have worn;
On other two, none have ever appeared,
While the fifth brother wears but half a beard.*
Charlotte Mary Yonge (1823-1901)

What then is the answer to this riddle? Who are these five brothers and what do they have to do with the rose? A hint is offered by Charlotte Mary Yonge, writing in *The Herb of the Field* (1853): "This is a fine puzzle for most people; but if you cannot make it out with a rose calyx before your eyes, I think you must be rather dull."



That is perhaps a little insulting for our age of language sensitivity, but it might also be said that many of the modern answers given for the riddle are also rather dull, or at least incomplete. Typical is the one given by the editor of *The Rose* in reply to the letter to the editor mentioned at the beginning of this article: "The original version of this was in Latin and in the form of a riddle, the answer to which is that it describes the curiously diverse form of the

sepals in *Rosa canina* (The Dog Rose)." Bernhardt (*The Rose's Kiss*) takes the answer a step farther by suggesting, "It would help if you could go out in the garden and pick a dog rose (*Rosa canina*). If you don't have a dog rose, any of the fancy breeds based on hybrids with dog rose "parents", such as Abbottswood, Chesire, Blanch Superbe, Maiden's Blush or the White Rose of York, will do." Even the great scholar Stearn answers with "The five brothers are, in short, the five sepals of *Rosa canina* and the other dog roses."

The five brothers are the five sepals of *Rosa canina*, but the dog rose and its progeny are not unique among roses in this respect. You may prove this yourself by taking any rose in your garden and examining the sepals. There you will find that two of the sepals have leafy appendages (beards) on both sides of the sepals, two have such appendages on neither side and the fifth will have the appendages on only one side. To illustrate, I provide photographs of the sepals of one of my own creations, 'Butter Cream', which is a modern miniflora bred from a cross of a hybrid tea and miniature, and is neither a dog nor related to the dog rose.

Dona and I have a garden containing some 400 roses of 270 varieties (these are flexible numbers.) And, although I have not examined the sepals of every rose, I have examined a large number, including some from each the botanical sections of the roses represented. My observations reveal that, with the exception of roses in the *Banksiana* section, every rose displays the five brothers.

There are interesting differences in the number and shape of the beards, some in fact having only one or two on each sepal edge (a Fu Manchu?). There is also a large variation in size and the number of fringes. These observations encompass roses in the *Pimpinellifoliae*, *Gallicanae*, *Caninae*, *Synstalae* and *Chinensis* sections, covering nearly all of the sections in which extant hybrids of modern and old garden roses are placed.

The exception is interesting, that being the *Banksia* roses. Three varieties were examined, *R. banksiae banksiae* (White Lady Banks), 'Purezza' and 'Fortuniana'. 'Purezza' is reported as a cross of the miniature (*china*), 'Tom Thumb' x *R. banksiae banksiae*. 'Fortuniana' is thought to be a hybrid of *R. banksiae* x *R. laevigata* (The Cherokee Rose). 'Tom Thumb' shows the five brothers, suggesting that the clean-shaven sepals of the *Banksia* roses may be a dominant hereditary factor. I did not have a specimen of *R. laevigata* to examine.

The belief that the five sepals of *Rosa canina* are unique among roses no doubt arises from the fact that it is ubiquitous in England as a common hedgerow. But the fact that nearly all roses (some have thought all) has been known for a long time. For example, the author of the comment in *Notes and Queries* writing in 1864 stated: "You will find it interesting to notice this botanical singu-

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larity; which the translator tells me he never found to vary in any specimen he had examined – a statement which is corroborated by my own observations on hundreds of roses of different species." Also, the Frenchman, Jean-Henri Fabre wrote in 1922 in his book *More Beetles* that all roses present the characteristics of the five brothers in their sepals. It should be noted that the Banksia roses are native to China and were not introduced to England until around 1877, which explains the reason that the exception had not been observed by the earlier writers.

*Five brothers all equal in age,
Two bearded and equally wise,
Two beardless and equally sage,
One bearded though one half in size.*

C.W. Bingham from *Evening hours* (1871)

Having sagely identified the five brothers as the five sepals of the rose, we can turn to the final riddle: why is this so?

