

PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ



PEARL ESSENCE

◆ PACIFIC ◆ SOUTHWEST ◆ ◆ R O S E ◆



QUARTERLY BULLETIN ◆ AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY ◆ PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Steve Jones, District Director

Summer 2003

Kitty Belendez, Editor

PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ



MESSAGE FROM THE DISTRICT DIRECTOR

Steve Jones
District Director
Pacific Southwest District
scvrose@aol.com

The spring of 2003 has been a very busy time. We had our District Convention in Mesa followed the next weekend by the National Convention in New Orleans, in addition to all the time I have been away campaigning for ARS Vice President. I didn't think I traveled that much to other districts until I got my Gold Card from the airline, followed three weeks later by a Platinum Card.

Mesa Convention

The Mesa convention was a great event and the rose show was better than most people expected due to the strange weather. Congrats to all of the winners of District trophies. It was nice to see so many people win this year and several first time exhibitors in a District show.

Also, congratulations to all of the big winners this year from our District. Lou Pavlovich won the Silver Medal, Bill & Connie Wilke and Coe & Rita Applegate won the Outstanding Judges Award, Col. Phil Ash and Nelson Mitchell won the Outstanding Consulting Rosarian Award, Glenn Fiery won the ARS Gold for our District website for the second year in a row, the only winner to date, and Kitty Belendez won the ARS Gold Medal for her bulletin, *Rose Ecstasy* (Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society) and the ARS Bronze Medal for our District bulletin. Also several PSWD members won in the ARS photo contest: Dave Mahoney, Dave Bossert, and Dorothy Owens.

A special thanks goes to the societies that tentatively agreed to host the upcoming District Conventions: Pacific Rose Society in 2005 and Glendale Rose Society (Arizona) for 2006.

New Orleans

The ARS National Convention held at New Orleans was a lot of fun and there was plenty to do, although we were all saddened by the death of ARS President Emeritus Howard Walters just before the convention. It was a major blow to the ARS, for he was a man

dedicated to the goals of ARS, and was a good friend.

Overall registration was 525, which is not bad considering it was Easter weekend. The rose show was pretty good considering the bad weather in most parts of the United States. Art Duffy won the Nicholson Challenge Trophy for the second time, and the Gulf District McFarland, all with a total of 18 rose bushes. Amazing. Good buddy Johnny Becnel bragged that no one has beaten Art in any national or district trophy he has entered. Our district members did very well at the show. One of the big winners was Lynn Snetsinger who won the National Buck Trophy, Portland "City of Roses" traveling trophy, the Hi-Lo, and the best floribunda spray with Princess of Wales, which also won her the Garden Web Best in Show Trophy. Peter Alonso won the Dee Bennett with a bouquet of 12 Irresistible. Tommy Cairns & Luis Desamero won the Jan Shiver, mini princess, mini palette, and rose basket. Suzanne Horn won the shrub bouquet and best polyantha, Darryl Pearson won open mini bloom in a bowl, Alan McCarron got a mini on the Court of Honor, and Mary Muehler-Frank won the novice arrangement trophy. Congratulations to all!

The board meeting was very busy. One issue was the contract for ARS Executive Director Mike Kromer will not be renewed at the end of this year. A new committee was formed to seek new candidates for the office.

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PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ



Fabulous!

Calendar

May 24-25

**Albuquerque Rose Society
Spring Rose Show**

Albuquerque Garden Center
Kreg Hill (505) 345-1344
kreg@swcp.com

Saturday, May 31

**California Coastal Rose Society
Rose Show**

Plaza Camino Real Mall, Carlsbad
Info: Mary Muehler Frank
(760) 751-2666
gfrank8719@aol.com

Saturday, June 7

Inland Valley Rose Club Show

AGTcapes Complex
Cal Poly Pomona University
Info: Teresa Hull
hulltalkinc@charter.net

June 14

**Pacific Southwest District
Horticultural Judges Seminar**

Hosted by Ventura Rose Society
9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Camarillo Ranch
Info: Sue Munday (805) 484-9937
smunday@west.net

Saturday, September 13

Yavapai Rose Show

First Congregational Church
Prescott, AZ
Contact: Phyllis Kelly
phylkelly@cybertrails.com
(928) 776-4491

September 20-21

**Albuquerque Rose Society
Fall Rose Show**

New Mexico State Fairgrounds
Alan Troyer (505) 299-9590
troyer@swcp.com

September 24-29

ARS Fall National Convention

Washington, DC
Info: jjmirilovich@aol.com

Saturday, October 11

**10th Anniversary
Santa Clarita RS Rose Show**

Valencia Town Center
Info: Kitty Belendez
(661) 296-5033
rosectckb@aol.com

October 18-19

**Los Angeles Rose RS Rose
Show**

Descanso Gardens
La Canada, CA
Info: Lynn Snetsinger
(626) 446-5371
lynnsrose1953@aol.com

Saturday, November 8

Desert Rose Society Rose Show

Palm Desert Community Center
Palm Desert, CA
Info: Henry McCarty
(760) 346-9842

**VISIT OUR
GOLD MEDAL AWARD WINNING
DISTRICT WEB SITE:**

<http://www.geocities.com/pswdistrict>

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From the Editor's Desk

By Kitty Belendez



A View From Mesa

The Pacific Southwest District Convention that was held at Mesa, Arizona in April, was the most unusual that I have ever attended.

The exhibitor prep area was the most spacious that I can recall. Plenty of tables and chairs, vases filled with water, and easy access to the entry area. Exhibitors were able to reserve their tables and bring in their supplies the evening before show day. I very much appreciated the 5-1/2 hours of prep time, which allowed me to enter almost every rose I brought, including 11 challenge classes.

Although they provided exhibitors with coffee and donuts, perhaps the person in charge of that duty forgot to set their alarm, as refreshments arrived only 15 minutes before entries closed. The idea is to have the caffeine and carb loading available in the wee hours when prepping begins, not when exhibitors are finished prepping, exhausted, and ready to take a nap.

The garden tours were interesting, and the speakers were awesome. The schedule was tight, but I was able to catch the talks of Bob Martin on Rose Hybridizing, Baldo Villegas on Rose Pests, and John Mattia on Rose Exhibiting. John was also the entertainment speaker at our inaugural "Burrito Banquet," and he presented a wonderful digital rose show.

The Ballots Are Coming

The American Rose Society will mail the ballots for their triennial election in just a few weeks. So, be on the lookout for them in your mailbox. Your vote counts!

Please be sure to read about the candidates and select your best choice. I'm voting for Steve Jones for ARS Vice President.

