



# Rose Lore



Volume 2 Number 1  
Bulletin for the Mesa-East Valley Rose Society

January 2019  
Mary Van Vlack, Editor

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## MESA EAST VALLY ROSE SOCIETY JANUARY 2019 MEETING!

Please join us at the January meeting to learn about Winter pruning from one of the best! Mike Jepsen will be giving a demonstration on his proven method for pruning roses so they will be ready for the spring blooming season. Bring your cameras for those before and after shots, as well as your questions! We hope you will use what you've learned to help out with the winter pruning event taking place Saturday, January 12th in the MCC garden.



Oh My!

If time allows, we will play a Rose Trivia game after the presentation. There will also be tasty refreshments and a raffle with cool prizes. Members and visitors are welcome.

## PRESIDENT’S LETTER BY LEROY BRADY

As regular as the New Year arrives, so does the season for serious pruning and planting. There will be lots of how to do and what to do as you read this Rose Lore. While you may feel pressed by the to do list for your garden, take some time to smell the roses at home and in the Rose Garden at MCC. This is a great chance to get away from those pressing duties and a great opportunity you have to learn, teach others, make new friends and do community service by joining other Mesa East Valley members and the Rose Garden Deadheaders in

the pruning and planting in the Garden. Our participation has numerous benefits. Such as a meeting place, storage, a venue for the annual Rose Show and seminars and workshops and this list goes on! I encourage you to join us for several hours each Saturday morning in January into February until the pruning and planting are finished.

## REVITALIZE THE ROSE GARDEN!

BY STEVE SHEARD

Join us at the MCC Rose Garden as we revitalize and prune the garden for the spring! The garden, a partnership between Mesa-East Valley Rose Society and the Mesa Community College, is the largest public rose garden in the Desert Southwest and is the only significant public rose garden begun since 1974. The garden provides a beautiful setting for students and the public to enjoy our nation's national flower - the rose.

Volunteers are needed for a large-scale pruning event on Saturday, January 12, 2019. Winter pruning will stimulate new growth and promote a spring burst of rose buds. This is a city-wide volunteer event where hundreds of volunteers are needed! Families, friends, faith-based groups, clubs and service organizations are welcome! Rose bushes will be raffled off for participating volunteers to take home at the conclusion of the pruning.

When: Saturday, January 12, 2019

- Volunteer check in will begin at 7:30am.
- Pruning starts at 8:30am.
- Anticipated event end time is 11:00am.

Where: MCC Rose Garden 1833 W Southern Ave, Mesa, AZ 85202

Additional Information:

- Volunteers must be 14 or older. All volunteers must wear closed toed shoes, long pants and a long-sleeved shirt. Volunteers are encouraged to bring their own gloves and pruners, if available.

Questions? Please contact Steve Sheard at 602-334-7483 or [stevezroses@yahoo.com](mailto:stevezroses@yahoo.com). To register, go to <https://www.signupgenius.com/go/20f0449afa829a0fc1-revitalize1>.

## THE TALE OF THE MISSING BUCKETS.

When our amazing volunteers were cleaning up after our rose show last fall and putting all the show properties away, they discovered that 15, yes, **fifteen** of our 5-gallon buckets have gone missing. Now we need those buckets not only for the rose show but for other purposes during the year. Some of you may have carried them home full of leftover flowers. Now we can try to be understanding of that, but please bring them back as soon as possible. Also, if you have any clean 5-gallon buckets that held pool chemicals or paint or whatever, please consider donating them to us. You can bring buckets to the January meeting or call Bud Morrison at 602-390-7919 to make other arrangements to get them to us.

# 2019 MEVRS ROSE AUCTION

BY RYAN REGEHR

As I work through my garden pruning my roses, I ask a very simple question of each rose: “What have you done for me this year?” I want to understand if the effort and the nutrients I have supplied were rewarded with an ample supply of beautiful roses and lush foliage. If the rose has not lived



Show Stopper

up to my expectations, there are 2 options: 1. The rose is moved to a pot or a new location in my garden, or 2. A neighbor or friend will have a new rose to enjoy. If you practice this same type of evaluation, then you are also preparing for the upcoming MEVRS Rose Auction. The auction is an opportunity to purchase a wide variety of roses that can make a significant impact to your garden and fill that spot for the underperforming roses.

The MEVRS Rose Auction began with a small selection of roses that were sold to profit the society and the Mesa Rose Garden. It has evolved into an opportunity to get unique roses from all over the country at a great price in a fun environment. The MEVRS Auction is without a doubt one of the top rose auctions in the Pacific Southwest. As the auction has continued to evolve, we have made great efforts to improve both the experience and the quality of roses that are available. This is an event with lots of laughs and some competition to get that perfect rose for your garden.

New and exciting items for the 2019 Rose Auction:

- 49 roses that have been carefully selected and gathered by LeRoy Brady throughout the past year.
- Multiple Double Delight and Fragrant Cloud roses that were gathered from Tyler Francis Roses in Surprise, AZ.
- Roses on *R. fortuniana* rootstock from K&M Nursery
- Hickman’s Fertilizer
- 13 roses in fabric pots
- Roses that will fit every budget and garden



Bees Knees

These are just a few of the reasons to come to the auction, but more will be added in the coming weeks. The auction doors will open at noon on February 2<sup>nd</sup> and the bidding will start at 1 pm. Below is a list of the roses that have already been secured; however, it is important that you frequently visit the MEVRS website as I will be updating the list leading up to the auction. The list will be finalized on February 1<sup>st</sup>.

Please tell your family, friends, neighbors, or anyone you see looking at the roses in the box stores, about the MEVRS Rose Auction. This auction is for everyone. If you are starting a garden, completing a garden, or just want to add some amazing rose to your existing garden, this is for you. There will be consulting rosarians on hand to answer questions about anything roses.

