



*'Bees Knees', 'Ty' and 'Sweet Caroline'
Miniatures, Photo by Dorothy Butler,
2013 PNW District Photo Contest*

NORTHWEST ROSARIAN

District Doings

Gretchen Humphrey, PNW District Director

You can email me at: ghumphrey25@yahoo.com or call me at 503-539-6853



Greetings Rosarians!

As spring approaches, we are looking forward to a season filled with roses and rose friends. After a very dry winter and an unusual snowstorm, we experienced very heavy rainfall in March. Somehow Mother Nature wants to balance things out for us, but so much all at once can be exasperating. I am finding many black canes on roses I'd hoped had weathered the cold, which was down to low teens. I didn't add extra mulch protection, except for two favorite minis: Magic Show and Fairhope. They look fine.

The Garden Shed is filled with cuttings, mostly minis, which I propagated last summer and fall. Several dozen survived, and now need repotting, natural light and rain, since we are past the frost date. Originally started in the misting beds, I've had considerably more success than I did using plastic bags or bottles. I plan to have some plants to sell at the Fall Conference.

In our garden we are looking at redesigning and adding several beds in the backyard, ones originally meant for vegetables, until Rose Fever took over. Some ancient Concord grapes were cut down, a wild hedge somewhat tamed, and now we're trying to figure out the best way to start some new beds, keeping in mind there are blackberry roots, grass, weeds, and heavy clay. Did I mention the soil is sodden?

The PNW Board held our winter meeting in March, and we came up with some creative ideas for our members this year.

Our Fall Conference will be excellent, with speakers, workshops and classes. Danielle Hahn, owner of Rose Story Farms will

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be our keynote speaker. Danielle was honored as a Great Rosarian of the World on February 1, 2014 at the Huntington Botanical Garden in California, and will be honored on June 2014, in New York. Ms. Hahn was featured in an excellent article in the Jan.-Feb. issue of *American Rose*. We are looking forward to meeting this accomplished Rosarian, and sharing her passion for roses with us.

Rich Baer will again offer his beautiful photographs and Dennis Konsmo the premier exhibitor in the PNW, will speak about his hybridizing efforts. In addition, Ben Hanna, the new owner of Heirloom Roses will tell us about his nursery. Harry Landers, Curator of the International Rose Test Garden in Portland, Oregon will speak about his trip to Kordes Roses in Germany last summer, where he met with the head hybridizer. Harry also visited the International Rose Trials in The Hague, Netherlands, and will compare U.S. trials to Holland's. Stay tuned for more information on this Conference, and remember to promote it to your friends.

This summer the PNW District is planning an indoor/outdoor Photography Workshop. Find more information and registration info. on page 8. I know there is a lot of interest in photography here in the Pacific Northwest: our district was responsible for 40% of all awards in the national ARS Photo Contest this year!

This spring we begin to look forward to our roses blooming, visiting many rose shows, and reconnecting with rose-growing friends. Put the shows and workshop dates on your calendar. I look forward to seeing you there!



'Rainbow Sorbet'

ARS Photo Contest 2013, 3rd Place
Photo by Gretchen Humphrey

PNW Horticulture Judging News

Bruce Lind & Jim Linman, PNW District
Horticulture Judging Co-Chairs, Ken Rowe, Horticulture Judging Program Advisor



Let us thank and congratulate all of the exhibitors and judges who travel near and far from home to share their beautiful roses with all of us, and also with those guests who view our rose shows. Likewise, thanks are surely due to all those who work so hard behind the scenes to make the "rose show day" fun for all the participants. We are looking forward to another year of excellent and well-judged rose shows in the PNW District. This year the Pacific Northwest District Rose Show will be held in Olympia on Saturday, June 28th at St. Michael Church.

We have no apprentice judges now, so we hope more people will become interested in joining the ranks of the PNW District judging realms. There will be a judging school in the PNW District sometime this year provided we have firm commitments of interest from "enough" eligible candidates. We plan to hold the school in Olympia, WA, on August 16th & 17th (Saturday and Sunday).

Those that are interested in becoming apprentice judges should contact (or re-contact) Bruce or Jim ASAP.

Call or email Bruce Lind at: (253) 565-0246, lindbruce@mac.com,
Jim Linman at: (503) 927-4728, ijlinman2@gmail.com

If you need a copy of the "Apprentice Application Form", please contact one of us. We also encourage those of you who are already judges to do some "arm twisting" on people you know to be **good candidates** for judging. The requirements for "judging candidates" focus on experience in rose growing, rose knowledge, and successful rose exhibiting over a period of several years. It is also necessary for candidates to be well-versed in the way in which rose shows are conducted (it varies). The ARS publishes a manual on judging horticultural exhibits in rose shows: *Guidelines for Judging Roses*, and a thorough knowledge of this publication is essential if one is to be successful in a judging school. *Guidelines* is frequently updated and it is wise to start with the most recent version (2012 copyright) if one is going to begin preparing for a judging school. The ARS makes *Guidelines* available to all members as a free download from the "Members Only" portion of their website. Chapter 21 of *Guidelines* spells out the full list of requirements for apprentice judges. More specifically, three of the key requirements (from

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'Gentle Giant'

Photo by Harlow Young
ARS Photo Contest 2013,
1st Place, Novice Class

(Continued from page 2)

Chapter 21 of *Guidelines*) are:

- (1) – Have exhibited in the horticulture sections of at least five ARS accredited rose shows over a period of at least three years. The applicant should have won at least five horticultural blue ribbons and at least two ARS horticultural certificates or equivalent awards.
- (2) – Have worked in at least three rose shows, either as a clerk or in some other capacity, such as show chairperson or clerks' chairperson that would familiarize the applicant with proper show procedures.
- (3) – Have been a member of the American Rose Society for at least thirty-six months, including the twelve months immediately preceding becoming an apprentice judge.

*Note: The wording of (3) allows individuals who meet all other requirements to take a judging school before completing the thirty-six month membership requirement. If you have questions about specific details, please just let us (Bruce Lind or Jim Linman) know what they are. Our contact information is always included in the Northwest Rosarian. We also recommend that all current judges review the *Guidelines for Judging Roses*.*

There is a registration cost for all attending the judging school, which helps cover local and district expenses and a fee from the ARS for taking the exam or attending the audit. We can get that information to you if you are interested.

We again have a number of judges in our district needing an audit in 2014. We have much appreciated the “**audit early and audit often**” attitude of so many of our PNW judges. It is so much better when there are no crises that need to be handled. We will send out notices to those due for an audit in 2014, so you will have some time to plan. There will be other regional audits held if needed. Audit opportunities will be at the morning session of the judging school in August and, of course, we will arrange for the traditional four-hour audit at the PNW District Fall Conference on the first weekend of November for full audit credit.

If you have a willingness to serve as a host for an additional audit with roses available, please let us know soon, as we need to clear things with the National ARS Horticulture Judging Chairs. Those judges due for an audit in 2014 will have until the end of the year to complete that audit.



'Disneyland Rose'
ARS Photo Contest, 2013
Photo by Terry Glickman,
1st Place, Novice Class

District CR Report

John Moe and Elena Williams, PNW District Consulting Rosarian Coordinators



'Bull's Eye'
ARS Photo Contest, 2013
Photo by Harlow Young
1st Place, Novice Class

From John Moe,

By the time that you receive the *Northwest Rosarian*, most of you most likely will be done with your spring pruning and are getting ready for the next step - fertilizing. Springtime in the garden is a welcome respite to the winter doldrums, even though we work around or thru the rains. We sure have had enuf of that for a while!

This is also an opportunity to do some rose consulting, as often neighbors and friends see you out working and stop by to ask what you are doing, and may have a question about some roses in their own gardens. We hope that many of you will be involved in conducting seminars and demonstrations at nurseries, garden centers, public parks, etc.