New Orleans

The ARS National convention in New Orleans was a grand time with good friends, delicious food, beautiful garden tours, and a fine rose show. Traveling with roses on the airlines was quite a challenge. But, many Southern Californians managed to get their roses there in one piece. Congrats to all!



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

**Dee Bennett Memorial Trophy
Won by Peter Alonso
ARS National – New Orleans**

SOCIETY GEMS

Albuquerque Rose Society On the first three Saturdays and Sundays of March, the members of the Albuquerque Rose Society volunteered their time for five hours each day to educate the public on rose pruning. The Albuquerque Rose Garden is home to 1200 rose bushes, so there were plenty of bushes of many varieties on which to demonstrate. In the process, we are all pruned and ready for our first bloom in May. Also, serving as a fund raiser, we had a wide variety of garden products to share with the public.

California Coastal Rose Society Currently we are busy planning our July Garden Tour which will feature contrasting gardens of northern San Diego County located in microclimates from the fogged in coast to the hot far inland areas.

Del Mar Rose Society We meet at the Powerhouse Park Community Center in Del Mar and have embarked on a Center beautification project in appreciation for being able to hold our meetings there. We have planted roses and are anxious to see how they fare, very close to the ocean.

Desert Rose Society There are two open gardens coming up in May. Cliff Orent has invited our members to his home to view his 650 roses on Saturday, May 10th. Diana & Walt Kilmer have also invited us to their open garden in Temecula on Saturday, May 17. Our annual potluck dinner to finish the season is scheduled for May 13 at the home of Maryrose Fisher.

Los Angeles Rose Society Our Annual Garden Tour is scheduled for Sunday, June 8th and will include a variety of beautiful garden sites. Participants will be provided with comfortable travel in a chartered bus and enjoy a catered lunch at the attractive home and gardens of Robert and Mary Gonzalez in LaVerne.

Orange County Rose Society will hold their annual rose auction on June 11th and will have over 100 roses for sale. Cal Hayes is the auctioneer.

San Fernando Valley Rose Society is in the process of planting a rose garden at the Greek Orthodox Church where our monthly meetings are held. The effort is being spearheaded by Bruce "Red" and Carole Collard with lots of help from the membership. The garden will consist of at least 25 Starry Night roses that will beautifully complement the architecture of the church.

Scottsdale Rose Society has just completed a renovation of the public garden located at Goldwater Blvd. and 5th Avenue. This involved replacement of over 175 bushes, relabeling of the garden and the relocation of a number of bushes. The Garden Director responsible for this renovation was Robert F. Byrnes, Consulting Rosarian.

Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society held its annual rose auction on May 4th as a fundraiser for their 10th Anniversary Rose Show. 120 potted roses were up for auction, and "A Taste of the Orient" theme party followed. The event earned the society \$2551.

Yavapai Rose Society In exchange for their monthly meetings during the summer in Perkins Hall at the First Congregational Church, Prescott, AZ, the Yavapai Rose Society agreed to take over the clean-up and care of the overgrown, untended Haseltine Memorial Rose Garden in the front yard of the church. They immediately began the process of pruning, weeding, spraying and feeding and are hoping for the blooms of May or June!

DISTRICT DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE *Continued from page 1*

The Board rescinded their action to include the *Guidelines For Judging Roses* in the ARS publication *Approved Exhibition Names* (AEN). The 2003 AEN should be available soon. The Judges Guidelines will be worked on by the current National Judges Chairman and the former Judges Chairman who did most of the work on the rewrite. The Board will have a chance to review the whole document and suggest changes before voting on them this summer.

The Rose Mall on the ARS web site will stop selling any chemicals, fertilizers, or plant material except for Messenger, until an ad hoc committee headed by Art Emmons of Connecticut will have a chance to evaluate all of these products.

Due to illnesses of several members on the Bulletin Contest Committee who were not able to participate in grading the bulletins, I made the motion and it was approved that we accept any nominated article that is not a reprint to receive an Award of Merit this year. So instead of 20 Awards of Merit, there will be about 90. The Chairman of the committee resigned for personal reasons and Julian Smith will take over as the new Chairman to finish up the term. Our District members won 39 Awards of Merit, and Ventura Rose Society also won two Awards of Merit for special publications. Congrats to the PSWD AOM winners: Phil Ash (2), Kitty Belendez (4), Tommy Cairns (1), Jim Delahanty (6.5), Bert & Kay Grant (1), Steve Jones (6), Dr. Arlene Magnus (1), Bob Martin (2), Sue Munday (4.5), Dean Murakami (4), Richard Shiell (1), Lynn Snetsinger (1), Linda Sun (1), Jim Sproul (3), and Tracey Takeuchi (1). I have always said we have the best writers in the nation and we prove it year after year.

The Board approved future conventions in Seattle (Spring 2006) and Dallas (Fall 2006) for nationals and approved Fort Worth, TX for the all mini convention in 2004. They are still looking for a site for the Fall 2005 national convention. Good buddy John Mattia, our keynote speaker at the Mesa District meeting, was approved as the guest editor of the *2004 ARS Annual*.

The Klima Award was awarded to Dr. John Dickman, a good friend from Columbus, Ohio who writes the *Q&A* column in the ARS Magazine. Fairhope won the David Fuerstenberg Award. Slats Wathen won the first Guy Blake Hedrick Award for his lifetime achievement in exhibiting. I worked on this award as well as PSWD member Bob Martin and after a lot of trials and tribulations; we finally got the award approved and were able to award it for the first time. Blake's widow was present during the presentation. Unfortunately Slats was not available as he was injured in a fall at his home. As you may recall, I was with Blake on one of our rose trips when he died suddenly of a massive heart attack. It is a great award in honor of a great man.

All in all it was a great convention. It is always fun to visit with old friends and meet new ones. This is what this grand hobby is all about, although we tend to forget it all too often.

Highlights from The District

Pacific Southwest District Convention — April 11-13, 2003 — Mesa, AZ



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Ingrid Gonzalez of Sylmar, CA, won her very first District Challenge Trophy with 'Seven Sisters' for the Old Rose Hips and Thorns Challenge.



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Dottie Ouimette won her first PSWD Challenge Trophy with the three sprays of Bill Warriner for the Phoenix Rose Society Challenge.



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Ken Jones won his first PSWD Challenge Trophy with the Las Vegas Rose Society Challenge, a cycle of bloom featuring 'Elizabeth Taylor'.



PHOTO BY BALDO VILLEGAS

Bob & Kitty Belendez won three District Challenge Trophies: the Ralph Moore, the Dee Bennett, and the Los Angeles Rose Society Challenge Bouquet.

