



Rose Reflections...

Produced for members of Sacramento & Sierra Foothill Rose Societies

April 2024

PROPAGATING ROSES WORKSHOP WAS A HIT!

Article by Kay Jelten, all photos courtesy of Audrey Brandt

Sierra Foothills & Sacramento Rose Societies enjoyed a workshop on propagating non-patent roses on March 10th. Baldo Villegas prepared & presented the program at his Baldo Acres property in Orangevale. A break in the weather provided perfect outdoor conditions for the 14 of us who participated with Baldo, with broken clouds, some sunshine & little to no wind.



Photo 1: Linda, Kay, Luanne, Baldo, Ramona:

Baldo first discussed patent vs. non-patent roses. Next he demonstrated how to take a good cutting from an unpruned rose by selecting a strong, straight stem that had bloomed. (Photo 2 below - Baldo)



Ideally that stem would be pencil thickness in diameter. He showed how to cut it at the "collar" where it grew from the cane. The collar area is where the plant stores more hormones that will help it to root more successfully when you place it in clean organic potting soil. By watching the direction the prickles/thorns face, or leaving a rose hip on the bloom end, you can learn how to keep the cuttings "right side up" so you "strike" them into the soil in the correct growing direction).

He showed how to cut the stem into propagation sections, each cutting section with 4 to 6 "nodes" where leaves were or had been attached. With the cutting facing in its normal growing direction, push it straight down so that at least 2 nodes are underground and 2 or 3 nodes are above ground. Several cuttings of the same rose are put into 4 inch or 1 gallon pots. Snip off the top tip where the

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Volume 18 Issue 4



Raffle Rick Asks, "Do you have a favorite plant? Bring one for the RAFFLE."

SIERRA FOOTHILLS APRIL 4TH PROGRAM

Here's brief write up for my program for Sierra Foothills and photo. Yes I'm wearing sunglasses but that's how I always look outdoors! Looking forward to seeing you on April 4. And Linda I will get back to you re time, dinner, etc. Many thanks.

Thu Apr 4 "Adventures in Rose Growing - Our Evolving Gardens" by Beverly Rose Hopper

Our April 4 speaker has been growing and showing roses for 40 years. Over that time a lot of gardening trends have changed, and are continuing to evolve with a focus on water-wise, changing climate, sustainability, and pollinators - not to mention our own personal energy and goals. Our April 4 program will cover that along with simple tips for growing more beautiful roses.



Beverly Rose Hopper is a nationally recognized Rose Expert. A Master Rosarian with two American Rose Society Presidential Citations, Northern-California-Nevada-Hawaii District Silver Honor Medal, Outstanding Judge and Outstanding Consulting Rosarian. In addition, she was instrumental in the renovation of a Historic Landmark Park, has appeared on tv and radio, is an award winning author, and is President of the Mother Lode Rose Society. She lives in Jackson, CA on 16 acres with 500 roses and 40 chickens.

-Paula Agostini, Vice President for Programs

SACRAMENTO APRIL 11TH PROGRAM

Get ready for rose show 'challenge'!

Are you up for a challenge? Do you even know where to start (or what it is)?

Find out Thursday, April 11, at the regular April meeting of the Sacramento Rose Society.

In preparation for our 76th annual Sacramento Rose Show, we've put together a panel of experts who will share their top tips on how to succeed in the show's Challenge Classes.

Under Section C in our show schedule (the booklet of rules and classes), Challenge Classes are special categories that require more than a pretty rose in a vase. Our club traditionally LOVES challenges; there will be 17 Challenge Classes in our 2024 show.



Each class has some unique twist. That could be multiple blooms (such as Artist's Palette featuring five floribundas or Collection of Three with a trio of hybrid teas or grandifloras) or the display of that flower (Rose in a Frame or Trailing Rose presented on black velvet) or a combination of both (English Box showcasing six blooms in a slotted wooden box).

These classes can be perplexing. (What exactly is a High-Low?) And impressive. (The two Rose Bouquet categories each require entries to include a dozen preferably well-matched flowers.) And indeed challenging. (How do you get a flower to float perfectly as a Rose in a Bowl?)

See next page.



MARCH ARS WEBinars

Missed an ARS webinar or want to see what other interesting webinars are available

go to: <https://www.rose.org/webinars>

Date	April 6, 2024	April 20, 2024
Time	9 AM PT	9AM PT
Topic	Growing Roses in Drought Conditions	Exhibiting Made EASY
Speakers	Mark Mason Taylor	Suzanne Horne
Attendees	Anyone	Anyone
Credit	Consulting Rosarians	Not Available
Cost	\$5.00 for Non ARS Members	\$5.00 for Non ARS Members
Register Here	https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6978353348101417564	

SACRAMENTO MARCH 11TH PROGRAM

Our experts will explain what the judges are looking for in each category and the little things that can make a big difference. For example, don't choose just any rose for Rose in a Wine Bottle – or just any wine bottle.

To help inspire our members, we'll have copies of the 2024 rose show schedule available at this meeting, too. **(Here's another tip: Read the rules!)** Our 2024 theme: "A Walk through the Spring Rose Garden." Make sure to pick up a copy!

Our meeting will start at 7:30 p.m.; doors open at 7 p.m. As always, the public is welcome. Bring a friend! And be ready to take some notes. You're bound to find a challenge that's just right for your roses.