This is also a good time to pick up the *Consulting Rosarian Manual* and go thru it to review some of the basics that may have been forgotten over the winter. As we have mentioned before, the chemical section that listed the fungicides and insecticides was removed from the new version of the CR manual, and is now available on the ARS website. This was done so we could keep it more up to date. If you go the members only part of the ARS website and sign in (current password is in the latest issue of the American Rose magazine), you can find these two documents right at the end of the Consulting Rosarian section and download and

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print them for your use. This would be a good time for all CRs to take a trip to Home Depot, Lowes or other suppliers of garden chemicals and see what is available for the general public to purchase. When you are advising them of what to use, make sure it is something that they can readily obtain! There are a new group of chemicals that are more environmentally friendly, so be sure and look for them. CRs should be acquainted with everything NEW in rose culture, be it a new type of sprayer, a new insecticide or fungicide, and be familiar with both chemical and nontoxic approaches to rose growing. Regardless of what you do in your own gardens - chemical, no chemicals or Integrated Pest Management- it is important to be knowledgeable about all approaches.

A recent e-mail from ARS HQ provided the submission dates for nominations for the Master Rosarian program. For 2014, the period is April 1st to June 1st. Submit your nominations to either John or Elena. Forms are available for downloading from the ARS website, - www.ars.org. If you don't have the capability to download them, contact either of us and we will see that you get the form.



'Neon'
ARS Photo Contest, 2013
Photo by Harlow Young
Novice Class, 4th Place

Basic Requirements

1. A minimum of 10 years as a CR. (Must have been appointed in 2004 or earlier)
2. Outstanding performance.
3. An active CR at the time of nomination.
4. A willingness to continue to serve as a CR.

Contact John Moe - mjmoe@seanet.com or Elena Williams - minirose@comcast.net - if you have any questions.

We do have 27 CRs that are due for an audit this year. There will be an audit at the Fall District Conference, but being more than half of them are from Olympia and North we have been contemplating an idea of holding an audit, possibly in July somewhere in this area. If it is a go, we will send an email to all CRs informing them of this. We would still encourage all to attend the Fall Conference, as this is really a wonderful

opportunity to connect with and enjoy the camaraderie of Rosarians from all over the district, and learn from the great list of guest speakers.

If you want to be a Consulting Rosarian, plan on attending the CR school that we have tentatively scheduled for the Fall District Conference, but please let either of us know by the 1st of September if you want to be included. More in the summer issue.

My 2 cents worth, from Elena Williams,

I have been busy this spring reviewing the CR Annual Report Forms and realize that you are the volunteers and leaders your local rose societies and the American Rose Society rely upon to get the up-to-date information out to the public about roses. Congratulations on your hard work and commitment!

Some of my favorite comments on being a more effective CR were:

“Work-work-work- Keep trying- Don't get old” (from one Tacoma CR)

“Steer, don't drive the rose grower” (from another Tacoma CR)

Trends: I noticed in the area of pest control, you generally go along with the IPM strategy of washing aphids off with a spray of water several days in a row and using insecticidal soap. Everyone showed a sense that what we recommend to the general public and what we may do as rose exhibitors are different ends of the damage tolerance spectrum.

I have a plan to compile a list of your common garden rose recommendations that can be shared among the group. Not surprisingly, the Hybrid Teas 'Elina' 'Gemini' and 'Double Delight' were frequently listed. I think a compiled list from your recommendations could be helpful to all.

Our task as CRs is to promote the beauty of the rose, and to encourage good culture habits. Always remember the KISS principle to keep it simple when advising others. Enjoy the new rose season, and most of all have fun with this wonderful hobby of ours!



'Secret'
ARS Photo Contest, 2013
Photo by Terry Glickman
Novice Class, 1st Place



Looking Inside a Rose Cane Part IV: The Phloem

(Note: this article appeared first in *The Clippings*, the newsletter of the Olympia Rose Society)

In the last issue of *Northwest Rosarian* we discussed the vascular cambium, a sheath of dividing tissue that surrounds every rose cane from top to bottom. This zone of cells divides both inwards and outwards. Cells that are laid down inwards become xylem - those that divide outwards produce what is known as phloem. The structure and function of phloem is what this article is all about.

Your rose plants contain two types of phloem. These are known as “primary” and “secondary” phloem. The primary phloem is produced by the terminal meristems (growing zones) located at the tips of the shoots. The secondary phloem is created by the cambium. In a cross section of an older rose cane, the primary phloem is barely visible and of minor importance, so we will focus here on the much more prominent secondary phloem.

Thinking back to the cross sectional view of a rose cane from Part I of this series, you’ll remember that the xylem has a much larger surface area than the phloem. This is because the cambium produces more xylem cells than phloem cells. And as they form and develop, the phloem cells move outward, are crushed and broken down, and eventually become non-functional and un-recognizable as phloem.

The functional (conducting) phloem, which is located just outside the cambium, contains essentially four types of cells: sieve tubes, companion cells, fibers, and parenchyma (see Figure 1). The most important are the sieve tubes and companion cells. Sieve tubes, or sieve elements (depending on which text book you read) are unusual cells. They lack both the nucleus and vacuoles that most living cells contain. They join end to end, forming long tubes that run the length of the stem. The points at which their ends connect contain small plate-like structures, called sieve plates, which are perforated with tiny holes.

Sieve cells could not function without little helper cells, called companion cells, which surround them. These cells keep the sieve tubes alive by performing all their metabolic activities for them. Companion cells are fairly typical cells except that they are metabolically more active than normal plant cells. They are connected to the sieve cells by structures called “plasmodesmata” (don’t worry - I can’t pronounce it either). These are essentially microscopic channels through which various materials can pass from cell to cell.

In roses, and nearly all woody plants except conifers, the sieve tubes and companion cells are short lived. They begin their useful life in early spring, then by late autumn they essentially become non-functional – to be replaced the following spring by newly formed sieve tubes.