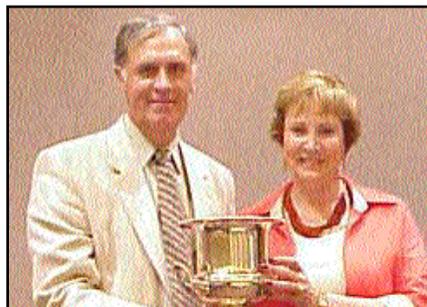


PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Phil and Rachel Hunter of Temecula, CA won their first PSWD Challenge Trophy with the Mesa. (They previously won trophies in the Tenarky District.)



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Glenn Fiery won his first District trophy with three lovely sprays of 'Sparrieshoop' for the San Fernando Valley Rose Society Challenge.



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Suzanne Horn won the Albuquerque, the Scottsdale, the Santa Barbara, and the Pacific Challenge Trophies.



PHOTO BY JOHN MATTHIA

Queen of the Show: Marilyn Monroe

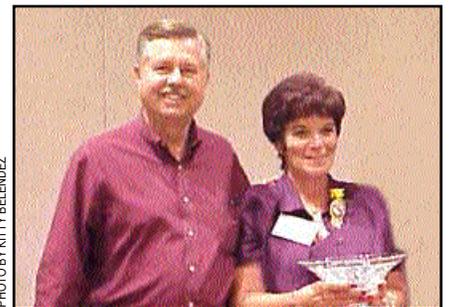


PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Jack & Judy McClure won District Queen of Show with Marilyn Monroe



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Cal and Barb Hayes won the McFarland, the Invitational, and the Hayes Challenge Trophies.



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Nelson Mitchell (center) and Phil Ash (not present) were honored with the Outstanding Consulting Rosarian Award.



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Ron and Mo Gregory won the Herb Swim District Challenge Trophy.

ROSE SHOW WINNERS

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT ROSE SHOW "GOLDEN CELEBRATION" Mesa, Arizona. April 11, 2003

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL TROPHIES PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT CHALLENGE CLASSES

J. Horace McFarland Memorial District Trophy – Andrea Stelzer; Cajun Moon; Crowd Pleaser; Crystalline; Hot Princess – Cal & Barbara Hayes, Santa Ana, CA
Ralph S. Moore District Trophy – Behold; Fairhope; Glowing Amber; Hilde; Irresistible; Jilly Jewel; Miss Flippins – Bob & Kitty Belendez, Santa Clarita, CA

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT CHALLENGE CLASSES

Mesa Rose Society Trophy – Marilyn Monroe; Moonstone; Spring Break; Weight Watcher's Success – Phil & Rachel Hunter, Temecula, CA
Old Rose Hips & Thorns Trophy – Seven Sisters – Ingrid Gonzalez, Sylmar, CA
Pacific Rose Society Trophy – Eureka; Fabulous!; Lavaglut; Sexy Remy; Showbiz – Suzanne Horn, Glendale, CA
Invitational Rose Society Trophy – Dancing Flame; Fairhope; Irresistible; Pucker Up; Sam Trivitt – Cal & Barbara Hayes, Santa Ana, CA
Las Vegas Valley Rose Society Trophy – Elizabeth Taylor – Ken & Peggy Jones, Glendale, AZ
All-American Rose Selections Trophy – Not awarded
San Fernando Valley Rose Society Trophy – Sparrieshoop – Glenn Fiery, Reseda, CA
Los Angeles Rose Society Challenge Bowl – Anna de Diesbach; Irene Watts; Yolande d'Aragon – Bob & Kitty Belendez, Santa Clarita, CA
Dee Bennett Memorial Trophy – Irresistible – Bob & Kitty Belendez, Santa Clarita, CA
Santa Barbara Rose Society Trophy – Behold; Miss Flippins, Mitchie's Gold – Suzanne Horn, Glendale, CA

Herb Swim Memorial Award

Cajun Moon; Crystalline; Signature – Ron & Modine Gregory, Temecula, CA

Grace Seward Challenge Cup – Not awarded

Phoenix Rose Society Trophy

Bill Warriner – Dotty Ouimette, Peoria, AZ.

Albuquerque Rose Society Trophy – Fair Bianca; The Squire; William Shakespeare 2000 – Suzanne Horn, Glendale, CA

Scottsdale Rose Society Trophy

Evelyn; Fair Bianca; The Squire; William Shakespeare 2000 – Suzanne Horn, Glendale, CA

El Paso Rose Society Trophy

Hot Tamale, June Laver; Miss Flippins – Cal & Barbara Hayes, Santa Ana, CA

Luis Desamero Challenge Bowl

Not awarded, No entries

Cal and Barb Hayes Challenge

Class – Dancing Flame; Fairhope; Hot Tamale; Irresistible; Kristin; Luis Desamero; Miss Flippins; Pucker Up; Sam Trivitt – Cal & Barbara



PHOTO BY JOHN MATTIA

J Horace McFarland Memorial District Trophy
5 Different Hybrid Teas
Won by Cal & Barb Hayes

Hayes, Santa Ana, CA

Queen of Show – Marilyn Monroe – Jack & Judy McClure, Peoria, AZ



PHOTO BY JOHN MATTIA

Ralph Moore District Trophy
7 Different Miniature Blooms
Won by Bob & Kitty Belendez

King of Show

– Cajun Moon – Phil & Rachel Hunter, Temecula, CA

Princess of Show – Crystalline – Terry and Chris von Lehmden, Peoria, AZ

Court of Honor

Andrea Stelzer – Carl Mahanay, Imperial Beach, CA

Trojan Victory – Carl Mahanay, Imperial Beach, CA

Kardinal – Carl Mahanay, Imperial Beach, CA

St. Patrick – Bob & Jeannine Byrnes, Scottsdale, AZ

Touch of Class – Leonard & Rose

Trubisky, Paradise Valley, AZ

Gemini – Suzanne Horn, Glendale, CA

Three Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora Blooms

Marilyn Monroe – Carl Mahanay, Imperial Beach, CA

One Open Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora Bloom

Marilyn Monroe – Mike & Luz Wilson, Phoenix, AZ

One Floribunda Bloom

Fabulous! – Bob & Kitty Belendez, Santa Clarita, CA

One Floribunda Spray

Fabulous! – Suzanne Horn, Glendale, CA

One Polyantha Spray – Lady Reading – Bob Martin, Gilbert, AZ

Three Poly Sprays – Lady Reading – Bob Martin, Gilbert, AZ

Classic Shrub – Not awarded

Modern Shrub – William Shakespeare 2000 – Suzanne Horn, Glendale, CA

Miniature Queen of Show – Lipstick 'n' Lace – Carl Mahanay, Imperial Beach, CA

Miniature King of Show – Glowing Amber – Suzanne Horn, Glendale, CA

Miniature Princess of Show – Kristin – Cal & Barbara Hayes, Santa Ana, CA

Miniature Court of Honor

Amber Star – Carl Mahanay, Imperial Beach, CA
Incognito – Mike Jepsen & Cindy Spitler, Tempe, AZ
Luis Desamero – Terry & Chris von Lehmden, Peoria, AZ
Dancing Flame – Suzanne Horn, Glendale, CA
Irresistible – Cal & Barbara Hayes, Santa Ana, CA
Miss Flippins – Paul & De Van Gundy, Phoenix, AZ