~Debbie Arrington, Vice President for Programs



Miniature English Box



Cycle of Bloom



Trailing Rose

LEARNING THE TRICKS OF PROPAGATING ROSES



Photo 3 – new cuttings crammed in small pots on the Right; “yearling” cuttings in 1 gallon pots on Left)

(Continued from page 1)

flower or hip was, just above a node. This sends a hormonal message to the cutting’s bottom node to focus on producing roots!

Water the pot & set it in a shady place protected from the wind. Just keep the soil moist, but not soggy for a few months until the cutting has grown a few sets of leaves and starts to bloom. Cuttings that begin to bloom have succeeded in developing enough roots to sustain a brand new plant!



Baldo demonstrated how to separate the successful cuttings each with their own new root systems from the tangled mess we saw when we dumped out the pot of rooted cuttings. (Photo 5 Baldo)

Once they bloom & start to grow well, it’s time to separate & re-pot the cuttings, each to its own one gallon pot. Here’s where our work teams came in to help.

Participants split into table groups, and we proceeded with Baldo ready to answer any of our questions.

We worked with only one variety of rose at a time per table group, to be sure we did not mix up the labels and got each rose with its own correct label stake. We gained speed by using some assembly line principles!

Garry Chin really helped by filling the pots 1/3 full of fresh potting soil, keeping our tables stocked.

He was working as fast as he could to keep up with the table groups.

Thank you to Ellie Longanecker, who donated the big bags of potting soil for this project. Ellie, we used it ALL!

One person carefully separated the cuttings, another wrote duplicate pot labels from the original label. Once that was done one of us held a cutting in the pot with the bottom roots gently touching the bottom soil, while the other person scooped potting soil carefully around the rest of the roots. We tapped the bottom of the pot to help settle the soil around the roots & remove air pockets, but we did NOT press



(Photo 4: Kay shows some of the cuttings from last year selected to be re potted.)

Photo 6 – Scott, Ramon & Kasra shake on who will do what



Photo 7 – Clara, Kay & Marilyn; Paula & Ramon hard at work at their tables

(Continued on page 5)

COME FOR THE ROSES, STAY FOR THE FRIENDS

(Continued from page 4)



Photo 8 Bobbie, whose table partner, Audrey, also took pictures, carefully separates rooted cuttings

the soil into the pot as that would damage the delicate new roots.

Baldo added a teaspoon of rose food around the edge of each pot, covered it with a bit more soil, & watered the pots. We placed them where they will receive at least 6 hours of daily sunlight as the mild late winter and early spring sunshine should be perfect to bring these new babies along in their growth. Oh my gosh! In 2 hours we completed a large number of pots of roses. By the end of the 4 hour work party, we lost count & as much as we tried to keep them in alpha order by type of rose, well, with 14 folks helping, you probably get the idea. Good thing we double checked each pot was correctly labelled before it left our potting table!

What I can tell you from this experience, is I have great appreciation for Dave & Ruth Coop, who also took a truck full of cutting starts to their home & together potted up all those individual babies! Moreover, I have great appreciation for Baldo, who has often done this on his own a lot, and for Luanne who volunteered as his helper more than a few times! It definitely takes quite a

bit of effort to produce roses for our members and their garden enjoyment. It sure helps to have a team, and it is fun working with Rose Society friends!



Photo 9 – Scott & Linda hard at work too!



(Photo 10 – Sue & Ramona still having fun!)

HOPLIA. Larva & Adult



UCD IPM website

The only good thing about **HOPLIA BEETLES** is that there is only one generation per year—so it is only a problem from late March to May when the adult beetles feed.

One way to manage hoplia beetles in your garden is to regularly dispose of them in a bucket of soapy water—either handpick or shake them into the bucket. Or clip off blooms infested with beetles and toss in trash.

Life cycle: Female beetles lay glossy, white eggs in the soil in areas of undisturbed vegetation. The larvae feed on decaying vegetation and plant roots but don't damage woody

plant roots. They develop slowly, remaining in the larval or pupal stage throughout the winter. (This spring I have been finding and tossing these grubs into the trash when digging in the soil.) In early spring they complete development, and adult beetles emerge from the soil. After feeding for several weeks, adults fly back to their egg-laying sites. This takes one whole year.

SACRAMENTO ROSE SHOW LUNCH

Order a delicious lunch if planning to spend several hours at the Rose Show April 27th.

At our upcoming SRS Rose Show, we will again be serving CATERED BOX LUNCHES to all our rose show judges and for purchase by interested members and their guests!

The lunches will be served on our covered patio at

12:30 p.m., Saturday, April 27, will consist of

[A delicious sandwich, chips, cookie, and bottled.](#)

All this for a just: \$13.00.



SANDWICH CHOICES:

Turkey Cranberry (Turkey, cranberry sauce, red onion, lettuce, mayo, sliced sourdough).

Roast Beef & Cheddar (Roast beef, cheddar cheese, lettuce, tomato, red onion, horseradish mayo, sliced sourdough).

Chicken Salad (Chicken breast, celery, scallion, almonds, red grapes, lettuce, Dijon mustard, mayo, sliced sourdough).