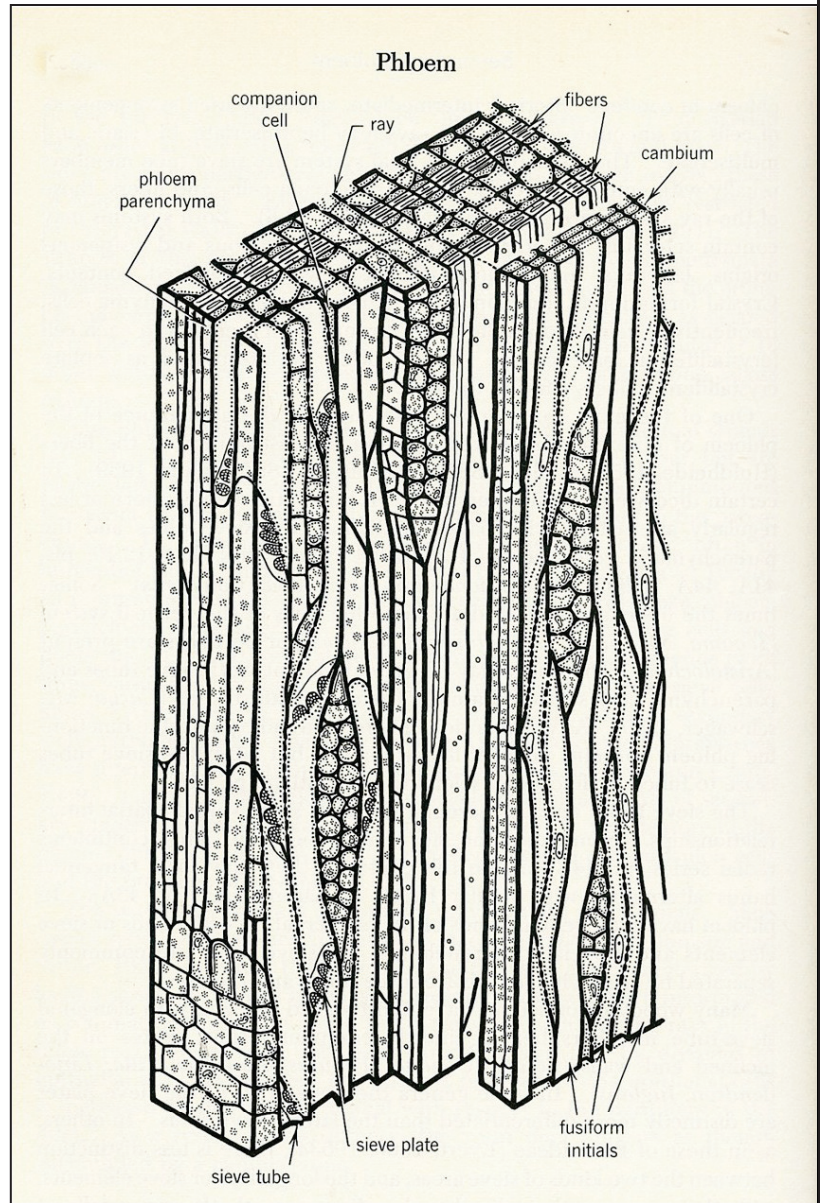


Figure 1. The microscopic structure of the phloem of a woody plant..

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Enough said on structure – now let's talk about function. As you remember, the function of the xylem is to carry water and minerals *upward*. Transport in the xylem is pretty straight-forward. As water evaporates (transpires) from the leaf surfaces, this imposes a tension on the water column in the stem, pulling water up from the roots. The phloem does just the opposite – it transports carbohydrates (mainly sucrose) *downward*. This sucrose is the product of photosynthesis – the plant's food, in other words.

Transport in the phloem is anything but straight-forward. In fact, it's so complex that some aspects of phloem transport are still hotly debated in plant physiology. Phloem transport is thought to be driven by three different forces: diffusion, electroosmosis, and pressure flow. Let's take them one at a time.

Diffusion drives sucrose from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration. This is known to occur in phloem tissues, but it alone is unable to account for the tremendous quantities of sucrose that move long distances in plants. So diffusion is only a minor component of phloem transport.

Electroosmosis involves the flow of materials across a membrane driven by electrical charges. In plants, potassium ions (K^+) can provide this electrical charge. In the phloem, however, both positive and negative ions are moving, which cannot be accounted for by K^+ alone. Nor can this mechanism account for all the energy that is required to move materials through the phloem. So electroosmosis is probably not an important factor.

Finally, we come to what is called the *pressure-flow* model. While this model doesn't explain all of the aspects of phloem transport, it is the best theory currently available. It says, simply, that sugars move in the phloem due to differences in osmotic pressure. The point at which the sugars enter the sieve tubes (sources) have a higher osmotic pressure than the points to which the sugars are being delivered (sinks). This pressure gradient causes flow. At the source, sugars must be moved from the producing cells into the sieve tubes – a process called phloem loading. At the sink end, sugars need to be dumped from the sieve tubes into the sink cells. This is called, you guessed it, phloem unloading. This occurs by different mechanisms in different plant species and may or may not require the expenditure of metabolic energy. This is still a complicated and contentious area of plant physiology research.

This all has practical implications for the rose grower. First, in grafting roses it is very important that robust phloem connections be established between the root stock and scion wood. That is why a good graft lines up perfectly around the stem, with both scion and root stock being the same diameter. Without this alignment, the function of the phloem and cambium will be impaired possibly leading to failure of the graft.

You have probably heard the term “girdling” a plant. This means cutting a ring of bark away from around the stem, normally killing the plant. Many people think a girdled plant dies from lack of water. But, as you now know, this is not true because water moves up through the xylem, which is in the center of the stem. What actually happens is that girdling removes the phloem, blocking the transport of sugar from the leaves to the roots. This ultimately starves the roots, causing them to die - ultimately killing the entire plant.

In the next *Northwest Rosarian* we'll complete this series of articles with a detailed look at the tissue we see when we observe the outside surface of a rose cane – the bark. It's more interesting than you may think. So stay tuned.

Prizes & Awards

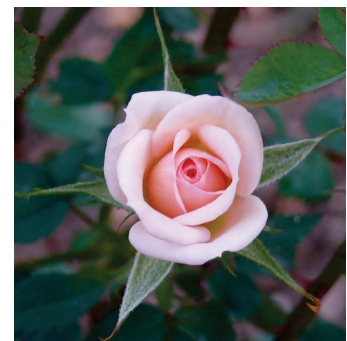
Lynn Schafer, P&A Committee Chair



The first call has gone out for nominations for Silver Honor Medal, Outstanding Judge, Outstanding Consulting Rosarian, and Lifetime Achievement Award. This is sent to the Prizes and Awards Chair in your society. If you want to find out the name of your representative, go to the website – www.pnwdistrict.org – and under “District Contacts” you will find the names.

If you have someone in mind for any of these awards, please get in touch with your representative. If you have questions about whether or not a worthy nominee has received the award in the past, check under “About Prizes and Awards” and there are listings for each award.

There are worthy nominees out there, and it is a shame when the award is not given, but that's up to all of you, so put on your thinking caps. I know you can do it!



'Jean Kenneally'
ARS Photo Contest, 2013
Photo by Terry Glickman
Novice Class, 1st Place

Pacific Northwest District Photographers Take 40% of the Awards in the 2013 ARS National Photo Contest

It seems that the Pacific Northwest District has some excellent photographers among its members. There were 44 contestants and 660 photographs. Our District won the most; 40 % of the awards in the contest. Congratulations to all our outstanding photographers!!!

Kathleen Kirkpatrick (OR):

2nd Place – Novice Class 10 – Washington Park Rose Garden, Portland, Oregon

HM – Novice Class 4 - Aloha

Gretchen Humphrey (OR):

3rd Place – Class 1 – Solitare

3rd Place – Class 3 – Rainbow Sorbet

HM – Class 4 - Sparrieshoop

Rich Baer (OR):

1st Place – Masters Class 2 – Rejoice

1st Place – Masters Class 4 – A Shy Rose

2nd Place – Masters Class 1 – Tiffany Lynn

2nd Place – Masters Class 4 – Sericia Thorns

3rd Place – Masters Class 3 – Ruby Pendant – Arrg. by Judy Fleck

HM – Masters Class 1 – Crescendo

HM – Masters Class 2 – Heart-n-Soul

HM – Masters Class 2 – Mother’s Love

HM – Masters Class 2 – Polarstern

HM – Masters Class 4 – Humphrey’s Garden

Jim Linman (OR):

3rd place - Masters Class 2 – Stretch Johnson

Terry Glickman (OR):

1st Place – Novice Class 2 – Secret

1st Place – Novice Class 5 – Jean Kenneally

1st Place – Novice Class 9 – Disneyland rose

3rd Place – Novice Class 9 – Collage

HM – Novice Class 1 - Disneyland

Harlow Young (WA):

1st Place – Novice Class 1 – Gentle Giant

1st Place – Novice Class 3 – Bull’s Eye

1st Place – Novice Class 4 – Christine

1st Place – Novice Class 6 – Live Wire

1st Place – Novice Class 7 – Hanging Frame Arrg. by Char Mutschler

2nd Place – Novice Class 1 – Kardinal

2nd Place – Novice Class 2 – Playgirl

2nd Place – Novice Class 3 – Koko Loko

2nd Place – Novice Class 4 – Candy Land

2nd Place – Novice Class 5 – Live Wire

3rd Place – Novice Class 1 – Colorific

3rd Place – Novice Class 2 – Dick Clark

3rd Place – Novice Class 3 – Candy Land

3rd Place – Novice Class 4 – Sally Holmes

3rd Place – Novice Class 8 – Arrg. by Richard Kerkof

HM – Novice Class 2 – Rio Samba

HM – Novice Class 3 - Neon



*‘Live Wire’
ARS Photo Contest, 2013
Photo by Harlow Young
Novice Class, 1st Place*