If you have questions or want to contribute roses, feel free to contact me at [regehr@cox.net](mailto:regehr@cox.net) or 480-518-1529. As you review this list you might want to visit [www.helpmefindroses.com](http://www.helpmefindroses.com) for plant information and photos.

Anna's Promise  
 Apricot Drift  
 Barrone de Rothschild  
 Bees Knees  
 Belinda's Dream  
 Beverly  
 Bon Fire  
 Bordeaux  
 Child's Play  
 Climbing Pinkie  
 Cupid's Kisses  
 Double Delight  
 Ducher  
 Ebb Tide  
 Fire Fighter  
 Fire Opal  
 Fired Up  
 Flamingo Dancer

Fragrant Cloud  
 Golden Fairytale  
 Gourmet Popcorn  
 Gypsy Soul  
 Jeanne Lajoie  
 Jennifer  
 Jolene Adams  
 Kiss Me Kate  
 Lemon Fizz  
 Maroon Eight  
 New Day  
 Oh My!  
 Pacesetter  
 Paris d'Yves St. Laurent  
 Paul Neyron  
 Pink Pet  
 Plum Perfect  
 Poseidon

Pretty Lady  
 Quick Silver  
 Red Cascade  
 Ring of Fire  
 San Tropez  
 Savannah  
 School Spirit  
 Seminole Wind  
 Show Stopper  
 Sunny Sky  
 Tattooed Daughter  
 Tattooed Lady  
 Tidily Winks  
 Violet's Pride  
 Winter Magic  
 Winter Sun

look things over now, before you begin to work. Note the overall health of your roses, especially



## JANUARY IN THE ROSE GARDEN

**By Mary Van Vlack**

January is not my favorite month in the rose garden – for me it is just so much hard work coupled with a long wait for the rewards. However, the work this month is so important to the health of our gardens and the beauty of the roses we'll be enjoying for most of the remainder of the year. We just have to pull on our gloves and work jackets and get to work!

**Pay attention.** You may not have had much time for your garden in December, but do go out and

checking for signs of disease and weak or dying plants that should be removed. Continue to cut your flowers to enjoy in the house or share with other people.

**Note:** *In this month's issue we have LeRoy Brady's articles on planting and pruning roses, which I am sure you will find helpful. In addition, while looking for graphics to illustrate his articles, I ran across Dr. Tommy Cairns' excellent illustrations of these processes which he has incorporated into PowerPoint slides. I hope you will find them helpful.*

**Planting:** This is prime season for planting new roses. Bare root bushes can be planted beginning in December when they arrive in our local nurseries or when they can be shipped by

mail-order houses such as David Austin Roses. By bare root I mean the true bare root plants, packed in straw or sawdust, not the ones that are root-pruned and shrink-wrapped in a tight plastic binding. Bare root roses should be soaked for up to 24 hours upon arriving in your home. Fill a 6-gallon bucket with water and add Vitamin B or a few drops of SuperThrive, then immerse the plant in the water. Bare root plants should go into the ground as soon as possible and not later than Valentine's Day. This is also the best time for planting container or canned or potted roses. The season is longer for these, but to achieve the level of root development needed to bring the rose through our summer heat, planting is best accomplished by Valentine's Day (February 14) as well. For details on planting roses, see LeRoy Brady's excellent article, "Selecting and Planting Roses for Your Garden" and Dr. Tommy Cairns' informative graphics.

**Pruning:** This is also the time for pruning roses. Why prune in January and why prune at all? This gives our plants a bit of dormancy, a rest so they can build up strength in their root systems before warm spring weather kicks them into high gear. It gives us a chance to remove dead and dying canes, thin out spindly growth, reshape the plants, and revitalize our roses. Most instructions for pruning are oriented toward hybrid teas, which benefit the most from it. The rules for other types of roses differ a little. Climbers usually are not pruned much for the first three years, and then the focus is on training and shaping them to your desired form. Old garden roses, shrubs, and floribundas need to have some space opened up in the plant and spent bloom clusters, sprays, or "candelabra" removed. Miniatures benefit from pruning as well, depending on whether their growth habit is similar to a hybrid tea, a climber, or a shrub. On all types you will want to strip all the leaves, which are "old news" and will die anyway once new growth begins. Also clean out each rose bed, removing all leaves, dead flowers, and other debris. Rose cuttings don't make good mulch, so carry them to the trash. For a much

more detailed explanation of the pruning process, see LeRoy Brady's excellent article, "Selecting and Planting Roses for Your Garden" and Dr. Tommy Cairns' informative graphics.