California Veggie (Smashed avocado, Havarti cheese, red peppers, cucumber, lettuce, red onion, tomatoes, sundried tomato spread, balsamic vinaigrette, multigrain bread).



Lunch price: \$13.00

If you would like to purchase lunch, **please sign up at the April SRS meeting, or email Janice Lauinger (jlauinger@softcom.net (916) 993-9221) as soon as convenient, but no later than Wednesday, April 24, with your menu choice so we can get a count. Thanks!**

If you are paying by check, please make check out to "Sacramento Rose Society," and write "Rose Show Lunch" in the memo area. Thanks!

SRS JUDGES BREAKFAST

At our SRS 2024 Rose Show, we will again be serving our delicious Judges' Breakfast in the patio at 8:45 a.m. for our judges and for all members who are at the show that morning!

SRS members provide the breakfast items, and **we appreciate sign-ups to bring either a fresh fruit plate, a breakfast casserole, or pastries.** We will also be serving coffee and juice. If anyone would like to make a small monetary contribution, that is also welcomed.

Please bring your items by 8:00 a.m., "ready to serve"! Casseroles should be hot (we can keep them warm), fruit already cut up and arranged on a platter, and please include any needed serving utensils for your items. We will be happy to arrange any pastries on large plates at the kitchen.

SEE YOU AT BREAKFAST!

If you are interested in signing up to bring one of these breakfast items, **please contact Cherilyn Duncan (cherilynduncan@gmail.com , (916) 343-1764).**

'PEACE' ROSE



By Judy Frederick, Master Rosarian

The story of the 'Peace' rose is well known especially if you have read "For Love of a Rose" by Antonia Ridge. Known as 3-35-40, grown in trial beds by Francis and Papa Meilland in France, it was the best rose seen in June 1939. With war eminent in Germany and Italy, Papa Meilland sent small parcels of budded 3-35-40 to Turkey, Italy, Germany and by messenger to the American consulate in Lyons to be flown to the United States.

When World War II was over, Meilland received word from Robert Pyle, of Conard Pyle Star Roses, that they would introduce the yellow blend Hybrid Tea rose for Meilland as 'Peace'. The ARS presented the rose to each delegate of the new United Nations at its first meeting in San Francisco. Each 'Peace' rose also had a written note: "This is the Peace Rose which was christened at the Pacific Rose Society Exhibition in Pasadena on the day

Berlin fell. We hope the Peace Rose will influence men's thoughts for everlasting World Peace." Dr. RC Allen, President of the A.R.S.

STAR Meilland Roses states that 'Peace' is more popular now than when it was introduced in 1945. It has sold more roses than any other in the world and was named Rose of the 20th Century. In 2018, the USPS issued a Forever stamp of 'Peace'. They chose a photograph by well-known rosarian photographer Rich Baer of the Portland Rose Society. On the stamp it was cropped to show the inner petals closely.



Be sure to celebrate National Peace Rose Day each year on April 29. The day is the anniversary of the public announcement of its American trade name. It is a day to honor 'Peace' as a symbol of hope and unity.

First Generation Descendants of 'Peace' Rose

'Peace' has been used as both a seed and a pollen parent. Breeders in Belgium, France, Germany, United States and elsewhere have hybridized roses using 'Peace' as a parent. Many are no longer available as they were introduced mostly just post World War II. Listed below are roses still commercially available as they are in 2024 ARS Handbook for Selecting Roses.¹

¹ *Compiled from Advanced Search at helpmefind.com and 2024 ARS Handbook for Selecting Roses, with Roses in Review Ratings* by Judy Frederick*

² A Roses in Review (RIR) rating of 6.8-7.2 = an average rose, 7.3-7.7 = a good rose, and 7.8-8.2 = a solid to very good rose



'Chicago Peace' HT pink blend, 50-60 petals, 1962, 7.8 **judy**



'Flaming Peace' HT red blend, double, 1965, 6.3 **hmf**



'Garden Party' HT white, 28 petals, 1960, 7.9 **hmf**

1ST GENERATION DESCENDANTS OF 'PEACE' ROSE

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Name	Type	Color	Year	Rating ²	Breeder	Seed	Pollen
'Baronne Edmond de Rothschild'	HT	Red blend	1970	8.5	Meilland International	Baccará x Crimson King	Peace
'Charlotte Brownell'	HT	Yellow blend	1948	%	Brownell family	Unnamed seedling	Peace
'Chicago Peace'	HT	Pink blend	1962	7.8	Stanley C. Johnston	Sport of Peace	
'Confidence'	HT	Pink blend	1951	7.6	Meilland	Peace	Michèle Meilland
'Dame de Coeur'	HT	Medium red	1959	6.8	Louis Lens	Peace	Independence
'Dr. Brownell'	HT	Yellow blend	1964	6.0	Brownell family	Helen Hayes	Peace
'Flaming Peace'	HT	Red blend	1965	6.3	Samuel D. McGredy IV	Sport of Peace	
'Garden Party'	HT	White	1960	7.9	Herbert C. Swim	Charlotte Armstrong	Peace
'Iobelle'	HT	Pink blend	1960	6.7	Dr. Griffith J. buck	Dean Collins	Peace
'Isabel de Ortiz'	HT	Pink blend	1962	6.6	Reimer Kordes	Peace	Perfecta
'Karl Herbst'	HT	Medium red	1950	6.6	Wilhelm J.H. Kordes II	Independence	Peace
'Love and Peace'	HT	Yellow blend	2001	7.9	Ping Lim	Unnamed seedling	Peace
'Michèle Meilland'	HT	Light pink	1945	7.4	Francis Meilland	Joanna Hill	Peace
'Minuette'	F	Red blend	1969	6.3	Dr. Walter E. Lammerms	Peace	Rumba
'Peace, Cl.'	Cl HT	Yellow blend	1950	6.8	Lee A. Brady	Sport of Peace	
'Perfume Delight'	HT	Medium pink	1973	7.7	Swim & Weeks	Peace	[Happiness Chrysler Imperial] x El Capitan
'Princesse de Monaco'	HT	White	1982	7.8	Marie-Louise Meilland	Ambassador	Peace
'Rose Gaujard'	HT	Red blend	1958	6.2	Jean-Marie Gaujard	Peace	Capucine Bicolore x Opera
'Royal Highness'	HT	Light pink	1962	7.6	Swim & Weeks	Virgo	Peace
'Sterling Silver'	HT	Mauve	1956	5.3	Gladys Fisher	Unnamed seedling	Peace
'Swarthmore'	HT	Pink blend	1964	7.8	Alain Meilland	Independence x Happiness	Peace