As explained by Bernhardt, sepals are usually the most leaf-like parts of a flower. Sepals are often as green as true leaves because they also store the pigment chlorophyll. Together, the five sepals form a cuplike structure called the calyx. The term "calyx" is derived from a Greek word referring to a husk or envelope. The calyx is so named because it usually forms the bud of a young rose, sheathing and protecting the developing petals and internal organs.

The calyx of the rose is described in Latin term as *quinquencial*. (In Latin the number five is *quinque*). Botanically, this means it has five structures (the sepals), two of which are exterior, two interior, and a fifth with one margin covering the interior structure and the other margin covered by that of one of the exterior structures. Examine the calyx of the rose while still in bud and you will see this arrangement. There you will find two sepals fully on the outside of the arrangement, two fully on the inside and one half in and half out.

The calyx divides into its separate sepals when the petals of the rose are ready to emerge and unfold. The petals themselves are modified sepals. A curious illustration of this can be seen in the case of 'The Green Rose', which is composed entirely of sepals that have failed, because of a botanical abnormality, to develop into petals.

Leaves in plants often develop bearded edges (also called *barbate* in botanical Latin). So it is not surprising that sepals, being modified leaves, should also develop bearded edges. And, since in the rose five of those edges are exposed on the outside of the calyx (and five inside), it is also not surprising that the outside edges should display the bearding described in the riddle of the five brothers. The bearded outside edges of the sepals have no certain purpose. Maybe the appendages help hold the calyx together until it is time for the flower to emerge. Or, perhaps they slow the opening of the bloom or serve as some

form of filtering device that keeps out dust or foreign objects. More likely, the existence of the beards is simply in the nature of the rose and the question of why the five brothers exist falls in the category of "Why does a chicken cross the road?"

In the 1940 *American Rose Annual*, J. Horace McFarland published a number of replies to his question "Why Do Roses Have Thorns?" One of the more amusing responses was that of C. Stuart Gager, then Director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, who provided an discourse suggesting the answer is one "involving a consideration of philology, nomenclature, morphology, principles of teleology and the doctrine of 'final causes'". In this respect, his answer was not much different, though a lot less serious, than the theological questions considered by Albertus Magnus, namely whether plants have souls and whether those plant-souls feel and desire.

I do not know if roses have souls or if those souls feel or desire. But I do know they have five sepals that, like the rest of the rose, are interesting and thought provoking. And one of those sepals might well describe me, the odd-ball, rose-obsessed scholar who is different than my other four brothers.



*Brothers five on one day born
Two were bearded, two were shorn,
One to hide his brothers' shame
Wore one side bearded,
One side shorn.*

as quoted by E. Barnes,
The Rose (Spring 2001)

Pacific Southwest District Conference
In collaboration with The Pacific Rose Society Rose Show
The Los Angeles Arboretum
April 28-29, 2007

Conference Weekend Agenda

Saturday, April 28, 2007:

- ***Pacific Rose Society and Pacific Southwest District Rose Show***
Los Angeles Arboretum Ayer's Hall
Entries received: 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.
- ***Rose Show Judging***
10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
- ***Ongoing: Silent Auction*** for the benefit of the Pacific Southwest District.
- ***Awards Luncheon Fiesta***
Join us for a fun Mexican themed Fiesta Awards Luncheon featuring traditional Mexican food, dessert, and beverage. \$15 per person.
Downstairs classroom at the Arboretum
1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Pacific Rose Society Rose Show awards will be presented simultaneous to lunch being served. Seating will be provided for award recipients who elect not to take part in the luncheon festivities.
District awards and business, as well as Silent Auction results will be presented after lunch is served.