Three Miniature or Mini-Flora Blooms – Amber Star – Carl Mahanay, Imperial Beach, CA

One Miniature or Mini-Flora Spray – Marriotta – Suzanne Horn, Glendale, CA

One Single (5-12 petals) Miniature or Mini-Flora Bloom – My Sunshine – Gene & Nancy Harrison, Glendale, AZ

One Open Miniature or Mini-Flora Bloom – Soroptimist International – Mike Jepsen & Cindy Spitler, Tempe, AZ

Genesis Award – Rosa hugonis – Fern Elmore, Payson, AZ

Dowager Queen

Duchesse de Brabant – Carol Poe, Sun Lakes, AZ

Victorian Award

Coquette des Blanchés – Terry Swartz, Tucson, AZ

Most Fragrant Rose – Secret – Judy Rodolico, Glendale, AZ

Large Flowered Climber (LCI) or Hybrid Wichurana – Altissimo – Bill & Candy Sheperd, Peoria, AZ

Seedling Rose – AA 201 Seedling – Dick Streeper, El Cajon, CA

CHALLENGE CLASSES

Rose in a Bowl – Elizabeth Taylor – Ken & Peggy Jones, Glendale, AZ

Hi-Lo – Veteran's Honor; Miss Flippins – Carl Mahanay, Imperial Beach, CA

Frame-Bouquet – Henry Fonda – Judy Rodolico, AZ

Frame – Miniature or Mini-Flora Bouquet – My Sunshine; Single's Better – T and C von Lehmden, AZ

English Box – Orlando – Ron & Modine Gregory, Temecula, CA

NOVICE ENTRIES

Floribunda – Purple Tiger – Deb Pantoja, AZ

Miniature or Mini-Flora Bloom – Vista – Paul & De Van Gundy, Phoenix, AZ

JUDGES ENTRY

One Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora Bloom without sidebuds or Spray – Not awarded

One Floribunda or Polyantha Bloom without sidebuds or Spray – Betty Boop – Nancy Medved, Phoenix, AZ

One Miniature or Mini-Flora Bloom without sidebuds or Spray – Not awarded

One Old Garden Rose or Shrub Bloom with or without sidebuds

or Spray – Russelliana – Bud Jones, Santa Barbara, CA
Best in Judge's Class

DIVISION II – ROSE ARRANGEMENTS

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT CHALLENGE ARRANGEMENTS

John and Dorothy Van Barneveld Arrangement Trophy – “Dreams” – Bride's Dream – Jim Anderson, Tempe, AZ

Fair Friends of Roses Miniature Arrangement Trophy – “Golden Rings” – Hot Tamale – Clemence Newcomb, Phoenix

STANDARD TRADITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

“Champagne and Roses” – French Lace; Gene Boerner; Summer Dream – Barbara Schneider, Ventura, CA

ARS Bronze Medal Certificate

“Celebration” – Gene Boerner; Gold Medal; Redgold – Susan Diller, Ventura, CA

ARS Gold Medal Certificate; ARS Royalty Award

STANDARD MODERN ARRANGEMENTS

“It Came from Outer Space” – Elizabeth Taylor – Tee Bower, Lancaster, CA
ARS Artist Award

“Cartoons” – Olympiad – Jim Anderson, Tempe, AZ

DUCHESS OF ARRANGEMENTS

“Kismet”

Touch of Class – Jim Anderson, Tempe, AZ

“Moulin Rouge” – Altissimo – Fern Elmore, Payson, AZ
ARS Duchess of Arrangements Award

PRINCESS OF ARRANGEMENTS

“Oklahoma” – Rosa banksiae lutea; St. Patrick – Jim Anderson, Tempe, AZ

ARS Princess of Arrangements Award

“South Pacific” – Playgirl – Susan Diller, Ventura, CA



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Old Rose Hips and Thorns Challenge Trophy
Old Garden Rose Specimen ‘Seven Sisters’
Won by Ingrid Gonzalez



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Mesa Rose Society Trophy
4 Different Hybrid Teas
Won by Phil and Rachel Hunter

STANDARD ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ORIENTAL MANNER

“Moonlight & Roses” – French Lace – Fern Elmore, Payson, AZ

“From Here to Eternity”

Sheer Elegance – Jim Anderson, Tempe, AZ

“Singin’ in the Rain” – Gold Medal; Rosa hugonis – Fern Elmore, Payson, AZ – *ARS Oriental Award*

KEEPSAKE

“Fiftieth Anniversary” – Not awarded

ROSECRAFT

“Memories” – Not awarded

MINIATURE TRADITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

“Poodle Skirts” – Not awarded

“Blue Jeans” – Cuddles – Susan Diller, Ventura, CA
ARS Miniature Gold Medal Certificate; ARS Miniature Royalty Award

MINIATURE MODERN ARRANGEMENTS

“Color Television” – Miss Flippins – Tee Bower, Lancaster, CA

“Transistor Radio” – Sweet Revenge – Barbara Schneider, Ventura, CA

ARS Miniature Bronze Medal Certificate – *ARS Miniature Artist Award*

MINIATURE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ORIENTAL MANNER

“Reflections” – Tiny Tears; Trinket – Barbara Schneider, Ventura, CA

ARS Miniature Silver Medal Certificate; ARS Miniature Oriental Award

“Dreams” – Ruby Baby – Helen Baird, Phoenix, AZ

STANDARD TABLE CLASSES

“Golden Anniversary” – Cachet; Carefree Wonder; Crystalline – Mary Coffman, Gilbert, AZ
ARS Silver Medal Certificate; ARS Court of Etiquette Award

“Golden Celebration” – St. Patrick; Sunsprite – Helen Baird, Phoenix, AZ

MINIATURE TABLE CLASS

“Barbie Doll” – Miss Flippins – Steve Sheard, Tempe, AZ

ARS Miniature Court of Etiquette Award

NOVICE

“Paper Roses” – Not awarded

“Secret Love” – Rise 'n Shine – Esther J. Cohen, Phoenix, AZ

JUDGES

“On Moonlight Bay” – Playboy – Kreg Hill, Albuquerque, NM

ARS Best Judges Entry Award.