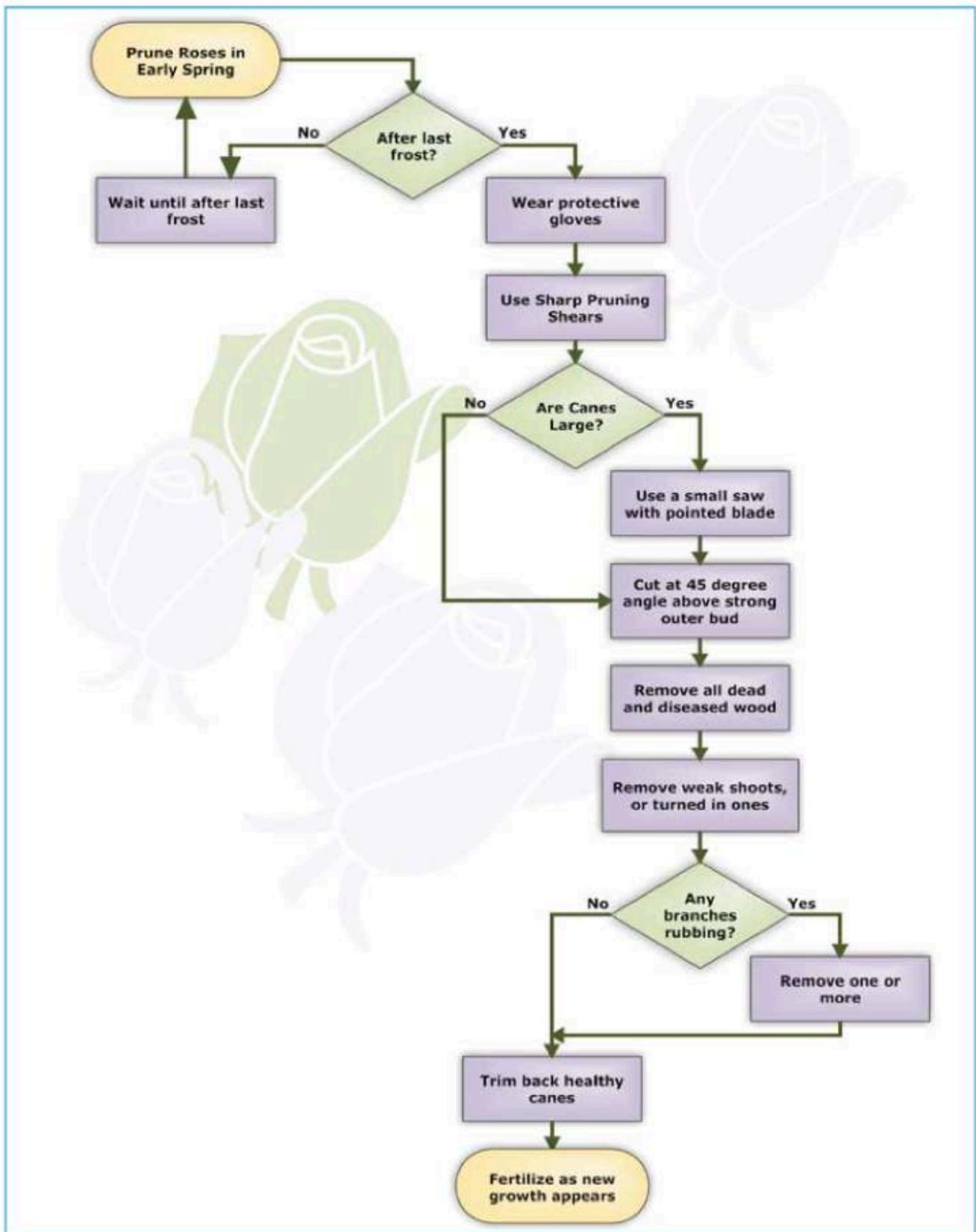
The very best way to learn is through actual experience – so join us in the Mesa Rose Garden any Saturday morning in January and February where our consulting rosarians will be happy to help you learn.

**Pests and disease:** After pruning is complete, many rosarians will follow up by thoroughly spraying both a fungicide and an insecticide on the bare canes and the ground around the roses. This is done to address mildew spores and insects remaining in the rose bed. Since our winter cold temperatures remain below freezing only briefly, these pests do survive, and our roses will benefit from this preventative move. This is the only time during the year when I would recommend using a product that combines both types of pesticide for disease and insects, but you can spray two different products if you prefer. Organic gardeners will use more environmentally safe products for this such as Neem oil. Pay particular attention to product instructions regarding the air temperature at the time of application – plants don't like these oil-type products in warm weather. As always, read carefully and follow the instructions on the container of any product you use and wear protective clothing while you apply it.

**Water:** Once pruning is complete and the leaves are stripped from the plants, their need for water is minimal. If it rains, they would probably not require additional watering. Otherwise, once a week, watering deeply, is enough. New plantings, of course, will require much more. Roses growing in containers will need water more frequently. Do watch for windy weather, which will dry out your plants very quickly.

**Fertilizer:** We do not recommend fertilizing roses in January.

# Decision Tree for Annual Pruning



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# Horticultural Principles of Pruning & Planting Roses

## An Illustrated Approach

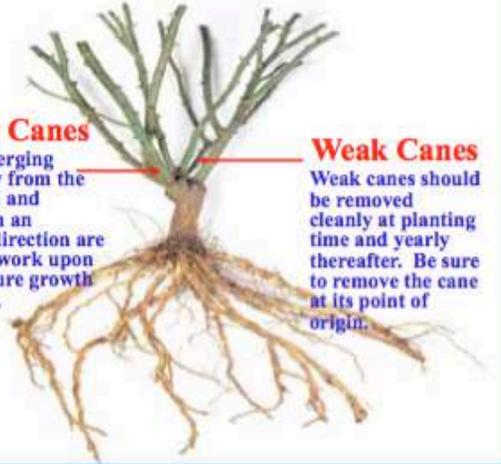
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### Strong Canes

Canes emerging vigorously from the bud union and growing in an outward direction are the framework upon which future growth will begin.

### Weak Canes

Weak canes should be removed cleanly at planting time and yearly thereafter. Be sure to remove the cane at its point of origin.



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## Introduction

Like all fruit trees of the *Rosaceae* family roses require an annual pruning to re-invigorate the plant before it produces a new harvest of blooms in the spring. The job is best performed after the chance of frost has disappeared from the calendar. To ignore the pruning process will allow the plant to enlarge in size but some new stems, being so thin and weak, will be unable to support the flowers. The result is a bigger bush that spreads along the ground. Moreover, the previous year's foliage can be a source of fungal infections from spores that survived the winter. Hence, roses require an annual cut back to ensure attractive and productive plants year after year.