'Love and Peace' HT yellow blend, full, 2001, 7.9 hmf



'Peace, Cl.' Cl. HT yellow blend, 1950, 6.8 hmf

WHY DO WE HAVE ROSE SHOWS?

~Linda Knowles

"The purpose of the American Rose Society is to promote the culture, preservation, and appreciation of the Rose and to improve its standard of excellence for all people, through education and research."

With this high bar in mind, the American Rose Society, founded in 1892, was initially limited to professional nursery men and florists. Amateur rosarians began to form local societies, and Tacoma, Washington held rose shows as early as 1895. The first ARS sponsored Rose Show was held in March, 1900, in New York City. A second show, allowing amateurs, was held in June of that year. Judging was based on the taste of individual judges until standards started to be developed in the 1940s.

How best to fulfill the purpose of the ARS? A worthy purpose indeed! Personally, I have grown in my knowledge by reading and visiting other private rose gardens and talking with other rosarians for advice. Most of the time, they have roses I don't grow and I can see them up close and personal. I also love to visit public rose gardens and have seen some spectacular ones, both here and abroad. I love seeing the variety of roses and how rose gardens are designed. This is enjoyable but takes a lot of time. This benefits me and, perhaps, my family and friends, but how to reach the public?

Many rosarians, long before our time, found that the most efficient and best way to reach the public is to have a concentrated display of roses and invite everyone to come, appreciate, and learn. Non-rosarians love seeing the variety of roses, asking millions of questions, and maybe being inspired to plant a rose or two. The excitement can be felt, and the friendliness is infectious! We, who are fortunate enough to host our Rose Show at our local nursery have a built-in audience, with roses for sale—a win-win! Rose Shows are a wonderful and historic way to spread the love of roses.

Why do we have judging? Good question! This is a tricky one. There are some Rose Societies who hold 'Rose Displays' instead of a judged show. However, most of the Rose societies nationwide do hold a judged Rose Show. There is a long-standing tradition for a judged show, dating back to the Royal Horticultural Society in England. The first Grand National specialty rose show was held July 1, 1858, in St. James Hall, London. Exhibitors were divided into three classes: nurserymen, amateur rosarians with hired gardeners, and amateur gardeners without hired gardeners. Prizes were 36 silver cups, more than 2,000 people attended, and there was a brass band! Judges worked in teams of three and used their own tastes and inclinations since there were no standards.

Competition is a major complaint to having a judged show! Folks say, "I grow roses for pleasure and I just want to enjoy them!" Absolutely! Can we have both? I think so! I started growing roses because of the pleasure of seeing my grandparents' roses and developing a love for roses as a child. I still have that love of seeing each one of my roses every day. I love how they blossom under all the care I give them, and I love sharing their beauty with others. So, that's what it's all about: sharing roses! Winning is fun, but not necessary. My fellow exhibitors and I love to win, and love to see each other win! Charlotte Owendyk and I have a long-standing tradition of going out for a celebratory dinner after each Rose Show. One year she wins big and another year I win big. Some years neither of us win big. We always celebrate the group effort of a successful show. I invite you to join the team!



COME FOR THE ROSES, STAY FOR THE FRIENDS

Rose Shows encourage others to grow more roses! A Rose Show is a great way to fulfill the purpose of educating the public and encouraging people that they too, can grow beautiful roses. Society members, friends, guests and visitors see the overwhelming variety and beauty of the roses on exhibits and want to enjoy roses in their own garden. Those of us who grow roses see new ones we have to have! An added benefit is adding to our membership those who have caught the rose bug!

As you exhibit roses, you will grow better roses! When you first start to exhibit, you find that there is more to this than you thought! You start to pay attention to your rose care practices. In our area, zone 9, organic gardening is on the rise. We are using pollinator-friendly awareness and stopping a reliance on pesticides and other chemical heavy practices. Watching the calendar and tending to the roses, even when inconvenient, or questionable weather, we know that our fellow exhibitors are out there, so out we go! Those same exhibitors are happy to share all their tips with you and give great advice. At the show, you can see how your rose measures up and plan accordingly for next time.