“Blueberry Hill” – Mother’s Love – Bill Christensen, Albuquerque



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

San Fernando Valley Rose Society Trophy
Three Single-Petalled Sprays of ‘Sparrieshoop’
Won by Glenn Fiery



PHOTO BY JOHN MATTIA

Scottsdale Rose Society Trophy
Bouquet of David Austin English Shrub Roses
Won by Suzanne Horn



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Las Vegas Valley Rose Society Trophy
Cycle of Bloom with ‘Elizabeth Taylor’
Won by Ken Jones

A BID IN TIME ...

By James Delahanty
jjjzdelahanty@earthlink.net

Jim Delahanty is a Consulting Rosarian who lives in Sherman Oaks, California.

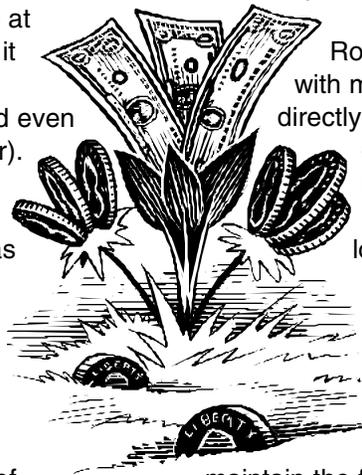
On the popular PBS presentation 'Antiques Roadshow,' the magic moment comes when the appraiser segues into 'the price at auction would be...,' the same magic moment occurs when a rose society decides to embark upon a rose auction as a source of funds. This article seeks to elucidate some of the characteristics and practices accompanying rose auctions in the Southland area. While the great flower and rose auction at Aalsmeer can trace its lineage back to 1912, it is unlikely that more than a few Southland rosarians would be aware of that lineage (and even fewer could pronounce it, including the author).

The basic reason for the advent and continuance of the rose auction is financial. Probably the first rose auction in this area was that of the Pacific Rose Society about fifteen years ago. Current Pacific Southwest District Treasurer Chris Greenwood sought an alternative to the traditional means of fundraising: sale of cut flowers, or miniature roses, or other 'street fair' activity. Rising expenses and dues as a diminishing source of total revenue made it apparent that one big fundraiser would be preferable to the slow accretion of small profit margins. Chris sought out assistance from Tom Carruth of Weeks Roses in the form of donations of 'hot' roses; these new and otherwise not quite yet available roses created consumer excitement and formed the basis for generating cash. Star Roses and Jackson & Perkins also agreed to donate new rose varieties as well.

A similar tale of declining revenue from dues coupled with diminishing returns from small-scale activities provided the genesis for the Ventura County Rose Society auction about five years ago. Previously the VCRS sold roses on Mother's Day weekend in May at a local mall in the Oxnard area in order to supplement society income. However, over time, the number of people willing to sacrifice Mother's Day weekend for that purpose diminished and the burden on the remaining volunteers increased accordingly. After newspaper reports of a murder at a local mall, the enthusiasm of even the remaining group for mall sales disappeared in a cloud of gunsmoke. So Jeri Jennings, the newsletter editor, suggested a rose auction as a substitute. The first auction was so successful that the practice has continued.

With the financial aspect the compelling force, it is not surprising that the rose auction proceeds fund a variety of different operating costs. Pacific Rose Society uses its auction proceeds to fund its extensive rose show with the

largest number of classes in California. Santa Clarita uses the money to support the trophies—including Waterford—that grace its rose show. Orange County supports its monthly room rental fees with the proceeds from the auction. Ventura County supports its newsletter and monthly meeting fees through the agency of the auction. In many instances the money represents around forty per cent of the operating expenses of the society for a given year with reported profits somewhere in the 3000-dollar range. The major exception to this pattern is the San Diego Rose Society, where the auction is purely lagniappe for more particular causes—such as seed money for promotion of the National Convention in 2004 or some other special purpose as opposed to current operating expenses.



Again, with the exception of the San Diego Rose Society, all of the societies are concerned with maintaining low dues figures and either directly or indirectly the rose auction moneys contribute to that goal. In comparison with many other volunteer activities, the dues structure of rose societies is exceptionally low; fifteen dollars for a family membership is not uncommon (although Pacific recently raised their dues to twenty dollars for a family membership while retaining the fifteen dollar figure for single memberships). Santa Clarita, Los Angeles Rose Society and Ventura County still maintain the fifteen-dollar figure although Orange County Rose Society has bumped its price to eighteen dollars for single or family memberships.

The sources for the roses at the auction range from those in which the roses are almost entirely supplied by members of the rose society to those where almost all of the roses are bare root roses supplied by major vendors to all possible variations in-between. Thus, the original model of Pacific Rose Society still acquires a large percentage of its roses as bare roots contributed by the major vendors in the area—Star, Weeks, and Jackson & Perkins. At the other end of the continuum would be Santa Clarita where no bare root roses are offered at the rose auction because it is held in May as opposed to the January/ February auctions of Pacific, Los Angeles, and Ventura County. The Santa Clarita auction consists of member donated roses to the point where only five per cent would come from vendors or purchase. In fact, one individual probably provides three-quarters of the plants at the auction whether recycled, budded roses or rooted cuttings. Member contributions are the main basis for the Orange County auction as well as the Los Angeles Rose Society auction; however, both Orange County and Los Angeles report contributions from local nurseries as a supplement to the member contributions. "Member contributions" here generally refers to a few members who contribute plants either by way of rooted cuttings or

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A BID IN TIME *Continued from page 8*

the recycling of plants no longer useful for exhibition purposes or for reasons of limited space and an unlimited desire for newer roses. Ventura County has an interesting mix for the sources of its roses. Probably forty percent of its roses come from individual donors; another forty percent come from vendors with a decided tilt toward boutique vendors, and another twenty percent are purchase items.

The kinds of roses sold tend to reflect the populations of the sponsoring organization; almost all of the roses are sold to persons who populate the local society. Pacific started out with the newest and most exciting varieties being offered by the major vendors; in later years it added some tried and true miniature varieties when Cal Hayes became the auctioneer. To a lesser degree the offerings have expanded to include garden varieties in addition to the exhibition varieties as public and society interests have changed. Last year there were even some old garden roses—Irene Watts, for example.