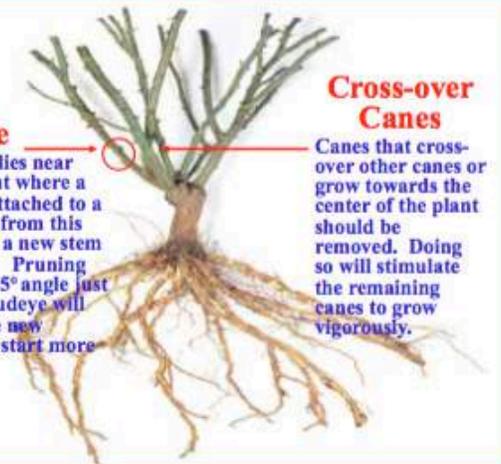
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### Budeye

A budeye lies near every point where a leaf was attached to a cane. It is from this point that a new stem will grow. Pruning cuts at a 45° angle just above a budeye will encourage new growth to start more quickly.

### Cross-over Canes

Canes that cross-over other canes or grow towards the center of the plant should be removed. Doing so will stimulate the remaining canes to grow vigorously.



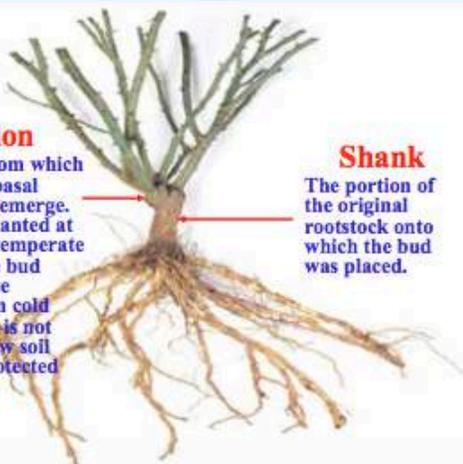
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### Bud Union

The point from which new canes (basal breaks) will emerge. Generally planted at soil level in temperate climates, the bud union may be vulnerable in cold climates if it is not planted below soil level and protected with mulch.

### Shank

The portion of the original rootstock onto which the bud was placed.



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### Anchor Roots

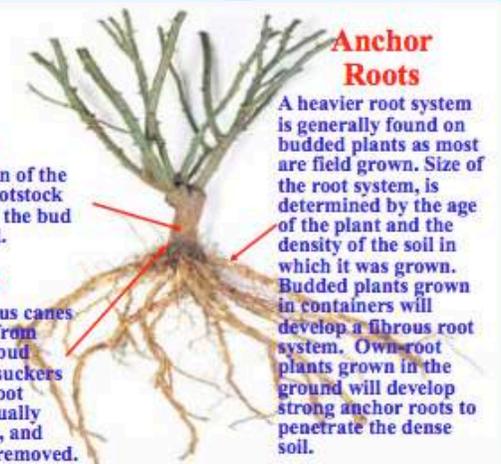
A heavier root system is generally found on budded plants as most are field grown. Size of the root system, is determined by the age of the plant and the density of the soil in which it was grown. Budded plants grown in containers will develop a fibrous root system. Own-root plants grown in the ground will develop strong anchor roots to penetrate the dense soil.

### Shank

The portion of the original rootstock into which the bud was placed.

### Sucker

Spontaneous canes emerging from below the bud union are suckers from the root variety, usually 'Dr. Huey', and should be removed.



# WINTER PRUNING OF ROSES FOR A SPECTACULAR SPRING BLOOM

**WHY PRUNE ROSES:** Winter pruning of roses is beneficial for both humans and roses. The beneficial results for roses are stimulating new growth where it is wanted, production of high-quality, larger blooms, and rejuvenation by removal of nonproductive and old canes and shaping of the plant. The benefits to humans are both physical and mental. For humans it gets us off the couch and away from the TV into the garden, moving, bending, standing, looking, thinking, puzzle solving and as we prune, isometric and aerobic exercise. Good pruning requires about ten percent knowledge and ninety percent gumption and guts. It is one of those things we do knowing that the reward for the actions taken pruning today will result in reward of beautiful flowers in two and three months with benefits through the year.

Good horticultural practices tell us that through good pruning, the results will be when the rose comes out of the winter semi-dormancy, it will have improved plant vigor, growth of new canes and higher quality and larger blooms. Pruning includes cutting back the plant height and number of canes, removing old, unproductive and dead canes, cross over branching, and suckers growing from the rootstock below the grafted union.

A rose bush that is not pruned will still continue to grow and bloom, though its growth will not be as vigorous, stems will be shorter and flowers smaller.

The most desirable bush form is a V or U with the canes growing from the bud union or ground, upward and outward with a slightly open center. The perfect shape sometimes takes several times of pruning to achieve. The results of pruning should be with the following results in mind:

- Enhance the new plant growth and quality and quantity of blooms
- Achieve desirable plant form for good sun penetration throughout the bush
- Maintain the plant within the allocated space, allowing space for growth between bushes
- Enhance the rose bush health and vigor
- Balance the size of the bush with the pot or container it is growing in

**WHEN TO PRUNE:** In the Sonoran Desert mild climate, roses become semi-dormant in late December into January. Pruning in January allows us to push the roses into a more dormant stage, which improves the plants' spring vigor. Winter pruning should be done from late December through early February. Pruning during the winter will mean that roses will begin blooming by the end of March with heavy blooming in April and May.