A Rose Show is a team effort! It takes a village to rear a child, and it takes a team to host a Rose Show! Friendships are formed, skills are put to work, and personal strengths are valued. Rosarians by that very fact are perseverant and can plan for the goal ahead! There is a common goal, and many hands make it happen. Entering roses is part of making it work. I like to enter little-known roses or sentimental roses, even if I know they won't win a prize, but because they deserve to be shown. Adding roses to the show for color is part of being a team player! And when there is a successful show, we all feel a sense of accomplishment.

Winning is only part of it! Of course, we all like to win, and getting a blue ribbon or a trophy validates all our hard work, however, we are also happy to see a newcomer win! When someone else wins, we can learn from their entry. It is educational to look at the tags after the judging is over to see what the judges are looking for. It's also fun to celebrate with others over the results. I always say, *"It's like baseball, there's always next year!"*

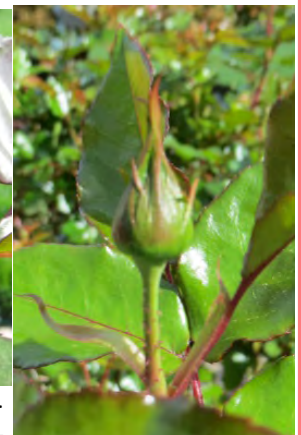
Which bring us to judging standards: In the beginning, there were designated classes and some rules, but judging was a little loosey-goosey. Standards started developing in the 1940's, and the first ARS judging school was held in 1950. The first judging handbook was published in 1959. Imagine trying to enter a winning exhibit when you didn't know how the judges would grade? There's something to be said about all entries being judged fairly and to the same standards. That's not to be said that every judge sees the same thing—but, within reason, most blue ribbons are fairly placed. With set standards, the public can view each entry in a uniform vase or style. It is then easy to discern **WHY** one rose won over another. An exhibitor can educate themselves on judging standards, as they are printed on every show schedule.

WE CAME FOR THE ROSES, WE STAYED FOR THE FRIENDS! Gardeners in general, and rosarians specifically, are wonderful, generous, friendly people! We come from all walks of life, with great and diverse skill sets and talent! In sharing our love of roses and plants, we share our lives and become friends. These friendships grow strong and enduring. Become part of our Rose Society, try your hand at exhibiting, help out at the Rose Show, and become a part of a loyal, supportive group of folks with a mutual mission and purpose!

FINGER PRUNING

Ever wonder how some rose growers get such BIG blooms? It's called finger pruning. It is the removal of excess or unwanted growth, by simply rubbing or flicking small buds off with your thumb or fingers.

At each "bud eye" is a primary bud (in the center) and two secondary buds (one on each side of the primary bud) and you'll often find more buds as you look down the cane. Big hybrid tea flowers occur when you snap off the small secondary buds and any other buds further down the cane. Now, all the energy will go to develop one large bloom. If done when the buds are small, there will be little if any bud scars. In the case of floribundas, the idea is to snap off the primary bud—so all the buds are about the same size and will bloom about the same time.



BEFORE & AFTER

TINY THRIPS—DISFIGURE BLOOMS AND FOLIAGE

~Charlotte Owendyk & Baldo Villegas

Thrips are tiny, slender insects with fringed wings. They feed by puncturing the epidermal (outer) layer of host tissue and sucking out the cell contents, which results in stippling, discolored flecking, or silvering of the leaf surface. Pest species are plant feeders that discolor and scar leaf, flower, and fruit surfaces, and distort plant parts or vector plant pathogens.

There are essentially three types of thrips that rosarians are concerned about; Western Flower thrips, citrus and chilli thrips.

Chilli Thrips, *Scirtothrips citri*. Currently there are no reports of Chilli thrips in the Sacramento area. About 20 years ago, severe thrips infestations were first noted in parts of Florida by sharp-eyed rosarians and samples were sent to Baldo Villegas for identification. Dr. Gillian Watson from the California Department of Agriculture made the identification of chilli thrips being in the continental USA. Since then, chilli thrips has moved across the southern states and in 2015 was found in a wide area of Southern California. As the name implies, these thrips prefer to dine on peppers, but they also find roses irresistible. During warmer weather, chilli thrips attack the new foliage and developing buds, causing deformed flowers and ugly scarring on the undersides of leaves, stems, and buds. These thrips also can cause disfigured and distorted foliage and fruit.

The chilli thrips outbreak in Southern California was so severe, the American Rose Society put out an alert to rose growers and gardeners throughout the state.

Originally native to India, chilli thrips have been a problem in several parts of the United States for years (Florida in particular), but only recently have started invading California. "I was the one who identified it," said Sacramento's Bug Man, Baldo Villegas. Now retired, the former state entomologist confirmed the chilli thrips as far north as Bakersfield and Wasco in 2016.

Most of the damage we see in our area is caused by Western Flower Thrips and Citrus Thrips.

Western Flower thrips, *Frankliniella occidentalis* are commonly found in our area. Thrips are less than 1/8" in size, brown to black in color, and have a needle like shape. They love to feed on the sap of rose petals and will hide themselves deep within the rose buds and blooms. With a quick life cycle, thrips can multiply at an alarming rate and can quickly manifest into a pesky situation.