Sunday, April 29, 2007

- ***Arrangement Seminar*** by Marylou Coffman and Helen Baird
In this demonstration seminar, Marylou and Helen will teach the Principles and Elements of arranging and judging Traditional, Modern, and Oriental arrangements.
Arrangement Judges needing to fulfill credential requirements can do so by attending this seminar.
Downstairs classroom at the Arboretum.
10:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. (with a lunch break from 12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m.)
Boxed-lunch is included. \$25 per person.
- ***Consulting Rosarian's Meeting***
Downstairs classroom at the Arboretum.
10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. No fee.
- ***Lunch Break Social Gathering***
12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m. Optional purchase of a Boxed-lunch \$10.
- ***Judge's Meeting***
Downstairs classroom at the Arboretum.
1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. No fee.

Pacific Southwest District Conference
In collaboration with The Pacific Rose Society Rose Show
April 28-29, 2007 The Los Angeles Arboretum

Conference Registration Form

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ E-Mail _____

Club Affiliation _____ Exhibit Hort _____ Arr _____

I would like to participate in the following:

<i>Event</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>How Many?</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registration	None	_____	
Awards Luncheon	\$15.	_____	_____
Arrangement Seminar	\$25.	_____	_____
C.R. Meeting	None	_____	
Judge's Meeting	None	_____	
Boxed-lunch for Meetings	\$10.	_____	_____
Contribution to the Pacific Southwest District general fund :			_____
Total:			_____

Reservation form available on our website:

www.roses4az-mevrs.org

Where to stay? Join many of us at the *very* reasonably priced Santa Anita Inn. *DM*

CONSULTING ROSARIAN'S CORNER

Budding & Grafting Roses

Steve Sheard, Mesa-East Valley Rose Society

ARS Consulting Rosarian

stevezroses@yahoo.com

480 831 2609

The budding and/or grafting of roses is something every rose enthusiast should try. As with everything new that we learn, to do it well takes practice and a lot of patience. It is this practice that provides both excitement and frustration as some buds take and some do not. In this article I share what works for me and some of the nuances I have learned.

Dr. Huey rootstock. The main bush is Olympiad and the bud is also Olympiad.

I am not going to try and re-write the book on the technique, there are many good resources available. An internet search on "budding" provides many sites describing the technique. Below are a few.

Texas A & M has a great link to budding on citrus, similar to budding on roses.

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/citrus/budding/budding.htm>

<http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/propagation/budding/budding.html>

<http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/horticulture/components/DG0532c.html#budd>

When to Bud: Anytime – Yes, you need lots of practice so there is no excuse "because it is the wrong time." Granted, while there are better times than others to get the best results, rose growers bud in early spring. I budded every Saturday morning for 6 months! Now I bud October to April.

What to Bud: Anything – Yes, you need lots of practice. I think you get my message. You are learning a technique and so you can practice on any plant in your garden. You are practicing cutting the T-Cut, cutting the bud, inserting the bud and wrapping it. I have created cocktail rose bushes, just to get the practice. At the end of the season I prune them all off and start again!

Selecting the Parent: This is the branch that you will bud onto. Select a bush with fewer prickles; they are easier to work with. I like Kolner Karneval (Blue Girl), as it has good, long, strong, stems with very few, if any, prickles. A good thickness for beginners is $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter – the thickness of your index finger. Select this year's growth, as it still has a green bark and is not too tough.

I was fortunate to get my own Dr. Huey bush – a neighbor asked me to look at a bush, as it seemed terribly wild. Sure enough the Dr. Huey rootstock had taken over and the original bush had died. I moved it to my yard and planted it in a back corner where the site of 20 tags hanging from it would not be unsightly!

Selecting Bud-wood: You want to select a dormant bud on this year's growth for best results. A good thickness for cutting buds off is $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, the size of your little finger. Smaller than a pencil is hard to work with. The bark that is still soft is good. If the leaf is still attached – that is very good, it creates a handle (I will explain later).

Clean is Beautiful: It is very important to keep the inside parts of the plant that will "bond" CLEAN. This also includes NO human body oils. That is right; we do not touch the parts of the plant that are going to do the "bonding". This is why you need a "handle" to work with the bud. When the bud drops on the floor, hope that it lands where the inside is not down, pick it up by the handle.