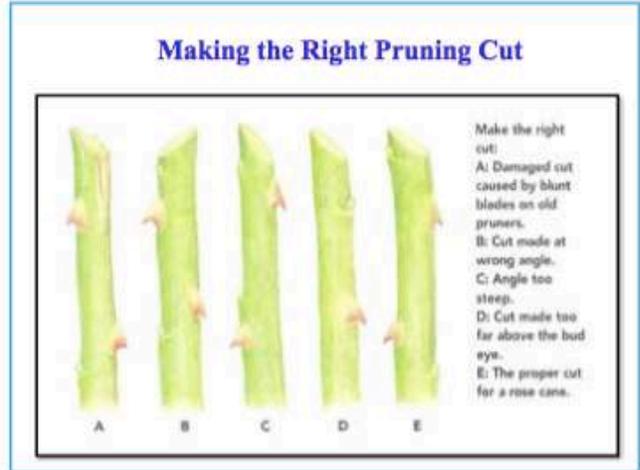
**EQUIPMENT NEEDED:** Before pruning begins, examine, oil, sharpen and tighten equipment. Experienced rosarians make sure to have the following tools and items in good condition and readily available:

- Good leather or fabric thorn proof gloves with sleeves (Protection for hands and arms is a must)
- First-aid kit with Hydrogen Peroxide and Band-Aids (you are not working hard enough if you don't get stuck or scratched)
- Pruning shears (bypass blade pruners are preferred)
- Loppers (for cutting older, larger canes)
- Pruning saw (for cutting old growth canes inaccessible or too large for loppers)
- Wire brush (to remove dead bark and debris from canes and the bud union)

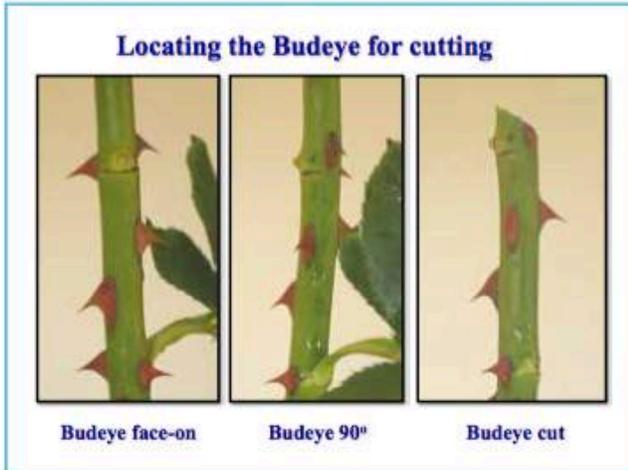
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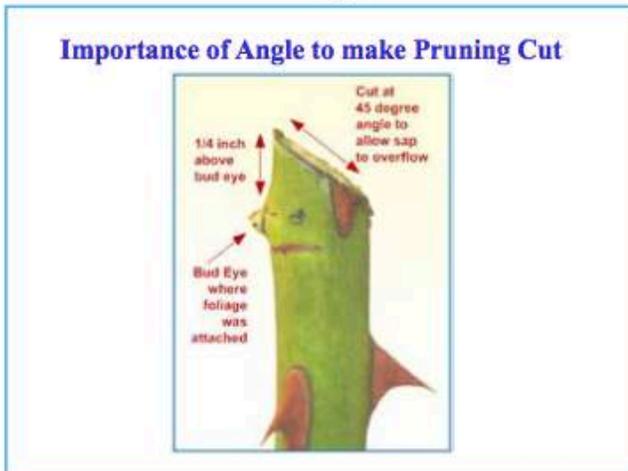
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- Elmer's wood glue (optional, for sealing canes over ¼ inch to prevent cane borers)
- Container of alcohol or water/bleach (8 parts water/1 bleach) to dip or wipe pruning tools with prior to and after cutting diseased canes

### **PRUNING LEVELS:**

- *Light pruning* removes about 1/3 of the bush height. This is the level usually done after summer to stimulate for the fall bloom and in the winter on first year old new rose bushes. This level is also frequently used for floribundas, shrubs and hedge roses.
- *Moderate pruning*, removes about 1/2 the bush height and is the level usually done during the winter pruning.
- *Heavy pruning* removes about 2/3 of the bush height and many of the older canes. There should be major reasons for heavy pruning. Heavy pruning should be done only with the winter pruning which in our Sonoran Desert Climate is January into February.

**PRUNING INSTRUCTIONS:** Examine the rose bush before pruning from a few feet away, looking down on the bush and at various side angles to determine the canes to remove and those that should be saved. Make cuts ¼ inch above an outward facing bud, one where the new growth will be in a direction that will not conflict with other new growth of rose canes or other features. Cut the cane at a 30-45 degree angle, sloping down away from the bud. Start pruning the bush from the outside, cutting canes to the desired height. Remove dead and old-growth, nonproductive canes first, then crossing canes, then finish with small twiggly canes that will not produce flowers. Open up the bush so that new leaves have good sunlight. The leaves need that sun for effective photosynthesis which is so necessary for good plant energy and blooms.

Roses growing in containers should be pruned the similarly to those planted in the ground and also to balance the size of the plant to the pot size.

Examine the bush after pruning and give it a final touch up. Remove the leaves left on the bush. Apply the Elmer's wood glue to all canes over 1/4 inch to minimize cane borers.