*‘Sparrieshoop’
ARS Photo Contest, 2013
Photo by Gretchen Humphrey
4th Place*

Photography Workshop

Sunday, July 20, 2014, 10 AM to 3 PM

Heirloom Roses

Calling all rose photographers! This summer the PNW will hold its first Photography Workshop on Sunday, July 20th at Heirloom Roses, 24062 NE Riverside Drive, St. Paul, Oregon 97137. This will be a wonderful opportunity to grab that cell phone, digital camera or trusty SLR to explore techniques of photography. Our own Master Photographer, Rich Baer, will help us learn how to compose a shot for that perfect image of a single open bloom or perhaps a spray of Austins or shrub roses. We are grateful to Heirloom Roses for welcoming us to their five plus acres of outstanding roses. We are still planning the day, but it will include instruction, lunch, field work, and gentle critiques. Please mark your calendars and spread the word. The cost will be \$35, including lunch. Let's keep up the wonderful PNW presence in the ARS photo contest (see accompanying article about this year's contest, page 7) or just develop our skills for personal pleasure. It will be a spectacular day. Register early to make sure that you are included as more information comes out. Questions? Email Gretchen Humphrey at: ghumphrey25@yahoo.com

To register, send a check for \$35

(payable to **Pacific NW District – ARS**)

Beage Kiley
Pacific Northwest District ARS,
2218 Vista Ave. SE
Olympia, WA 98501-3829

Sign Up Today!!

Don't take the chance that the class is cancelled before you get a chance to send in your registration.

Directions to Heirloom Roses

Traveling from I-5: Take exit 278, go W on Ehlen Road approximately 7 miles. At HWY 219 turn right, traveling N towards Newberg. At one mile, turn left on Champoeg Road. At the fork in front of the Dairy, turn right and follow the paved road 2 miles to Heirloom Roses. Parking is on the right and the **Sales Cottage** is the yellow building down the driveway.

'Louise Estes'

*Photo by
Rich Baer*



Photography Workshop, Sunday, July 20, 2014

Name _____ Phone Number _____

Address _____

E-Mail _____

_____ Enclosed is \$35 registration fee



Rose Arrangement News

JoAnn Brehm & Linda Kerkof, PNW District
Arrangement Co-Chairs

Rose Arrangement by
Norma Boswell
ARS Photo Contest, 2013
Photo by Harlow Young
Novice Class, 4th Place



Rose Arrangement Judging School Scheduled!!!

You've pruned your roses. Now you have time to find your arrangement books and dust off your containers, right? Even before the roses bloom, practice with your spring flowers, and include spring blooming branches (think oriental manner with these, even without flowers, to get a sense of how important line material is in this designs). One new arrangement a week gives you at least eight practice designs before the first shows in June. Two of my favorite design books are: *Creative Flower Arranging* by Betty Belcher and *Ikebana, Spirit and Technique* by Shusui Komoda. Both can be purchased on AMAZON.com.

Please send the arrangement section of your show schedule for a quick review to jobrehm@clearwire.net. This is to try to impart consistency within the district and possibly offer a few new ideas. Arrangement judges can help with your own and other show schedules and ensure they are passed on for review.

We have 17 qualified ARS Arrangement Judges in the PNW for your use in judging your rose shows. Please contact me if you need an email or phone number. They are:

Montana: Jim Sadler

Oregon: Pat Allen, Charold Baer, Richard Baer, Char Mutschler

Washington: Norma Boswell, JoAnn Brehm, Dorothy Campbell, Leanne Davis, Linda Kerkof, Richard Kerkof, Bruce Lind Lou Little, Jo Martin, Betsy Rezba, Elena Williams, Kathy Wyckoff

Mark your calendars now and send the pre-registration information and form for our Rose Arrangement School. It has been ten years since our last one in the district and we already have several expressing interest in attending. It will be held the weekend of October 4-5, 2014 at the American Legion in Vancouver, WA. The final registration will be available in the next Northwest Rosarian and on www.pnwdistrict.org.

ARS Rose Arrangements Judging School 2014
Saturday, October 4 – Judging School & Evening Workshop
Sunday, October 5 – Judging Review & Exam
American Legion 4607 NE St James Rd, Vancouver, WA

Want to become an arrangement judge, update your judging credentials or just learn more about rose arranging? Then we have a something for you!

Prerequisites to become a Rose Arrangement Judge:

- ◇ Three-year continuous membership in ARS
- ◇ Be an ARS Apprentice or Accredited Horticulture Judge (Horticulture examination may be taken and passed concurrently or plan to be taken and passed within one year after passing the rose arrangement exam)
- ◇ Own the *Guidelines for Judging Rose Arrangements* and be familiar with its contents

Additional helpful experiences:

- ◇ Attendance at arrangement programs and shows
- ◇ Clerking and exhibiting in arrangement division of rose shows
- ◇ Having won blue ribbons or awards in arrangement division
- ◇ Having read articles and books on floral arrangements

Pacific Northwest District Arrangements Co-Chairs, JoAnn Brehm and Linda Kerkof, will lead the two-day school. Char Mutschler will lead a hands-on workshop Saturday evening on modern creative and abstract design styles.

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Instructors at the school will cover the following topics.

- Judging roses (a brief horticulture review for judging roses in arrangements)
- Arranging with roses/Design Components
- Elements and Principles of Design
- Historical Influence
- Traditional Arrangements
- Modern Arrangements
- Arrangements in the Oriental Manner
- Table Classes
- Dried Arrangements and Exhibits
- Special Classes
- Personal Adornment Classes
- Miniature Arrangements
- Show Schedules
- Use of the Scorecard for ARS Awards and Medals
- ARS Awards (National, District, and Local)
- Ethics and Judging Conduct
- Design types and styles, illustrations, descriptions and definitions
- Discussion and practice judging different design styles

Workshop: All levels of skill in arrangements are welcome. Instruction, discussion and review will be lead by the instructor on modern creative and abstract design styles. Participants will be able to compose their own design. Line material will be available but participant should bring a creative container, roses and other materials to work into the design.

Resource: *Guidelines for Judging Rose Arrangements*, the Official American Rose Society Arrangement Judges Handbook. Available from ARS for \$10.00 online at ARS.org or by calling 1-800-637-6534. For members it is free online by going to Members, ARS Resources, Arrangement Judges, and download the guidelines. Also available for purchase is the excellent *A Guide to Creating Rose Arrangements* for \$1.50.

Questions? Email JoAnn Brehm at jobrehm@clearwire.net or call (509) 627-0577

Cut and return

Pre-Registration Form for Rose Arrangements Judging School
October 4 & 5, 2014

Fill out the following form and send or email to:

Linda Kerkof, Registrar, 5306 Cleveland Lane, Pasco, WA 99301-8434 or
Email at: greenthumbsrjlm@hotmail.com

I am pre-registering for the following:

- Oct 4, Saturday School and Workshop just for my own interest
- Oct 4, Saturday School and Workshop for judging credit or to become an Arrangement Judge
- Oct 5, Sunday Judging Exam

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Phone _____ e-mail _____



'Christine'
 ARS Photo Contest, 2013
 Photo by Harlow Young
 Novice Class, 1st Place

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM NO LATER THAN JUNE 15, 2014.

2014 PNW District Fall Conference Scheduled

Judy Heath, Editor, Northwest Rosarian

Get out your calendars and mark the dates down right away so you that you will be scheduled in to attend the 2014 Fall Conference. The Conference will be held one week later than it has in the past.