Knife: VERY sharp and easy to use, is more important than the type of knife. I like the utility knives that have the $\frac{1}{4}$ " retractable blades that you break off when they get dull. I have never been good at sharpening to "razor sharpness". Keep the blade clean.

Sealer / Tape: I have tried everything from masking tape to rubber bands, from grafting gook to green garden tape. What I like best is the $\frac{1}{2}$ " Parafilm Grafting Tape from Orchard Valley Supplies. It is not expensive and it works great. Some Rosarians prefer the 1" wide. The rose growers use the 1" wide.

<http://www.orchardvalleysupply.com/shopping/search.asp>

Where to bud: For practice – anywhere that is easy to get to. When you get your own root-stock going, be it Dr. Huey or Fortuniana, selecting the budding site will have some importance. In Florida, they want the bud union to be well above the soil when the plant is moved to its final home because they do not want the top rose to develop any of its own roots, as they are susceptible to nematodes, a subject for another day. For the rest of the country, the bud union can be below ground if desired. Select an area just below (1") an existing bud on the root-stock. Clean it well with a dry cloth.

Cutting the Bud: Select a nice plump bud, preferably one that has begun to swell, but has not yet broken. Clean off the bark around the bud with a cloth. Trim the leaf stalk to about 1"; this will be your handle. Start the cut $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " below



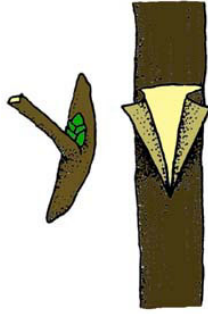
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the bud and slice gently up to about 1" to 1 1/2" above the bud. The "extension" above the bud will provide a "handle" if the leaf stalk breaks off. The thickness of the wood below the bud should be about 1/16", and it should be about 1/4" wide.

Making the "T" cut: Cut the bark only through to the wood, first cut across – about 1/2"; second cut from the center of the cross cut down

about 1". Put the point of the knife under the corners at the junction of the cuts, and gently lift the bark. In the spring it will peel easily!



Placing the Bud: Without touching the underside of the bud, slide it into your T cut so the bud is about 1/4" below the cross cut. Cut the handle off at the cross cut. Hold closed the T cut over the bud and gently break off the leaf stalk.

Taping the Bud: With a 6" to 9" piece of Parafilm Grafting Tape, begin wrapping from the bottom. Gently stretch the tape as you wrap, overlapping the previous turn. Work your way up, completely covering the bud eye, to above the cross cut. If you have extra tape, work your way down. The Parafilm Grafting Tape is designed to self amalgamate when stretched, so it forms a completely sealed cover.



Label: When you get a bush with 20 bud experiments on it, you need to have some notes on what you did. I label each location with the budded flower's name and the date.

Success? Wait 4 to 6 weeks and then gently slit the Parafilm Grafting Tape on the reverse side to the bud and remove it. If the bud is still green you were successful and it is ready to force. If it is black, you need more practice, so return to step 1! (The Parafilm Grafting Tape will turn brittle and break in the sun after about 10 weeks).

Forcing the Bud: To force the bud, cut off most, but not all, of the growth of the parent bush above the bud. You need to leave some leaves on to feed the roots. When the bud has broken and you have new leaves, cut the remaining part of the old parent bush away. **Congratulations!**

Illustrations from Texas A & M University website



Bob Miller, tallest figure, frequent judge at local rose shows.

Fond Memories of Bob Miller by Bob Martin

I have been involved in roses for many years and I do not recall a time that Bob Miller and Ron Feurer were not there. I know they were involved in roses in Ohio and being from Ohio myself, we often talked about Ohio, roses and the politics of roses. In compiling my rose show statistics, I noted years ago that the two of them had won the National Pacific Rose Society trophy in 1965, which was well before I had my first rose garden. Bob served as a district director while in Ohio and was also treasurer of the American Rose Society. He was awarded the Buckeye District Silver medal for his service there and continued that service through his many years in California.