### **PRUNING DIFFERENT ROSES:**

- Hybrid Teas and Grandifloras are the easiest to start on and develop your pruning skills. They are tallest and with winter pruning should be pruned moderately. Follow the above instructions and in most cases prune to about 3 feet in height.
- Floribundas Polyanthas, Minifloras and Miniatures are pruned a little differently from hybrid teas. The bushes are more compact, the canes are smaller, and they have a twiggier growth habit. Prune about 1/3 of the height leaving 8-12 healthy canes, then cut out all crossing canes and any dead or diseased wood.
- Shrub roses have different growth habits and sizes. Prune according to the growth habit, to shape and maintain it within its allocated space.
- Climbing roses should be pruned to fit trellis, walls or fences. Learn the blooming character of a climbing rose before pruning; some bloom on new growth, others on one and two-year old wood. Remove any dead or diseased or old wood canes. Many climbers bloom on lateral canes growing

from two- to three-year wood. These long canes should be trained by arching or tying them to a horizontal position. This will induce buds to grow and produce a flowering branch.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

For more information you are invited to the Mesa East Valley Rose Society (MEVERS) meetings. MEVRS Meets the 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of the month, 7:00 PM at Mesa Community College, Elsner Library Community Room 145.

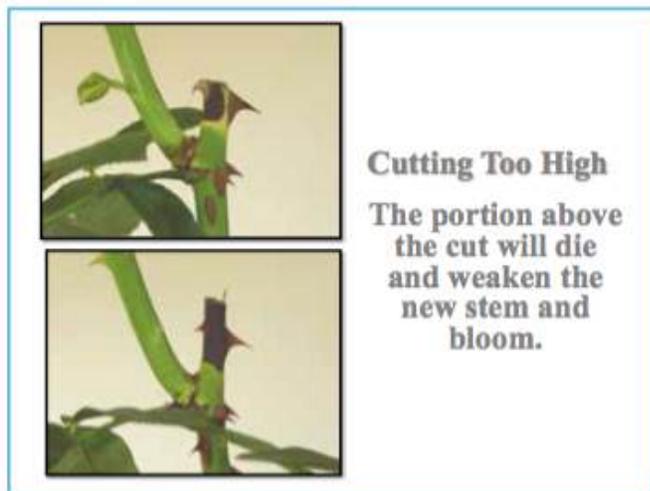
Mesa East Valley Rose Society <http://roses4az-mevrs.org/>

The Rose Garden at MCC [rosegardenatmcc.org](http://rosegardenatmcc.org).

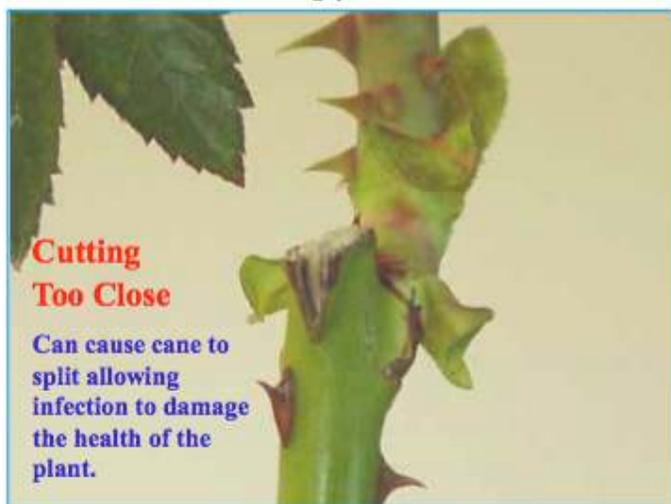
<http://rosegarden.mesacc.edu/index.html>

Marylou Coffman, ARS Master Rosarian  
LeRoy Brady, ARS Master Rosarian

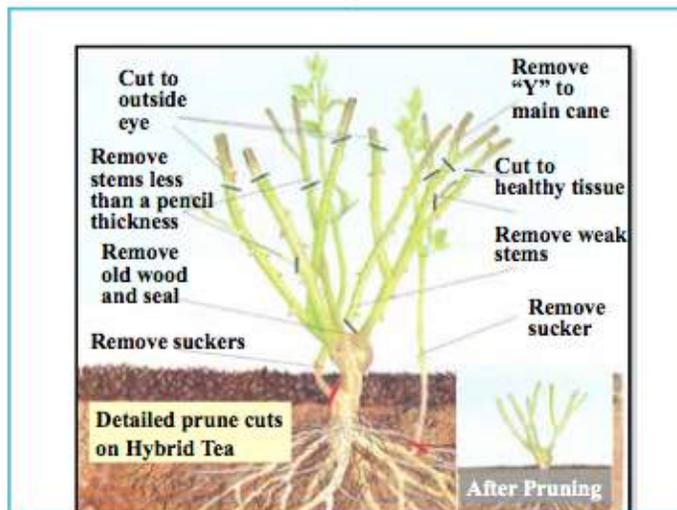
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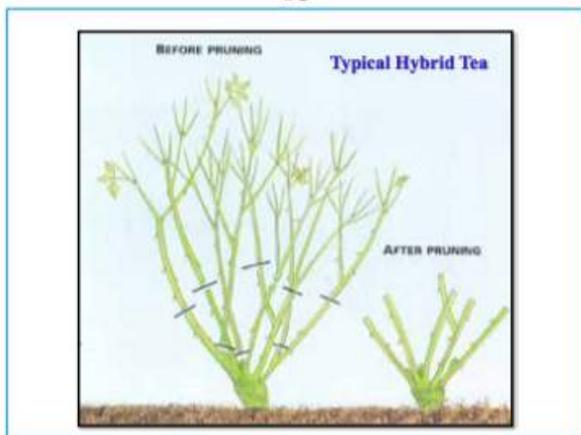
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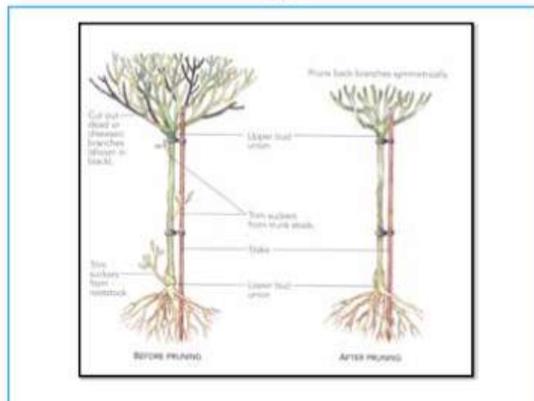
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Hybrid Tea After Pruning