Friday, October 31, 2014—Rose Arrangement Workshop 7-9 PM

Saturday, November 1st, 2014—All Day Conference

Sunday, November 2nd, 2014—Consulting Rosarian Audit and/or School 8-Noon

Sunday, November 2nd, 2014—Horticulture Judging Audit. 8-Noon

Our Director, Gretchen Humphrey, has already lined up a number of great speakers for the Conference. Danielle Hahn, owner of Rose Story Farms will be our keynote speaker. Danielle was honored as a Great Rosarian of the World on February 1, 2014 at the Huntington Botanical Garden in California, and will be honored on June 2014, in New York. Ms. Hahn was featured in an excellent article in the Jan.-Feb. issue of *American Rose*. Two other confirmed speakers are: Dennis Koonsmo, who is quite knowledgeable about propagating roses and Ben Hanna, the new owner of Heirloom Roses.

(More information and registration forms will be in the August newsletter.) Be looking for it. If you do not receive your copy by the end of August, please email me at: rosemom@heathfamily.us or call me at: **360-281-7270** to get the information you need so that you can register.



Newsletter—Change of Policy!!!

Judy Heath, Editor, Northwest Rosarian

The cost of printing and mailing copies of the *Northwest Rosarian* continues to rise each year. This past year, it cost the Pacific Northwest District over \$1100 to print and send out approximately 250 copies of the newsletter 3 times. The other nearly 340 members of ARS that reside in our district, receive their newsletters by email.

The District has no direct funding source. It is reliant on the donations of local societies, money from workshops and the Fall Conference proceeds to pay all its expenses. The 2013 Fall Conference charged each attendee a fee of \$45 to attend the conference. The food expense, alone, cost \$43. So the district made money only on the auctions that took place that day.

At the District Board Meeting in March of this year, the Board decided to change the policy on newsletter delivery. Beginning with the Winter 2015 issue that will come out in January, 2015, paper copies will be printed and sent only to those who pay a \$10 Subscription fee for the hard copy.

If you have been receiving a hard copy through regular mail and wish to change over to receiving the newsletter by email, please send your email to: rosemom@heathfamily.us so that I can enter it into my data base. If you do not wish to give out your email address, you can always download your newsletter from the Pacific Northwest District website. (www.pnwdistrict.org) To make this easier, you need to know that the *Northwest Rosarian* will come out in January, April and August of each year. While I cannot guarantee the exact date that the newsletter will be available on the website, I can guarantee that I will make every effort to have it there by the end of those months.

In recent years, we have had difficulty scheduling events in time to get information into the Winter, Spring and Summer newsletters each year. With email, this up-to-date information can be easily sent out to all the members of the Pacific Northwest District without incurring additional expense for printing and mailing (not to mention the time it takes for the editor to get the information printed, folded and mailed.)

If you do not have an email address, but have a friend or family member who has an email, let me know that email address to send to so that you can be kept informed.

Should you wish to purchase a subscription to the newsletter, please send your \$10 to:

Beage Kiley
Pacific Northwest District ARS,
2218 Vista Ave. SE
Olympia, WA 98501-3829

Be sure to let her know what the money is for!

Take care of this as soon as possible. You should not wait until next January and jeopardize your chance to stay informed.

The Secrets Contained in a Rose's Scent

From an article by Lynn Coulter on the HGTV Gardens web-site

- ◆ Once a rose is fully open, the fragrance is different from the rose in bud. The chemicals that create the scent change as the buds unfold.
- ◆ Warm, humid weather intensifies fragrance.
- ◆ Rose perfume is at its most intense early in the morning. It's thought that the scent dissipates as the blooms age.
- ◆ Even roses of the same variety don't smell exactly alike; scent isn't always predictable. Rose breeder David Austin says, "We never quite know what we are going to get," even though his company has been working with roses for 50 years.
- ◆ Perfumer Robert Calkin, who retired from Yardley after a distinguished 40-year career in the industry, has worked with David Austin Roses for a long time, helping describe and evaluate the scents in new varieties. Calkin visits the rose trial fields to analyze plants that may one day be released for sale.
- ◆ Everyone's nose is different—or rather, everyone's perception of scent is different. Some people have very little sense of smell—so it's fine if you simply enjoy roses for their color and form.
- ◆ Roses are traditional symbols of love and romance. Rose essential oil, also known as attar, is made from the Damask Rose (*Rosa damascena*) or the Cabbage Rose (*Rosa centifolia*). Because the oil is so concentrated, it's diluted before it's used commercially.
- ◆ A rose's petals contain its perfume, although some stamens smell of musk or cloves.
- ◆ The smell of roses is thought to be relaxing and restorative because it encourages us to breathe deeply and slowly.
- ◆ It takes at least 8 years for each David Austin English Rose seedling to win approval for its scent, so it can be offered for sale as a new variety.
- ◆ Rose oil is among the most expensive of all oils. It's made up of 300 active ingredients. Not all of them have been identified yet.
- ◆ Rose oil, like fine wines, can be affected by many factors such as the soil the plants are grown in, the amount of rainfall they receive, and the altitude where they are raised.
- ◆ It takes from 50 to 60,000 rose blooms—all of which are picked by hand—to make one ounce of the finest rose attar.
- ◆ A rose's perfume becomes stronger before a storm moves in.
- ◆ You can learn about the scent of roses by comparing them to each other. Sniff one blossom and describe the fragrance; is it fruity, sweet, spicy or musky? Don't experiment too long, or your nose will get fatigued. Try again later, or do as perfumers do, and take deep breaths through a piece of wool, or eat some dry bread, to refresh your olfactory sense.

(See more at: <http://www.hgtvgardens.com/roses/15-fascinating-facts-about-rose-fragrance#sthash.b3lWdl6w.dpuf>)

Coming Events/Rose Show Dates

<p>May 9-12, 2014.....ARS National Convention Hosted by the San Diego Rose Society</p> <p>June 5-6, 2014.....Portland Rose Society Spring Show</p> <p>June 7, 2014.....Corvallis Rose Society Rose Show</p> <p>June 7, 2014.....Tri-City Rose Society Rose Show</p> <p>June 14, 2014.....Puyallup Rose Society Rose Display</p> <p>June 14, 2014.....Fort Vancouver Rose Society Show</p> <p>June 15, 2014.....Heritage Roses Northwest Rose Society, Rose Display</p> <p>June 21, 2014.....Seattle Rose Society Rose Show</p> <p>June 22, 2014.....The Vancouver Rose Society Rose Show</p> <p>June 28, 2014.....Olympia Rose Society – District Rose Show</p> <p>June 28, 2014.....Spokane Rose Society Show</p> <p>June 21-22.....Rainy Rose Society Rose Display</p>	<p>June 29, 2014.....Kitsap Rose Society Show</p> <p>July 5, 2014.....Fraser Pacific Rose Society Show</p> <p>July 12, 2014.....Tacoma Rose Society Show</p> <p>July 25-27, 2014.....National Miniature/Miniflora Rose Show and Convention Hosted by The West Jersey Rose Society</p> <p>August 2, 2014.....Portland Rose Society Mini Show</p> <p>September 6, 2014.....Tualatin Valley Rose Society Show</p> <p>September 13-14, 2014.....Portland Rose Society Fall Show</p> <p>October 15-19, 2014.....ARS Fall Convention and Rose Show, Tyler, Texas</p> <p>May 26-June 1, 2015.....17th World Rose Convention Lyon, France www.lyon-roses-2015.org</p>
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Species Roses of Europe and the Middle East

Judy Heath, Editor

In the last issue of the *Northwest Rosarian*, I wrote about the species roses of North America. It is time now to look at the species roses of Europe and the Middle East. It is not possible here to cover all the species roses that have been identified as native to this part of the world. Some of these species have been more important than others in the history of mankind and in the development of modern roses. Those will be the species that will be covered.