The number of roses can be up to two or three hundred—although last year's Pacific auction advertised that 500 roses would be for sale. There is probably some optimal number of roses that can be offered for sale given the auction format, but certainly auctioning off two hundred roses tests the patience of the bidders and the stamina of the auctioneer.

Orange County focuses on miniature roses with some hybrid teas and floribundas.

Santa Clarita rarely has multiples of the same rose and tries to keep the number of roses down to about a hundred to a hundred and twenty five. Ventura County offered 150 roses last year and sold them all; this year there were 240 roses and about two dozen remained unsold at the end of the day. Ventura County takes the view that only about one hundred different roses can effectively be sold in the time frame permitted by the two and half hour schedule for bidding. Ventura County also offers a smorgasbord of rose offerings; offered for auction in 2003 were 30 shrubs, 30 hybrid teas, 12 floribundas, 18 polyanthas, 20 OGRs and 21 miniatures. The highest average price (\$21) per rose was earned by the polyantha class; the \$52 bid on 'Mary Guthrie' was the highest of the entire auction. The Los Angeles Rose Society auction operated with one-third of the 153 roses in 2003 being contributed by vendors and two thirds by the membership; of the total number of roses only about a dozen fell into the polyantha or old garden rose classes.

Not all auctions are alike and the variations can be meaningful. Pacific Rose Society has a potluck dinner before the auction while Santa Clarita has an entire themed party involving BBQ or a Mexican Fiesta or a Luau. Ventura County has auctioned roses, fixed floor sale roses and a silent auction of rose memorabilia and exotica all happening at the same time. Nor are the bidding methods the same. The Dutch method provides

that a bid start from a point and be lowered until all the roses are sold; this is not the usual system in Southern California. Santa Clarita will not permit a rose to be sold for less than five dollars and all of their roses are sold. Pacific bids up to the highest bidder who gets the pick of the multiple bands of roses and then the second highest bidder gets to choose until the bids exhaust the number of roses or the figure of five dollars is reached; at five dollars the rose is offered for the last time. The Pacific Rose Society features a group of those who wait until the bid reaches five dollars and then flock to the table to claim the prize, a fluttering movement one begins to associate with 'five dollars?' over the course of an evening. Roses not sold for five dollars are simply not sold; leftover roses are potted up for monthly raffles or contributed to other societies for auction. Ventura County tends to transfer roses from the auction to the monthly raffle tables. A couple of local societies simply give leftover roses away in order to be rid of them. This is tough on a rose auction chair; almost as tough as seeing ten 'Flutterbye' bushes sell for a dollar apiece or some other atrocity.

Bob Martin has been the auctioneer for the Santa Clarita Rose Society for the last five years as well as being instrumental in the auctions at both Los Angeles and Ventura County; a society could do worse than garner the talents of Bob Martin as an auctioneer. Having grown personally over 1500 roses provides him with an invaluable database from which to promote roses for sale.

Cal Hayes is the auctioneer for both Pacific Rose Society as well as the Orange County group; he can speak authoritatively about the exhibition potential of any rose with an unerring eye.

The qualifications of both men indicate that the auctioneer has to be in the possession of enormous amounts of information about a great many roses; wit, humor, and great physical endurance also help. Peter Alonso, of the eidetic memory for roses, replaced Bob Martin as the auctioneer for Los Angeles Rose Society in 2003. Jeri and Clay Jennings have auctioned for Ventura County, the last time in 2001. As someone who has substituted for Bob Martin on one occasion at the 2002 Ventura County Rose Auction, the author can testify that the process is exhilarating, educating and exhausting; it involved creating a loose leaf notebook with data and pictures on every rose offered for sale, gleaning information from the standard texts, and diligently searching for factoids and illustrative tales regarding the particular roses. It was not dissimilar from studying for the California Bar Exam. It is also worth noting that the top auctioneers, Cal Hayes and Bob Martin, are among the top exhibitors nationally as well as regionally; all of the other auctioneers exhibit as well.

There are a number of pitfalls associated with rose auctions that are not immediately apparent. One is that eventually the same people wind up producing the rose auction year after year in a society; given that the process

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is labor intensive and highly stressful, it can contribute to the "burn-out" of valuable rose society members. Where there are member contributed roses that are cuttings or budded, the chair has to maintain a reasonable degree of vigilance regarding such things as patents or trademarks, so as not to infringe inadvertently, rights protected by law. The desire to protect and preserve low dues fees is more than laudable given the social security status of many rose society members and it can even have acute dimensions; at least one rose society in the Northern California district lost 50 per cent of its members upon raising the dues in successive years up to 20 dollars. However, it should also be clear that relying on the rose auction for forty percent of the operating funds in a given year is an inherently unstable basis for financial planning, particularly if the auction is the primary activity of one or two members identified with the process. The period of adjusting to a learning curve for a new group of rose auction personnel can be a scary process indeed. And the long term implications of providing essential services unrelated to the payment of dues can only be a matter of speculation, but the attrition of the nexus between dues and society services should be worrisome over time.

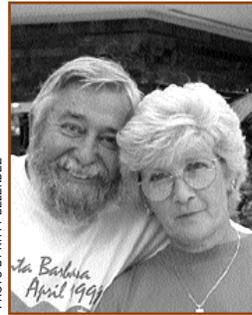
Nevertheless, a rose auction is a splendid event. It has all the excitement that a theme park environment can provide with drama and farce. There are opportunities for buying new roses cheaply. A variety of educational data can be supplied in the guise of identifying and praising a rose up for sale or auction. Constant references to the characteristics of the area and the propensities of the rose reinforce important information about the nature of the climate, the humidity, the mildew, the rust, the potential for blackspot, single blooms to a stem, the virtues of single roses, and the unlikelihood that 'Clothilde Soupert' will open for a rose show or that 'Huilito' will ever open at all. Gatherings of rosarians are always arenas in which citizens of great and small means, high and low status and crosscutting cultural and generational attitudes meet on an equal footing to talk and rate roses. The auction is rosarian democracy in action. And one of the glories of the auction is the sight of strong willed rosarians bidding in contravention of self-interest and common sense for the privilege of overpaying for a rose even while others wait for the 'five dollars?' signal and rustle in anticipation.

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**DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF MATERIALS FOR
THE AUGUST ISSUE OF
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST ROSE:**

JULY 15, 2003

**Please send all materials to the editor,
preferably via e-mail to: rosextkb@aol.com**



THE JUDGE'S GAVEL

By Frank & Cherrie Grasso

District Hort. Judges Co-Chairs

Thanks to all the judges who judged and volunteered to the PSWD Rose Show in Mesa, AZ. Your support was greatly appreciated.