Citrus Thrips: The damage looks very similar to that of the chilli thrips but not as severe. Citrus thrips, considered a threat to California's citrus industry, attack fruit as it is forming, causing scarring and deformities. In roses, citrus thrips also cause scarring on the undersides of the leaves, stems, and deformed buds and flowers.

Fortunately, the thrips can't stand cold and tends to disappear when temperatures stay below 58 degrees F.

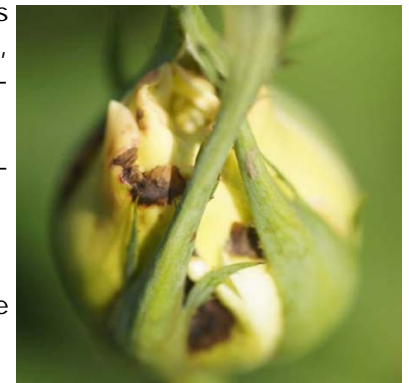
Thrips in the rose garden

Sometime in late April or early May expect to see some thrips damage since Thrips attack the tender young growth.

Life Cycle

Our efforts to control thrips are enhanced if we understand the life cycle of this insect. Ordinarily a thrips will live between 12 days and about 40 days depending on the coolness of the weather. The insects can over winter in weedy areas near your flower beds, and in the leaf litter and soil in your rose beds.

In the spring as temperatures warm, the immature adults begin to feed reaching sexual maturity in a few days. The mature female will cut a slit in leaves and developing buds and lay their eggs. Thrips tend to favor lighter colors, but they can be found in all colors of roses. In about 3 days a nymph will emerge from the egg and will begin to feed on the tender petals of the unopened bud. The two larval stages last about 5 days and this is when the most damage to the rose bloom occurs. The next two stages are non-feeding stages and the pupae generally fall to the ground emerging as adults after a few days. In hot summer weather days chilli thrips life cycles can be as short as 11 days!



DAMAGE CAUSED BY THRIPS

Bloom Damage: Open blooms will appear ugly and damaged with scars and dark marks on the petals. Outer petals of new buds will appear discolored and dry. This dry, shriveled layer prevents the inner petals from ever opening. It is easier to notice this damage in lighter blooms.

If you peel apart the petals of a suspected bloom, you can see the tiny brownish insects scurrying for cover. If you cannot see them, you can tap an open bloom over a sheet of white paper, and they will become more visible. Thrips are rarely harmful to the overall health of the plant as they only affect the new foliage and blooms.

The following pictures illustrate the damage that can be caused by Western Flower thrips. The first picture shows the damage occurring when the rose bloom is in the bud stage. Notice the dark areas in the petals that is caused by the chewing and sucking thrips in the larval stage. At this stage most biological or chemical insecticides that have a contact mode of action will not work because thrips are already inside of the petals of the bloom. Buds that are damaged by thrips have a tendency to never open because the malformed outer petals contain development of the bloom. The second picture illustrate thrips damage on a fully open bloom. Notice the deformed and darkened petals edges, and the damaged bud. The best course of action at this stage is to dead head the bloom and discard. Do not place the infected bloom in your compost pile.

Foliage Damage: Citrus attacks the developing leaves and buds. The new leaves are curled or distorted and have areas that look brown where the thrips have been feeding. In a more severe infestation, the roses can have "rat tails" which have a bud that is shriveled and the leaves are small and deformed. It can extend 6-10" down a cane.

Control: Thrips are difficult to manage because they are so tiny and because they live inside the blooms where pesticides aren't always going to reach.

You can disbud plants with semi-open buds that have early thrips damage and toss in the trash can. It's always sad to remove buds from our roses, but if thrips are living down inside the petals, it's one way to make sure they're gone. When I see one or two buds that show thrips damage I snap and toss. If you have disfigured foliage which is caused by citrus thrips, cut the infested tips of the canes below the damage and toss into the trash can. Do not add the damaged plant material or blooms to your green or compost pile. Deadhead your roses since they can harbor thrips.

Keep your garden clean. Grasses and weeds are hosts for thrips. Keeping the soil and mulch around your roses free of debris is the first way to keep pest (and disease) pressure low in your garden.

Beneficial insects such as ladybugs, lacewings spiders and minute pirate bugs will take down all life stages of thrips. Growing a variety of plants that will attract beneficials all year round will keep all the bad guys under control and limit damage.

Blue sticky traps, while not the most attractive in the garden, can be hung near affected plants to attract and trap thrips.

Chemical Controls: Most insecticides have limited success since thrips reproduce year-round and they are



Foliage pictures above taken by Baldo Villegas

THRIP MUG SHOTS

protected from sprays by leaf curls or other plant parts that surround them. In fact by the time we notice the damage, the thrips are often gone.

If you feel you need to spray consider using Spinosad, a naturally occurring substance that is derived from a soil bacterium that is toxic to a wide variety of insects, can be used to control caterpillars, thrips, leafminers, spider mites, mosquitoes, ants, fruit flies and many others. Unfortunately, it is also toxic to beneficial insects so care should be used when using it. It has low toxicity to fish, birds, and mammals.