Rosa gallica, often called the ‘French Rose’, or *R. rubra*, is a small shrub with leaves that are large and with 5 leaflets. The flowers are medium to large, single, with pronounced yellow stamens. The petals are from deep to soft pink. *R. gallica officinalis* is called the ‘Apothecary Rose’ as it was known in the Middle Ages for its important medicinal properties. *R. gallica versicolor*, ‘*Rosa Mundi*’, a sport of *R. gallica* is the oldest and best known of the striped roses.



‘*Rosa gallica*’
Wikimedia.org



‘*Rosa gallica versicolor*’
Rosa Mundi
Photo by Schnurri, 2007
Wikimedia.org

R. gallica is considered one of the oldest species of rose. Although its exact origin is unknown, traces of it appear as early as the twelfth century B.C., when the Persians considered it a symbol of love.

In 1888, the famous English archaeologist, Sir Flinders Petrie, while excavating tombs in Upper Egypt, found the remains of rose garlands that had been used as a funeral wreath in the second century A.D. He identified the rose as *Rosa x richardii*, a cross of *Rosa gallica* and *Rosa phoenicia* known commonly as the ‘Holy Rose of Abyssinia’, or ‘St. John’s Rose’. The petals, though shriveled, had retained their pink color and, when soaked in water, were restored to a nearly lifelike state.



Rosa gallica officinalis
‘The Apothecary’s Rose’
Photo by Kurt Stuber, 2004
Wikimedia.org



Rosa centifolia
Artwork by
Pierre-Joseph Redouté
(1759 - 1840)

R. centifolia, has been considered a separate species but is probably a complex hybrid of *R. gallica* and *R. damascena*. It gave rise to the ‘Provence Roses’, often called the Cabbage Roses. *R. centifolia* is a fully double rose that cannot generally self-propagate from seed. Flowers are deep red, cupped, with strong heady perfume. It has thick coarse green leaves, with abundant thorns. From this rose comes the Moss Roses.

R. damascena was also long considered a separate species but probably also descended from *R. gallica*. It was named for the ancient city of Damascus. Crusaders brought this rose to Europe. The ‘Damask Rose’, always known for its fragrance, has been part of rose history since it first appeared in about 900 B.C. One of the Damask Roses, *R. damascena bifera* is better known as the Autumn Damask or ‘Quatre Saisons’ meaning four seasons. It has been traced back to at least the fifth century B.C., and is believed to be a cross between *R. gallica* and *Rosa moschata*, the musk rose. *R. damascena* is easily recognized by its gray-green downy-soft textured foliage and many thorns.



Rosa damascena
Photo by Kurt Stuber, 2004
Wikimedia.org



R. foetida
Photo by A. Barra, 2007
Wikimedia.org

R. foetida, from the Middle East, is the rose that brought the yellow color into our modern roses. It is often called the ‘Austrian Briar’. Also known as *R. lutea*, it has single flowers of rich golden yellow with prominent

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

stamens. It has an erect growth habit with large blackish thorns, foliage is bright green. The word 'foetida' refers to the slightly unpleasant smell of the flowers.

R. canina, 'The Dog Rose' is an ancient European species. It is a coarse awkward shrub often used in hedgerows because of its arching habit. The flowers are pale or blush pink with a sweet scent and orange red hips. The foliage is medium-sized, mostly grayish green with 7-9 leaflets and numerous hooked thorns. The flowers grow in small clusters with oval or round hips.



R. canina, Photo by Hans Hillewaert, 2007
Wikimedia.org



Rosa villosa
Photo by Manfred Heyde
Wikimedia.org



Rosa moschata
Artwork by
Pierre-Joseph Redouté
(1759 - 1840)

R. eglanteria seems to be related to *R. canina*. It is often called 'The Sweet Briar rose' or the 'Eglantine Rose'. The foliage is apple scented. This is unusual as it is the petals of most roses that are scented. The plant grows to 6' to 7' and can double that if grown as a hedgerow. The plant produces dense prickles. The flowers are small and blush pink.

R. villosa, another rose closely related to *R. canina* is also called *R. pomifera*, and commonly called the 'Apple Rose'. It is a medium-sized shrub with grayish, downy leaves which are fragrant. Flowers are pink and single. The fruit is large, orange, apple-shaped and well covered with bristles.

R. glauca was known for many years as *R. rubrifolia*. (Notice the 'r' in the middle of this word. Refer to the article on page 15 for more information. This rose has glaucous-purple stems and foliage. Its small mauve-pink flowers grow in clusters and the hips are oval reddish-purple.

R. moschata is the 'Musk Rose'. It is medium to short-growing climber with gray-green, slightly drooping foliage. The stems have few hooked thorns. The white flowers are produced in clusters. It is an ancient cultivar.

R. pimpinellifolia, once called *R. spinosissima* is the 'Scotch Briar' or the 'Burnet Rose'. It has been known in Europe before the 1600s. It produces singly flowers that are creamy-white and sometimes repeat spasmodically. It has pronounced stamens with small, fern-like foliage and long needle-like prickles. The hips are globular, almost black and shiny. It suckers freely and likes sandy soil.

R. alba is a superbly scented rose and there are many hybrids of this species rose. It is often called the 'White Rose of York' and figured strongly in the story of the War of Roses between the York and Lancaster families in England.

R. sempervirens comes from Southern Europe. They were known as the evergreen roses in Victorian Days as they retain their lush growth in most winters. This plant produces white, fragrant flowers in small clusters. The foliage is mid-to dark green and the hips are orange-red.

R. arvensis, the 'Field Rose', is a beautiful pure white single rose with showy yellow anthers. It is a ground-creeper or rambler with thin dark wood and foliage and well-spaced thorns.

R. hulthemia persica, found in Turkey and Iran. spreading dense, with many thorns. The leaves are entire without stipules and the fruit is greenish, densely spiny and globose. Flowers are bright clear yellow with brownish-crimson splotch in the center. It has very hooked thorns. Just recently some Hulthemia hybrids have come on the market, 'Bulls Eye', and the Eyeconic Lemonade series.



R. eglanteria
Photo by Javier Martin
Wikimedia.org



Rosa glauca
Photo by Sakurai Midori
Wikimedia.org



Rosa pimpinellifolia
Photo by Villela
Wikimedia.org



Rosa sempervirens
Photo by H. Brisse, 2007
Wikimedia.org

(Continued on page 15)



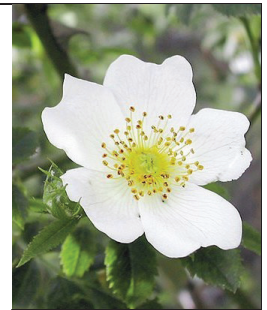
Rosa hulthemia persica
2010, Wikimedia.org

(Continued from page 14)

As I said earlier, there are many more species native to Europe and the Near East. I chose to discuss those that have played an important role in the history of roses and the development of modern roses. If I have missed any species that you feel that I should have mentioned, please let me know. I will research them and write an article about those as well.

In the next issue, we will look at the important species roses that have come from the Far East. From these roses came the re-blooming characteristic of our modern roses.

In subsequent issues, I will take a look at the group of roses called Old Garden Roses (OGRs) and try to determine their origins.



Rosa arvensis
'The Field Rose'
Wikipedia.org

Corrections to the Article, Species Roses of North America

In response to my article on the species roses of North America, I received this email from Anne Belovich. Thank you, Anne, for correcting my mistakes.

"I see in your article about species roses that you have stumbled over the same names that have always caused me trouble. *Rosa setigera* used to be called *Rosa rubifolia*, meaning the blackberry-leafed rose. It was named this because it has three leaflets per leaf like blackberries. *Rosa rubrifolia*, meaning red-leafed rose, used to be called *Rosa glauca*, referring to the glaucous (powdery) surface of the mature leaves. The names are so similar that they are often confused. The two roses are not related and grow in nature only in widely separated areas. *Rosa setigera* is not called *Rosa arkansana*, but the latter rose is sometimes called the Dwarf Prairie Rose. *Rosa arkansana* is an entirely separate species from *Rosa setigera*."