It has been noted in recent rose shows, including the ARS National Show held in New Orleans, that there is much confusion with the 1996 ruling which was passed September 15, 1995 in Indianapolis regarding the use of Approved Exhibition Names (AEN). In the January 1996 issue of the ARS magazine the National Chairman of Judges stated:

"In the *Guidelines for Judging Roses*, in Chapter Three, Disqualification and Penalization, on page 13, delete the section headed NON-REGISTERED ROSES and substitute the following:

Improperly Named Roses

Any rose that has been entered in a show with a name that has not been recognized by the American Rose Society must be disqualified. Roses are to be exhibited by the recognized ARS exhibition name.

Roses must be listed in an American Rose Society recognized publication with an ARS exhibition name to be eligible for entry in ARS authorized rose shows.

Names may be verified in the following official sources. In American Rose Society publications, the ARS exhibition name will be printed in bold type. The registered name will be underscored and in single quotes in all instances. (The *Combined Rose List* will use a distinct symbol to indicate registered names when they are not also ARS exhibition names.)

Modern Roses – latest edition.

International Rose Registrations Supplements – all issued since latest *Modern Roses*.

Handbook for Selecting Roses & Exhibition Names - latest edition.

The American Rose Annual – "New Roses of the World" section; and the

American Rose magazine, "New Rose Introductions" column, for recently recognized roses.

The Combined Rose List, latest edition. (In case of conflict between the *Combined Rose List* and the ARS publications, ARS publications will be the final authority.)"

Please note that if a rose is in the *Combined Rose List* (CRL) and not listed in any ARS publication with an AEN the CRL is in conflict with the ARS thus making the rose ineligible.

Remember that just because a rose appears in the ARS magazine does not mean that it has an AEN. It has to be listed in one of the official sources previously listed with an Approved Exhibition Name.

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ROOTSTOCKS

FOR PROPAGATING ROSES

By Steve Jones

[Editor's Note: Steve Jones is our current District Director, and is a candidate for ARS Vice President.]
Reprinted from the June 2002 issue of "Rose Ecstasy," bulletin of the Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society, Kitty Belendez, Editor. This article is an American Rose Society Award of Merit winner.

Roses are propagated by several methods. First is on their own-roots, where a cutting is prepared and placed in a medium or the ground. The bottom budge develops into roots, as they are indeterminate tissues. An excellent article by John Mattia is in the 2000 ARS Annual and covers this subject and on suckers. Rose purists feel own-root roses are the best. Most mini roses are grown on their own-roots. Many of the old garden roses are also grown on their own-roots, such as those from Vintage Gardens, Antique Rose Emporium, and Heirloom Nursery. For those varieties that tend to spread by runners, such as albas, damasks and gallicas, own-root is maybe not the best method of propagation. In recent years, many large nurseries such as Jackson & Perkins are offering own-root roses as well.

A second method is grafting. Here a rootstock is cut off and a "V" is formed cutting with a knife. A sharpened stem of the desired plant is inserted and taped together. Grafting is rarely used on today's roses, however it is seen on producing standards (rose trees) and on Fortuniana.

The most popular method is budding. There is a big difference between budding and grafting although the terms are often used interchangeably. Budding is where a budge from the desired plant is "slipped" under the outer layer of the rootstock. "T" budding is the most common.

So why do we bud instead of grow roses on their own-root? What is the history of budding? Is this something new? How does it work?

The why is simple. Budding is the cheapest and most economical way to propagate a rose for the rose growers. An own-root cutting uses 3-4 or more budes and by budding, this could mean 3-4 plants instead of one. Some roses are stronger being budded onto certain rootstocks. Plus the plant is off to a better start by as much as 1-2 years over own-root, thus saving valuable farmland.

Rootstock History

Roses have been around for over 34 million years. We are not sure when they were first cultivated for home use, but they were around in ancient Greek, Roman, and Egyptian times. Theophrastus (c.300 BC) wrote on how the people of Phillippi in Greece would go out and collect wild roses. They found that growing them by seed was too slow, so they grew them on their own-roots. The roses were often burned because they didn't want woody plants as they were harder to propagate.

Budding and grafting were mentioned by Virgil (70-19

BC) in Rome, but not of roses. They were mostly used on vines and other plants. In his book "Naturalis Historiae" (c.23 AD), Pliny described growing roses from seed, which was too slow, but favored grafting or growing from suckers. No account was given for the actual procedure, so it is not known how they propagated them.

Since then there was little to no mention of grafting or budding roses. John Parkinson in 1629 described 24 different species of roses to grow on their own-roots. He also mentioned that a suggested practice was grafting roses onto broom or barberry to get a yellow rose, which he did not accept.

Budding and grafting were popular methods to propagate other plants at this time such as fruit trees, but no mention was made of roses. The first mention of grafting roses was made by Sir Plat in 1655. He wrote in "The Garden of Eden," "The muske and yellow rose and all those double and centiple roses may be budded on the Sweet Briar."

Rea wrote in his 1670 book, "Flora," that the best rootstocks are the Damask Rose (*Rosa damascena*), White Rose (*Rosa alba*), Frankfort Rose (*Rosa francofurtana*), and Eglantine (*Rosa rubiginosa*).

At that time, the main and probably the first rootstock was Eglantine, aka Sweet Briar. It was mentioned during the 1600s that they hoped to transmit the sweet smell of the rose to the desired rose. Of course this could not happen. Generally most people didn't use one type of rose or another. In the mid 1700s, Frankfort Rose was pretty much the standard rootstock although most people still propagated roses on their own-root. In "The Botanist's and Gardener's New Dictionary" (1763), Wheeler mentioned that budding was not used except for rare roses that are weak and have little vigor. Frankfort Rose was the desired rootstock.

In England, the Sweet Briar was still the common rootstock. *Rosa Canina*, which is used today, was not common, but a variety of *Canina*, *Rosa surculosa* was used. Loudon wrote in his book "An Encyclopedia of Gardening" (1824), that the stocks were taken in the late fall and next spring or summer two or more (up to 12) buds were budded to them. Van Mons became one of the first persons to use *Canina* as a rootstock circa 1826.

By the 1800s, budding had become the standard practice and people moved away from mass production by growing them on their own-roots. About this time came the presence of Manetti as a rootstock. Where the rootstock came from originally is unknown. It is believed to have originated by Manetti of Monza or by Crivelli of Como, Italy, who named it after Manetti. Thomas Rivers was sent the Manetti in exchange for some new roses by Crivelli to test it out as a new rootstock. It soon spread throughout England and soon the two top rootstocks were Manetti and *Canina*. William Paul preferred to use *Canina* while Rivers preferred Manetti. Manetti appeared to be excellent for budding hybrid perpetuals.