Adult citrus thrips are small, orange-yellow insects with fringed wings



UCD IPM Photos

Western flower thrip

APRIL STUFF TO DO

1. Enjoy the first bloom cycle on the roses! **LOTS OF APPLAUSE!**
2. Disbud roses when rose buds are still small in order to get larger blooms. In rose sprays/clusters remove the central bud that blooms first; in one bloom-per-stem specimens remove the side buds.
3. April and May are the buggiest months in the Sacramento area. Monitor for raspberry stem sawflies from late April through late May. Look for collapsed succulent growth. If damage is present, prune off the damaged canes.
4. Monitor for rose curculio on developing rose buds in April and May. The red colored snout beetles puncture flower buds of roses. If present, pick them off and/or crush them or apply a contact insecticide like Sevin according to label recommendations.
5. Monitor for Hoplia beetles on open blooms of light color roses from April through May. Hoplia beetles feed on the rose petals and leave a lacy appearance on those petals. If present, pick them off and/or crush them or apply a contact insecticide like Sevin according to label recommendations. Or ignore since they will disappear by June.
6. Check for aphids on new growth. Knock them off with a strong spray of water or some insecticidal soap.
7. If you have trees near your roses, monitor for fruit-tree leaf rolling caterpillars descending from the fruit and shade trees into the rose garden by means of silken strands. Do this from late March through late April. Spray an insecticide such as Bacillus thuringiensis to the upper part of the roses where the caterpillars first land.
8. Fertilize, apply organic amendments, and mulch, if you haven't already done so.
9. Look for snails and slugs; and eliminate. If you use bait, use Sluggo, a pet friendly type. The sooner you do this, the more effective.
10. Weeds are growing like sixty—so pull or spray when they are small. Better yet apply pre-emergent herbicide to prevent weeds. Remember roses are very sensitive to round-up which stunts their growth.
11. Plant companion plant seeds and plants. Split and transplant perennials.
12. This is a good time to move your roses before they leaf out too much further. Make sure to keep a portion of the root ball intact to minimize the amount of stress the rose will experience from the move.
13. When needed turn on your irrigation system soon if you haven't already done so.



Sierra Foothills Rose Society

Good Roses, Good Friends!

President's Message



I would like to thank the many people that came to my garden to participate in a propagation and rose repotting workshop. We now have lots of roses to choose from for the **May 5th rose auction** which we will be paired with an enchilada cooking contest. The event will take place in the back acre of my property. There will be plenty of parking both in the street and in parts of the back acre. Additionally, I would also like to thank Dave and Ruth Coop for potting up my 2023 cuttings into one-gallon pots for the same purpose. This batch of potted roses will be split between Sierra Foothills, Sacramento, and Gold Country Rose Societies for their annual rose auctions.

On Saturday March 23rd I attended the Northern California-Nevada-Hawaii District of the American Rose Society held in Vallejo, CA. One of the speakers was Dr. Maher Al Rwahnih, Director of Foundation Plant Services (FPS) at UC Davis. He gave a great presentation on the rose program at FPS, how they test for rose viruses and how they supply the rose industry with virus tested bud wood. It has been a long time since the society has visited FPS and the rose fields. From Dr. Al Rwahnih presentation, there have been a lot of changes in the procedures used for testing rose viruses and I was thinking of maybe organizing a field trip to UC Davis to visit FPS. I was thinking that maybe early to mid-May would be the ideal time. Let me know if you would like to participate. We would need to carpool for this event.

Spring is here and the roses are starting to bloom. I have at least 10 different varieties of roses with blooms. It is a great feeling starting to go out in the garden to enjoy the new surprises one finds every day. I was also very surprised this week that some of my irises are starting to flower. This is so exciting as I cannot wait to share my garden with others when they come to visit.

I look forward to seeing everyone at the April rose society meeting at the Maidu Community Center. Beverly Rose Hopper is one of the best rosarians in Northern California and a great speaker. I am looking forward to her program.

Baldo

Will Green, a member, brought this event to my attention. If you have some free time, drop by. One of the plants for sale is Peggy Martin, a very vigorous climber.



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19 APRIL
2024
9:00-2:00

MCCLASKEY ADULT CENTER
5241 J STREET (53RD & J ST.)



Sacramento Rose Society

Take time to Smell the Roses!

President Message



Welcome to Spring! The trees and roses have leaves popping out all over. The paperwhite narcissus blooms are done, the tulips are finishing their eye-catching show, and all that is left are some late daffodils with their cheery yellow colors. As the fragrant freesias in their intense yellow, red and blue colors burst into bloom, so do the deep pink blossoms on the peach trees. I even see some white cherry blossoms peeking out. OK, so too are weeds bursting out with rampant growth! Time to haul out my hula hoe (remember that one?) and the battery operated string trimmer!

As I write this, I notice the first blooms opening on 'Snow Goose', Austin climber; 'Flawless', pure pink miniflora; and 'Golden Celebration', an Austin shrub with gorgeous big yellow blooms. How odd that 'Gold Medal', HT/GR, has not beat them all with its first happy golden yellow blooms this year. My bush seems to still be resting. Perhaps it's waiting for me to finish that first dose of fertilizer, so appreciated by hungry roses after such a wet winter. I am eagerly monitoring other roses showing promising growth for our Sacramento rose show on April 27th. I'll start to selectively pinch & primp for desired bud growth to encourage the roses to produce those nice big blooms and sprays for the show tables! The show is only a month away...Holy Cow!