I was thankful about receiving the information from Anne but had to read this 2-3 times to catch the mistake I made. There is *Rosa rubifolia* (with only one "r") and *Rosa rubrifolia* (with 2 "r"s). Anne also pointed out that I lumped *R. setigera* and *R. arkansana* together.

In doing further research, I see that *R. setigera* and *R. arkansana* are definitely different roses. My confusion came from the fact that both are often called "The Prairie Rose."

This is what I stated in my original article.

Rosa setigera---"The Prairie Rose", also known as '*Rosa arkansana*' grows wild in a large area of central North America. However, some scientists believe that it belongs to the species: *Rosa rubrifolia* or *Rosa glauca*; and is native to the mountains of central and southern Europe, from the Spanish Pyrenees east to Bulgaria, and north to Germany and Poland. It has three leaflets. The stems are bright green to reddish green and clambering. They use adjacent vegetation and fences for support. The flowers have five light pink petals and a yellow center. Prickles are few and far apart on the stems. (Another rose, *Rosa blanda* is also sometimes called "The Prairie Rose".)

This is what my article should have said.

"*R. setigera* is also called 'The Climbing Prairie Rose'. It has long climbing branches 6-15 feet long and light green foliage with scattered prickles along the stem. The leaves are divided into 3-5 leaflets that are sharp-pointed, giving it the



Rosa setigera
Photo by Cillas
Wikimedia.org

(Continued on page 16)

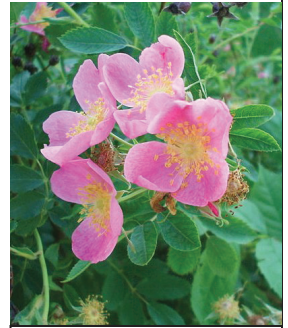
(Continued from page 15)

other common name, 'Branble-leaved Rose'. The flowers, produced in clusters, are single deep pink, paling to oft pinkish-white followed by globular red hips. It used to be called *Rosa rubifolia* (no 2nd "r").

R. arkansana is also called, the 'Arkansas Rose', 'Prairie Wild Rose', 'Sunshine Rose', 'Dwarf Prairie Rose' or the 'Pasture Rose'. It has a height of 3-5 ft and the leaves are medium green with 7-11 leaflets toothed on the upper half. Small clusters of white to deep pink flowers of 5 petals on densely prickly stems of new growth or on short, lateral branches of older stems."

As I continue my research on species and old garden roses, I realize now that my desire to classify all the information into nice tidy groups is not going to happen. Perhaps, as I try to find my way through the muddle of information, I can help to clear up some of the confusion you may have had about the roses throughout history.

Thanks to Anne Belovich, I now understand a little bit more about species roses and their various scientific and common names. I hope that you all will feel comfortable correcting any errors you find in my articles. Please also send me any information you have that will enhance my knowledge and the knowledge of the readers of the *Northwest Rosarian*.



Rosa arkansana
Photo by
Alex W. Covington, 2007
Wikimedia.org

Rooting Rose Cuttings

Judy Heath Editor

I am sure that many of you routinely root rose cuttings to make new rose bushes. There are many different techniques I have heard people use. The first time I tried it, I cut the stems, stuck them in the ground and watered them. Only one or two developed roots and began to grow. The next time, I dipped the cut ends into rooting compound, stuck them in the ground and watered them. My results improved. The third time, I scraped the end of the stems before dipping them into rooting compound and sticking them in the ground. Again, my results improved.

After additional experimenting, I have developed a system that works for me.

- ◆ I choose a stem that is thicker than a pencil but is a relatively young stem.
- ◆ I cut a piece about 8-10 inches long, making sure that there is a leaf scar (that little half circle smile around the stem) and a bud eye (that little dot just above the leaf scar) near the cut end.
- ◆ After cutting the stem and removing the leaves, I scrape the outer layer off of the stem from the bud eye down to the end.
- ◆ That end needs to be dipped immediately into the rooting compound and put into the ground.
- ◆ It is important to use another stem or bamboo stake to make the hole before putting in the cutting. That way, the rooting compound will stay on the end of the stem and not be brushed off as it is pushed into the ground.
- ◆ All you have left to do is water thoroughly and make sure you continue to water your stems frequently. I have a small soaker tube that runs from my drip system and waters the cuttings whenever the rose bushes are watered.

I have made cuttings at all times of the year, including in late October and early November. At that time of year, I have used pop liter bottles with the bottoms cut out to form a little greenhouse over each cutting. Leave the lid off so air will circulate. I cover the liter bottle about 1/3 to 1/2 way up with mulch to insulate the cutting. Using this method, I have had a near 100% rooting rate.

It is important to note that some roses root more easily. There are some modern roses that just do not want to be replicated that way. My greatest success is with *Rose de Rescht*. It suckers easily and so it roots easily as well.

I have not tried hybridizing roses yet, but I can imagine how a hybridizer feels when he has produced a brand new rose. For me it is a thrill to just be able to produce a whole new plant from a cutting!



'Colorific'
ARS Photo Contest, 2013
Photo by Harlow Young
Novice Class, 3rd Place

Did You Know?

- ◆ The oldest representation of a rose is a fresco in the palace of Minos in Cnossos, Crete. It depicts a five-petaled pink rose dates to about 1450 B.C.
- ◆ In ancient Sanskrit, the land now called India was referred to by the ancient Indians as Jambudvipa, which means rose apple island.
- ◆ The father of Botany Theophrastus (371-286 BC) first classified and identified plants. In his classic books *Enquiry into plants* and *De Causis Plantarum* (The causes of plants) he wrote about a "hundred-petaled rose" and called it centifolia (literally: hundred petals).
- ◆ Determined to find a way to get roses to bloom all year round, the Romans piped hot water into special growing rooms, creating the world's first greenhouses. This allowed them to supply roses nearly year around.
- ◆ Columbus discovered America because of a rose! It is written that on October 11, 1492, while becalmed in the Sargasso Sea, one of the crewmen picked a rose branch from the water. This sign of land renewed their hope for survival and gave the seafarers the courage to continue on to the New World.
- ◆ It was in the 17th century that French explorer Samuel de Champlain brought the first cultivated roses to North America.
- ◆ George Washington used to breed roses at his home.
- ◆ British historian John William Burgon described the Jordanian city of Petra as being colored rose. "Match me such marvel save in Eastern clime, A rose-red city- half as old as time!"
- ◆ The 'Barbara Streisand', a lavender hybrid tea with a pink blush, was selected by Ms. Streisand after she auditioned 3 hybrids for 2 years in her own garden which is filled with 1200 roses.
- ◆ Rose hips contain more Vitamin C than any other fruit or vegetable.

Heritage Roses Northwest Rose Society, Rose Display

Sunday, June 15th, from 12 Noon until 4 PM

Antique Rose Farm,
12220 Springhetti Road, Snohomish, WA

For more info. Contact Sue Tiffany,
sunshine-n-roses@q.com or 253-631-0312

ARS Membership Benefits

MEMBER BENEFITS

- Five issues of *American Rose* magazine, a \$40 value
- One issue of *American Rose Annual*, a \$15 value
- *The Handbook for Selecting Roses*, a \$5 value.
- Free advice from Consulting Rosarians
- Free or reduced garden admissions, a \$25 value after just three uses
- Free online access to five quarterly bulletins, a \$45 value
- Discounts of up to 30% at merchant partners

**A \$130+ value for
only \$49!**

New Benefit for ARS Members

Modern Roses database (<http://www.arsmodernroses.org/>) is now open to all ARS members. It is password-protected, so you will need to read your magazine carefully each month to be sure you know what the pass-word is as it changes frequently.