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Floribunda Before Pruning



21

Floribunda After Pruning



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### General Tips for Proper Pruning

1. Always prune dead wood back to healthy tissue. You will recognize the living tissue by its green bark and white pith core.
2. After you make each cut, cover it with a drop of white glue to ensure quick recovery, as well as provide protection against cane borers.
3. Prune to ensure the center of the bush is open for maximum air circulation.
4. Remove all with on the main canes that is not capable of sustaining a reasonably thick stem on its own.

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### General Tips for Proper Pruning

5. If suckers (growths from the root structure that sprout from below the bud union) are present, remove them as close to the main root cane as possible.
6. Remove woody old canes: saw them them off as close to the bud union as you can get.
7. After you have completed pruning your rose bush, remove any remaining foliage from the canes and clean up debris (do not use it in the compost heap).

# SELECTING AND PLANTING ROSES FOR YOUR GARDEN

**ROSE SELECTION:** Determine the garden space where you want to plant and grow your rose or (who can stop at one?) roses for ease of care, maximum performance and beauty. Select varieties that grow to the size, height, width and depth of the garden area available for your roses. Matching the garden area with the rose selection will make life easier, reduce the required care, and increase the long-term enjoyment of your roses. The selected area should receive about six hours of daily sunlight.

Rose varieties are categorized into types with the largest growing roses generally being Climbing Roses, then in descending order of bush size, Hybrid Tea, Grandiflora, Shrub, Polyantha, Floribunda, Miniflora and Miniature roses as the smallest. The size within each category can vary depending on the variety, so check the tag information in the nursery, or go to the website <http://www.helpmefind.com/> when you are researching and selecting the rose(s) you want to purchase. Keep in mind that the listed size for a mature rose may be incorrect; in our mild desert climate it may grow one or more feet larger. You'll find a variety of rose of any color, growth habit, shape, size, disease and insect resistance and fragrance, to satisfy your taste and fill your selected garden spaces. American Rose Society Consulting Rosarians in our local society can also provide valuable information to aid in selection.

When you have determined the varieties you want to buy, whenever possible select bare root roses #1 or specimen grade rose bushes or better. They have the best chance of establishing easily and surviving our summer heat. Grades in roses of #1½ and #2 roses are lower grade and may or may not produce the best results. When selecting there should be three to four healthy, nice sized canes that are plump with buds showing. Avoid plants if the canes are spindly, leafing out or shriveled. Examine and select plants with roots of a size to support the cane growth, also avoiding plants with broken or severely cut roots. We cannot recommend buying plants sold in plastic packages with roots severely cut or any roses where the canes have been dipped in wax. Chances for the plants growing are minimal, so why waste the money or your effort?

**Bare root roses** should be planted from mid-December to early February. This allows the root system to grow and establish to support the bush before summer heat starts in June.

**Container or potted roses** have become more popular in the big box stores and by mail order over the last few years. Mail-ordered own root roses in two, four inch or one-gallon pots should also be planted January to early February.

Similar to bare root roses, the winter season is the only time to transplant or move a rose bush from one garden area to another.

**Roses** can be purchased at local nurseries or for unique or unusual roses, search online for vendors such as Chamblee's Roses, Northland Rose Emporium, Rogue Valley Roses, Heritage Roses, Roses Unlimited and for roses on *R. fortuniana* root stock, K & M Roses.

**PLANTING:** The following spacing between plants should be used as a general rule since varieties with in each type may grow larger or smaller requiring an adjusted spacing:

- Climbers - six to ten feet
- Hybrid Teas and Grandifloras - thirty-two to forty-eight inches
- Floribundas, Miniflora Miniatures and Polyanthas - twenty-four to thirty-six inches

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### Buying Options for Bare Root Varieties

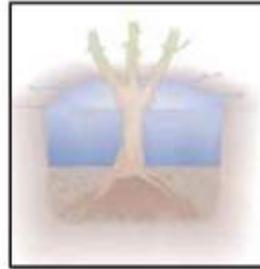


**Preferred Choice**

Size of root structures reduced

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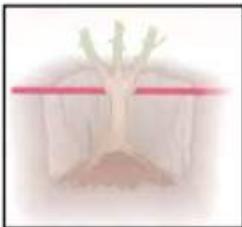
### Planting Bareroots in the Ground



Add water to allow a slow and gentle settling of the soil. Water several times to let the soil fill in completely. Add the remaining soil and water once more.

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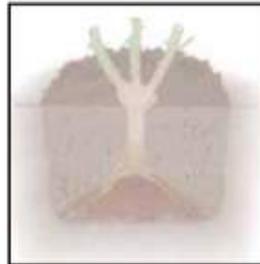
### Planting Bareroots in the Ground



Set aside most of the soil. Form a cone in the bottom of the hole with the remaining soil. Use a broom handle to make sure that the bud union is at the correct level. Carefully fan out the roots over the cone of soil.

29

### Planting Bareroots in the Ground



Mound the exposed bud union with mulch to prevent moisture loss. Create a dam of soil around the plant to collect water. Roots will be established in a few weeks and the mound can be removed.