Our March meeting was dynamic & such fun. We enjoyed a big turnout, with 4 guests who joined as new members that same night! Thank you, members, for introducing yourselves, welcoming our newcomers and helping to answer their questions! A big Thank You to Charlotte Owendyk for her presentation on "Why We Love Roses". The program was perfect for our newcomers (and us old-timers too!) as Charlotte showcased photos of each class of roses, displaying the varieties known to grow well in our local climate area. Although Linda was unable to teach at the last minute, Charlotte carried the show beautifully. Thank you also, to Scott Becker, for presenting the "Curiosity Corner" topic for this month. Scott thrilled everyone with his show & tell of a special shovel and some battery operated pruning tools that every rose gardener will want. I agree – how did I ever live without battery bypass-pruners that cut so effortlessly (making me look like a wimp with all the physical effort & body contortions I used with standard manual pruners for some of those thick older canes!)

Our special event, Tea in the Rose Garden on May 18th, soon will be or already is SOLD OUT! If you missed signing up for it, don't despair – I understand there are a few seats left for the Tea presented by Gold Country Rose Society on May 4th, also held at Dave & Ruth Coop's rose garden. Contact Dave or Ruth to prepay for tickets. These events are fabulous, and rare! I highly recommend them.

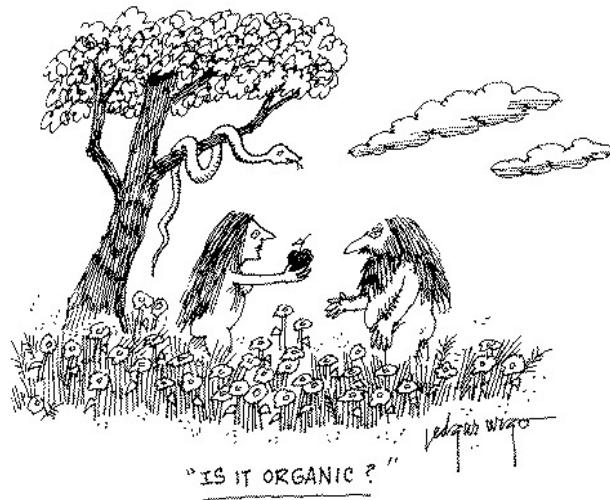
With our Annual Rose Show on April 27th, the focus at our education meeting on Thurs, April 11th will be to make rose show exhibiting easy! We will host a panel of seasoned exhibitors who will explain & demonstrate what you need for specific entries, and how to stage (prepare & present the rose in its vase) to catch the judges' eyes. Our focus will be on demystifying the Challenge Classes Section. We'll have class entry tags & show schedules available at the meeting. Doors open at 7 pm for light refreshments & networking, with the meeting starting at 7:30. Location: Shepard Garden & Art Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd. Parking lot entrance is on Park Way. Our raffle donation table will feature rose & garden items, often some books, and one exhibitor's starter kit suitable for any new exhibitor. Since one person's unused or no-longer-needed item just might be another person's treasure, I encourage you to bring such an item to the donation table!

~Kay

Please join our SRS meeting on Thursday, April 11, and enjoy some delicious refreshments and great conversation! Our thanks to everyone who signed up to bring a treat in 2024!

We also appreciate our members who brought goodies to our last meeting!

See you on April 11! Janice Lauinger (jlauinger@softcom.net , (916) 993-9221)



Rose Society Membership INFO

SACRAMENTO ROSE SOCIETY: Dues are \$30 for paper newsletter or \$20 for email recipients of the newsletter. Make the check payable to the Sacramento Rose Society and send to Cheryl Duncan 2460 Hidden Hills Ln Lincoln Hills, CA 95648.

SIERRA FOOTHILLS ROSE SOCIETY: Annual dues are \$20 per household. Members will receive issues of this newsletter by email or snail mail. For more information contact .Cindy Phipps 4977 Chicago Avenue, Fair Oaks, CA 95628

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY (ARS): membership entitles you to five issues of their bi-monthly magazine The American Rose plus Handbook for Selecting Roses, and the American Rose Annual. All this for \$49 and \$46 for seniors. **Trial Membership Available!!!** Contact ARS at (800) 637-6534 or www.rose.org.

When you become a member of ARS via a rose society, you will receive an American Rose Society Handbook for Selecting Roses when you present your ARS membership form and a check for payment.



Sacramento Rose Society

sacramentorosesociety.org

Meetings are at 7:30 p.m. on the 2nd Thursday of each month except July and August in the Shepard Garden & Arts Center at McKinley Park located at 3330 McKinley Blvd. Sacramento. Room opens at 6:45 pm.

Take E Street (southbound) or H Street (northbound) exit off business I-80; go east past the park. (E Street turns into McKinley Boulevard.) Enter parking lot off 34th Street and Parkway.

Rose Reflections...

Charlotte Owendyk, Editor
204 Park Meadow Court
Roseville, CA 95661



Sierra Foothills Rose Society

SierraFoothillsRoseSociety.org

Meeting are at 7:00 p.m. on the first Thursday of each month except for January, July and August unless announced otherwise room opens at 6:30 p.m.

Meeting location is in the **Crafts Room at the Maidu Community Center in Roseville**. The address is: 1550 Maidu Drive Roseville