**The Registration Code for all members is: 12345678.
The Password is: <in the magazine>.**

There are many people who are **not** members who have purchased annual use of the database - most often for research. These users should always log in with their personal Registration Code and Password and renew their User Permit annually (go to the ARS Store under "Shop" on the top menu bar and search for "Modern Roses").

Great Power Point Programs For Your Use

Need a program for your Society's meeting? There is a wealth of information in each of the Power Point Programs that John Moe has placed on the Pacific Northwest District Website. (www.pnwdistrict.org)

Presently On the Web Site:

1. *Budding Roses*
2. *Propagating Hardwood Cuttings*
3. *Soil & Water*
4. *Chemical Safety*
5. *Fertilizer*
6. *Propagating Softwood Cuttings*
7. *Hybridizing Roses*
8. *Insects in Our Garden*
9. *Diseases of Roses*



In addition, the website has 8 rose articles on the website. Editors may wish to use some of these articles in their newsletters.

Editor's Notes

Judy Heath, Editor, Northwest



My granddaughter, Kelsey, has learned to climb up and down stairs and is walking while hanging onto things. Her balance is getting better everyday. This summer will be a great adventure as she explores the outdoors on her own! I will, no doubt, be kept busy keeping her safe and introducing her to our wonderful gardening world.

The current issue of the ARS and You, April 2014, has a wonderful article about The Heritage Rose Garden being built in Chambersville, Texas. (You can download a copy of this issue of ARS and You from the ars.org website.) The Northwest's own Anne Belovich, a member of Heritage Roses Northwest, has been instrumental in helping them with their garden. She has provided as many as 150 cuttings of her ramblers, including some very rare varieties.

The Anne Belovich Rambler Garden will be dedicated there on May 3rd. It covers 3.7 acres and is divided into 2 sections. The "Towers Garden" is the main garden. The central core of the "Towers Garden" will be re-blooming climbers and mostly tea and china shrub roses, surrounded by American hybridized ramblers. The other area is the "Rambler Grove" that is all rambler roses. This is a fitting tribute to Anne Belovich and her long dedication to conservation of the rambler roses. Thank you, Anne.

Let Me Know!!

Because of privacy concerns, the ARS is reluctant to give out the e-mail and snail mail addresses of its members. I need your help, therefore, in getting the newsletter out to new members of the ARS or members who have rejoined in the last year. Please make sure that all your rose friends who are ARS members are getting this newsletter. If not, let them know how to contact me so that I can update my records.

Trial Memberships



The American Rose Society is now offering a four-month trial membership for only \$10 to anyone who is interested in becoming members of our organization. Most ARS members are home gardeners who enjoy growing roses and want to expand their knowledge of rose culture.

Four-Month Trial Members receive:

- Free advice from Consulting Rosarians. The ARS Consulting Rosarians program connects members with expert rosarians that provide free assistance with your rose questions.
- Free or reduced garden admissions, a \$25 value after just 3 uses. With the ARS Reciprocal Garden Admission program, members enjoy free or reduced admission to and discounts at hundreds of gardens, conservatories, and arboreta nationwide.
- Free online access to four quarterly bulletins, a \$45 value. Previously available by subscription only, the Mini/Mini-Flora Bulletin, Old Garden Rose & Shrub Gazette, Rose Arrangers' Bulletin, and Rose Exhibitors' Forum are all now available online for free to all ARS members.
- 2 issues of *American Rose* magazine, \$16 value. The only magazine devoted exclusively to roses and rose culture, these bi-monthly, 84-page issues feature informative articles and beautiful color photography for beginners and experienced rose growers alike. View a free issue online at www.ars.org.
- Discounts of up to 30% at merchant partners. The ARS Member Benefit Partner program offers discounts at various merchants with new partners being added continuously.
- A four-month trial membership is valued at \$86 for only \$10!

Update Local Society Information

Update your society information on the ARS website.

Go to www.ars.org, click on:

[Local Societies](#) and then on:

[Update Local Society Information](#).

PNW DISTRICT CHAIRS

District Director:
Gretchen Humphrey
 12385 SW 121 Ave
 Tigard, OR 97223-3126
 (503) 539-6853
ghumphrey25@yahoo.com

Asst. District Director:
 Mike Peterson
 208 Elma Pl SE
 Renton, WA 98059-4966
peterston1616@yahoo.com

Secretary: Barbara Lind
 2132 Bridgeport Way
 University Place, WA
 98466-4824 (253) 565-0246
barbaralind@mac.com

Treasurer: Beage Kiley
 2218 Vista Ave SE
 Olympia, WA 98501-3829
beage.kiley@comcast.net

Prizes & Awards Chair:
Lynn Schafer
 41108 S Bourne Road
 Latah, WA 99018-9508
 (509) 286-3655
lynnschafer@gmail.com

Horticulture Judging
Co-Chairs: Bruce Lind
 2132 Bridgeport Way
 University Place, WA
 98466-4824
 (253) 565-0246
lindbruce@mac.com

Jim Linman
 8015 SW 62nd Place
 Portland, OR 97219-3120
 (503) 927-4728
ijlinman2@gmail.com

Rose Arrangements
Chairs: JoAnn Brehm
 1113 Saddle Way
 Richland, WA 99352-9640
 (509) 627-0577
jobrehm@clearwire.net

Linda Kerkof
 5306 Cleveland Lane
 Pasco, WA 99301-8434
 (509) 547-1860
greenthumbsrjm@hotmail.com

Consulting Rosarian
Coordinators: John Moe
 830 S 373 Street
 Federal Way, WA
 98003-7400
 (253) 815-1072
mjmoe@seanet.com

Elena Williams
 9110 Roy Rd.
 Bremerton, WA 98311-9313
 (360) 620-2642
minirose@comcast.net

Roses in Review
Coordinator:
Jason Fredette
 5614 Prentice St.
 Seattle, WA 98178-2245
jasonfredette1@hotmail.com

Northwest Rosarian
Editor: Judy Heath
 5418 NW Franklin Street
 Vancouver, WA 98663
 (360) 281-7270
rosemom@heathfamily.us

District Entry Tags:
Charold Baer
 8039 SW 62nd Place
 Portland, OR
 97219-3120
 (503) 246-3087
superenal@aol.com

Webmaster: Lynn Schafer
 41108 S Bourne Road
 Latah, WA 99018-9508
 (509) 286-3655
lynnschafer@gmail.com

Membership Chair:
Katherine Johnson
 4832 N. Girard St.
 Portland, OR 97203
 (503) 289-4894
dkjtjohnson@msn.com

Please notify me of any changes or updates - *Judy Heath*
rosemom@heathfamily.us

PACIFIC NORTHWEST DISTRICT SOCIETIES

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Alaska RS
 Anchorage, AK
 Contact
 Debbie Hinchey
 (907) 278-2814

MONTANA

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 Missoula, MT
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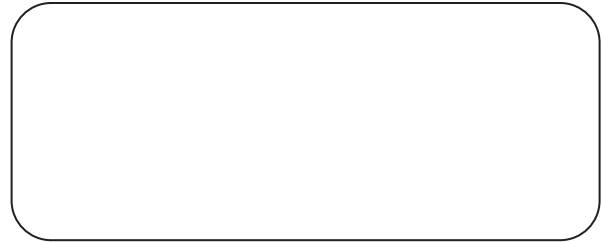
Walla Walla, WA
 Dick Phillips,
 President
 (509) 525-8129

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Pacific Northwest District
of the American Rose Society
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Send subscriptions to:
Pacific Northwest District ARS,
2218 Vista Ave. SE, Olympia, WA 98501-3829

Send address changes to:
Judy Heath,
Northwest Rosarian,
5418 NW Franklin St. Vancouver, WA 98663