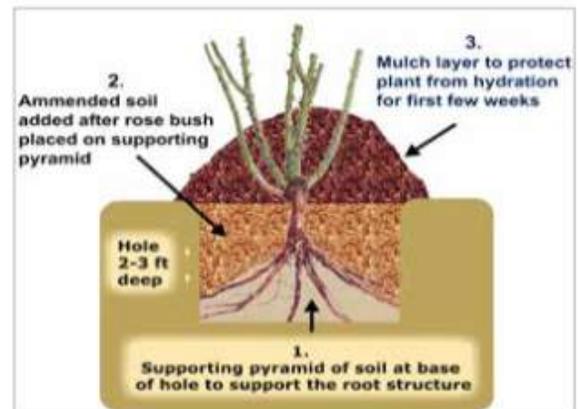
27

### Planting Bareroots in the Ground



Slowly add the reserved soil to cover the roots. Do not compress the soil on top of the roots. Leave about 4 inches from the top of the hole still to be filled in.

31



24

**Planting Container Grown in the Ground**

Lay the container on its side. Cut off the base of the compressed fiber pot with a small saw. Try not to damage any of the roots.



Place the root ball in the hole that has been dug out to about 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep. Make sure the bud union is at the proper level.

25

**Planting Container Grown in the Ground**

Remove the rest of the compressed fiber pot as if you were peeling an orange. Don't worry if some roots show on the surface of the root ball.



Fill the remaining space with a good potting soil or amended soil. Water, allow to settle, and finish off with more potting soil.

- Shrubs - twenty-four to forty-eight inches

For bare root roses, soak the entire plant, roots and canes, in water eight to twenty-four hours before planting to maximize hydration.

Whether planting bare root, container established or small, potted, own root roses, dig a planting pit with a generous diameter, twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, twelve to sixteen inches deep, more than large enough to accommodate the plant and its roots. To the native planting pit soil prepare the backfill soil by adding and mixing about one fourth volume of prepared potting soil available at nurseries. Along with the compost soil backfill mixture, add two cups Milorganite, which is a slow action organic fertilizer and ½ cup soil sulfur for improving the soil and lowering the soil Ph.

Now to plant: place the rose so the graft is at ground level or slightly below the surrounding ground, spread the roots in the planting pit and backfill with the amended soil mixture.

Container or pot grown, grafted or own root roses should be planted slightly deeper than grown in the container, removing them carefully from the growing container to keep the soil in tact while placing and backfilling with the prepared soil.

After the mixed planting pit soil has been placed around the planted rose, water slowly and thoroughly so that the soil settles, but doesn't wash separating the soil and compost.

**TRANSPLANTING OLDER ROSES:** Roses that are a few years old, are healthy, and have grown well can be transplanted. If they are very old, consider buying a new bush. Transplanting should be for bushes that are healthy or have a sentimental value.

Before transplanting, cut the canes back to ten to twelve inches. When digging and transplanting older growing rose bushes, keep as much of the root system as you can and dig the planting pit to match the size of the root system. Amend the soils the same as for planting new roses.

**LINKS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Mesa East Valley Rose Society <http://roses4az-mevers.org/>, The Rose Garden at MCC [rosegardenatmcc.org](http://rosegardenatmcc.org), <http://rosegarden.mesacc.edu/index.html> help me find roses.com, <http://www.helpmefind.com/rose/index.php> For more information you are invited to the Mesa East Valley Rose Society (MEVERS) meetings. MEVRS Meets the 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of the month, 7:00 PM at Mesa Community College, Elsner Library Community

Prepared by: LeRoy Brady, PLA, Master Rosarian,  
Marylou Coffman, Master Rosarian

# Calendar

Thurs Jan 10, 2019	January meeting	Mesa Community College Library	
Sat Jan 12, 2019	Mesa Public Garden Pruning Day	Mesa Community College Rose Garden	Steve Sheard
Sat Feb 2	MEVRS Rose Auction	Mesa Community College Student Center – Navajo Room	Ryan Regehr
Thurs Feb 14	February Meeting	Mesa Community College Library	
Sat April 6	Rose Society of Glendale Rose Show	Sahuaro Ranch Park, Glendale AZ	
Sat April 13	Rose Society of Tucson Rose Show	Tucson, AZ	
Sat Apr 20	Phoenix Rose Society Rose Show	Valley Garden Center, Phoenix	
April 26-28	PSWD Annual Convention	Arcadia, CA	

## MEVRS members who are ARS Consulting Rosarians and ARS Master (indicated by \*) Consulting Rosarians

\*Helen Baird  
 \*LeRoy Brady  
 Kyle Burnis  
 Phyllis Burgess-Jiacalone  
 \*Marylou Coffman  
 Jane Diliberto  
 Cheryl Doan  
 \*Phyllis Henslin  
 \*Mike Jepsen  
 Bud Morrison  
 Yvonne Morrison  
 Jeremy Poll  
 James Racinowski  
 Ryan Regehr  
 \*Steve Sheard  
 Jimmy Tribby  
 Jeanette Lynn Twitchel  
 Mary Van Vlack

## KEEPING UP

Oh, dear. We have more than 20 people whose dues are in arrears a year or more! We regret to say that for these folks, this will be their last issue of ***The Rose Lore***. If you know of anyone in this situation, please talk to them. They may not be receiving our newsletter now (with its many reminders about paying dues) due to a faulty email addresses or inability to receive email. Contact Carole Holkenbrink for more information or just write a check for **\$25.00 to the Mesa-East Valley Rose Society** along with a note indicating 2018-19 dues and your name and contact information. Send this to:  
**Mesa-East Valley Rose Society**  
**P.O. Box 40394**  
**Mesa, AZ. 85274**

Except where noted, all photos by Mary Van Vlack.

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\*Joint membership is an individual and one associate residing in the same household. Associates enjoy all the member benefits of ARS but do not receive *American Rose*.

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