When the time came for me to become a judge, my first apprentice judging assignment was with Bob Miller. I recall him filling out the evaluation form and smiling at me, saying "you obviously know your stuff". It wasn't that obvious to me but it felt good coming from a man I admired. I recall Bob at many national and district conventions, always kind to me and with pleasant words. He was always willing to help at whatever job needed to be done and was the kind of guy you could count on. For example, when there was no candidate for ARS regional director, he stood up to take the job. simply because it needed to be done.

Last October, I sat with Bob and Ron at the judges breakfast at the NCNH district show. Despite the cancer spreading in him, he was there, judging and being involved in roses. The last time I saw him was at the Desert Rose Society show. There, despite the spreading illness and the ravages of chemotherapy, Bob sat at the entry table, receiving entries and talking roses with all who came.

I have often thought that the nicest people I know are those who grow roses, and certainly the nicest are those who give their lives to roses. Bob was one of those kind of guys and I will miss him. My heart goes out to his companion Ron Feurer in this sad time. His passing is a great loss to the world of roses.

April Rose Care 2007

By Dona Martin, ARS Consulting
Rosarian

Irrigation: This is the month to start watering more heavily. If you flood irrigate, once per week is adequate early in the month. As temperatures go up, usually over 80 degrees during the day, you should be flooding your roses twice per week. On drip irrigation, water early in the month three times per week. By the end of the month or when temperatures are over 80 degrees, you should be drip irrigating three to four times per week, 3-4 gallons of water per irrigation. Two other factors to consider: extremely windy conditions will dry out your bushes more than normal, especially young bushes. If you see drooping blooms or foliage, some damage has already been done! If you have good drainage, you cannot over water! Water deeply every time.

Fertilizing: A simple program is to use a good granular fertilizer, such as Organo Super Rose Food. Use 1 cup per large bush and ½ cup per small bush early in the month and half that rate if roses are grown in pots. At mid-month, consider an application of a good quick release fertilizer like Miracle-Gro or Magnum Grow, mix 1 T. fertilizer to 1 gallon of water. Apply 1 gallon of mix to large rose, ½ gallon to small roses and ½ the rate if grown in pots.

For a more complete program, consider weekly fertilization early in the month with MiracleGro or Magnum Grow, then mid-month to the end of the month with fish emulsion. Mix 1 T. to 1 gallon water and apply 1 gallon of mix to large roses; ½ gallon to small roses, ½ rate for potted roses.

Remember, when fertilizing, always water before and after the fertilizer application.

You can continue to add the foliar fertilizer Response, produced from a red seaweed in New Zealand, to feed and strengthen leaves. We add it nearly every time we use any type of foliar spray, was it help carry liquid pesticides into the leaves making them more effective.

Diseases: Continue to spray a good fungicide, such as Immunox, every 7 to 14 days at the labeled rate, to prevent powdery mildew from taking hold. If heavily mildewed, stronger products that give longer protection, such as Banner Maxx and Compass, are available at Rosemania.com.

Insects: Aphids and thrips are very active this month. Spray pesticides at the labeled rate as needed. Products like Bayer Rose and Flower Insect Killer with imidocloprid (Merit), Cygon 2E and Avid work well on aphids and thrips. To avoid spraying the beneficials, especially on smaller gardens, you can use a small hand spray bottle 1-2 times per week and just spray the buds. For best protection against aphids, we recommend imidocloprid/Merit. For thrips you cannot beat Conserve SC.

Toward the end of the month, watch for spider mites on the underside of the lower leaves. To keep spider mites under control, use a hard stream of water from a water wand every 3 to 4 days, spraying the underside of the leaves using a high pressure brass nozzle. Alternatively, begin using a miticide such as Avid, Kelthane or Floramite as soon as mites are noticed. Plants can be stripped of leaves by spider mites in a very

few days. Spray for spider mites when you first start to see evidence of them. Remember that Avid only kills the adults so you will need to repeat after three days to kill the newly hatched mites. Floramite will eliminate both the adult mites and the eggs so it is rare to have to repeat more often than 21 days.

We strongly recommend the use of a "sticker-spreader" or surfactant product, such as Indicate 5, with all of the products mentioned above except any with copper. Indicate 5 will enable the spray to more easily coat the entire upper and lower surfaces of the leaves, as it neutralizes the pH of the water. Because of the high alkalinity of our water, products are less effective unless you take this extra step.

Many of us have been using Messenger, another unique product from the commercial market, also available to consumers.

The technology of Messenger is based on a family of naturally occurring proteins called "harpins". Harpin proteins stimulate natural reactions in plants that enhance disease resistance, growth, and flowering. Our experience is that since we have applied Messenger, which is available online and from our rose society, we see more buds and stronger growth.

Finally, if you have very young plants that are still not budding out with new growth the way they should have, you could still try mounding mulch up around the canes and keeping it moist. Use a brown paper bag with the bottom cut out to form a tube around the mulch pile so it does not wash away.
Good luck!

Mesa—East Valley Rose Society

You or your recipient will receive our monthly 8-12 page newsletter, local nursery discounts and more. **Membership is \$20, due June 1 of each year.** This is for a single or family unit living at the same address. New members joining after September pay \$5 per quarter, from quarter joining through the following May, payable in full at month of joining. Please bring your completed application and payment (please make check payable to **MEVRS**) to a meeting or mail to:

MEVRS/Membership, P.O. Box 40394, Mesa, AZ 85274-0394

Date _____ New _____ ***Gift*** _____ Renewal _____ Amount Paid _____
 Cash _____ Check# _____

Names: _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (_____) _____ E-mail address _____

Yes! I would also like to join the national organization with which we are affiliated, the American Rose Society, for which I will receive the monthly *American Rose* magazine, the December *American Rose Annual*, the "Handbook For Selecting Roses" and more! I am including in my check an additional amount of \$37.00 for a one year membership.

As a new or renewing member, you will also receive a FREE miniature rose from Nor'East Miniatures!

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Bruce Gannon480-857-3090
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 LeRoy Brady* (Mesa)480-962-9603
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 Terry Schick (Flagstaff).....928-853-0653
 Liz Strong (Tucson)Lizzie441@comcast.net..... 520-797-7890
 Terry Swartz*(Tucson).....520-623-8285

*ARS Judge

Meetings are held at 7:00 pm on the 2nd Thursday of each month at
Mesa Community College:
Paul Elsner Library Community Room
 1833 W. Southern Ave., Mesa, AZ
New Member Orientation at 6:30 pm

Calendar of Events

SPRING ROSE SHOWS AND EVENTS MARK YOUR CALENDARS NOW!!!

April 7 - Rose Society of Glendale Annual Rose Show, Deer Valley High School

April 12 - MEVRS Monthly Meeting - Miniatures & Minifloras

April 14 - Scottsdale Rose Show - Scottsdale Community College

April 20 - MCC Rose Garden 10th Anniversary Celebration -
 All day. Activities, including lunch.

April 21 - Phoenix Rose Show - Phoenix College

April 21 - MEVRS Garden Tour & BBQ - MCC 9 a.m., BBQ 5 p.m.

April 22 - Scottsdale Rose Society Garden Tour

April 28-29 - Pacific Southwest District Rose Show and Convention, Los Angeles Arbritum, Arcadia

May 4-6 - National All Miniature Convention, Charleston, NC



*The Rose:
 Our National
 Floral Emblem*

All articles for the newsletter must be submitted to the Editor by the 20th of each month.

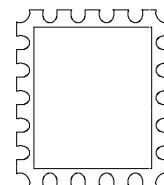
Mesa-East Valley Rose Society

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Rose Lore

Dona L. Martin, Editor
 Mesa-East Valley Rose Society Inc.
 PO Box 40394
 Mesa, AZ 85274-0394



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Check out our

ARS Award Winning website:

www.roses4az-mevrs.org

*Developers of
 The Rose Garden at Mesa Community College,
 the largest public rose garden in
 the Desert Southwest!*