Advantages of using Manetti over *Canina* proved to be that it is easily propagated and established, easy to

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bud on as the bark separates easily, more tolerant of poor soils and climates, suckers only from the stem and not the roots, tolerates air pollution better, and produces a thicker mass of roots.

Once hybrid teas hit the ground running, Manetti soon lost favor, as it wasn't as satisfactory for hybrid teas. Several types were tried with little success. De la Grifferaie was used in 1878 as a rootstock for strong growing plants and climbers with good success. It was good for sandy soils and did well to bud teas and Chinas. It is still used today, but mostly for producing long canes that are used for tall standards on rose trees. For a period of time in the early 1880s, people reverted back to growing roses on their own-roots. About this time, nurserymen started to use *Rosa multiflora* with great success. In the early 1890s, *Rosa laxa* was used with good success. In the 1920s and 1930s, several rootstocks were being used including Odorata, *Rosa setigera*, Brog's Canina, Deegan's Canina, Jaberbataillon, Kokulensky, IXL, Manetti, Fortuniana, and *Rosa laevigata*. Some proved to be better in some climates and soils than others.

It wasn't until the work of former ARS President, Dr. Eldon Lyle of Texas A&M that Dr. Huey became the standard rootstock. Dr. Huey was an 1918 Rambler developed by the famous rosarian, golf course builder (Riviera, Bel Air, Los Angeles Country Club, Ojai Inn, etc.) and playboy, Captain George Thomas. Dr. Huey proved to be a great rootstock that did well in almost all soils, most plants budded well onto it, was easy to root, and works in different climates. However, it was not a good rootstock for the northern climates as it was not winter hardy. You can tell when you have a sucker of Dr. Huey as it has long, almost thornless canes, is mildew prone, and produces small clusters of bright red, semi-double blooms. It is also a once bloomer. Today for the northern climates, Multiflora is the rootstock of choice. In Florida, where nematodes will destroy most rootstocks, Fortuniana proves to be the rootstock of choice. It is fast becoming the preferred rootstock for exhibitors as roses budded to it grow faster and larger. The only drawbacks are it is difficult to propagate and it has a very shallow root system so it must be anchored if in high wind areas. It also prefers sandy soils although it does well in my clay and high organic soil. I found that it is not happy in containers and definitely does much better in the ground. The roots grow large distances along the top soil layers and pots will restrict this growth.

ARS Annual Review

In the 1917 ARS Annual, it is rather funny that Dr. Robert Huey wrote an article on "Propagation By Budding," and preferred the seedling form of *Rosa multiflora*. In time, the rose that bears his name would be the standard for propagation by budding.

In the 1918 ARS Annual, Dr. Van Fleet discusses the importance of finding the right rootstock. He discussed the use of our native species, but they were not good

commercially. The main stocks used were Canina and Manetti. Canina is poor for hot and dry weather so it is of little use in America. Canina was used to bud up "cheap" roses. Manetti is still the best rootstock although not perfect. Other rootstocks he mentioned were Paul Neyron and Mme Plantier. Next to Manetti, Van Fleet preferred *Rosa multiflora*, especially grown from seedlings, which gives a much better root system. But Multiflora is still not ideal for the hot and dry weather areas. A note in the 1918 Annual mentioned that because of Dr. Huey's 1917 Annual article, all the stock of Multiflora and seeds were now scarce.

In the 1921 Annual, Horace McFarland discussed other potential rootstocks including Baltimore Belle, a new variety of Canina, Veilchenblau, a new form of Odorata (22449), and *Rosa coriifolia*. Also in the 1921 Annual, H. Harold Hume had the definitive article on rootstocks and root systems. In the preface, Horace McFarland mentioned the importance of developing an American rootstock as we import over 3.5 million rootstocks from Europe each year. He also called for people to set up test trials for new rootstocks. I liked what Mr. Hume wrote in the first paragraph of his article, as it is as true today as it will be in the future. "The question as to whether roses on their own-roots or grafted upon some rose stock is best, is often discussed, and the end of this discussion has not yet been reached. Probably it never will be." His emphasis in the article is the root system of the rootstock. He felt that with poor roots, it will make a poor rootstock. He budded 25 varieties on different rootstocks to see what did best, and grew them on their own roots. He tested Cherokee Rose (*Rosa laevigata*), Manetti, Multiflora, Empress of China, Mme Plantier, and others. He also noted the number of blooms on each. Even though the plants seemed to excel on Cherokee Rose, it was discarded as it is difficult to propagate and the thicker bark made it harder to bud. The bottom line is that Multiflora did well across the board, but Empress of China and Fortune's Yellow appeared to be worth considering.

In the 1927 Annual, Guy Yerkes discussed the testing of different rootstocks. His results show that some varieties do better on some rootstocks than others. For example, Radiance, a top rose of the age, excelled on Multiflora while it was less than desirable on Sweet Briar or own-root (over 200 blooms per year versus 115). Others such as Killarney were poor bloomers, regardless of the rootstock or own-root.

In the 1937 Annual, Jacob Lowrey wrote of an amateur's experiment on different rootstocks. They were conducted in Georgia on old garden roses. They found that most of the old garden roses did very well on Odorata, pretty well on Ragged Robin, and to a lesser degree on Multiflora. The soil was a sandy loam. In the same Annual, Dr. Maney of Iowa State University started a program of looking for a better rootstock. At the time, 80-90% of roses were budded on Multiflora, greenhouse and a few strong growers on Manetti, *Rosa rugosa* for its own varieties, Ragged Robin to some extent, but wasn't

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hardy enough, and very little on Canina, Laxa, Setigera, and others. Dr. Maney set out to breed roses specifically for rootstocks, including thornless varieties. He crossed many hardy species such as Multiflora and *Rosa blanda*. He continued to report his findings in the 1938 and 1939 Annuals. He came up with over 50 varieties to try. In the end he introduced several including Ames 5 and Ames 6, but neither was to make a big splash in the world of rootstocks.

In the 1944 Annual, Dr. Lyle, who was the premier rootstock expert, wrote an article on the occurrence of blackspot and the rootstock. Generally he found insignificant differences between rootstocks. This does bring up an interesting side issue on diseases and rootstock. We already know that rose mosaic is transmitted easily between contaminated rootstocks and the desired plant itself. Major efforts are being made to create disease-free rootstocks. Blackspot however, I think is present in the rose fields and thus are already in the rootstock ready to present itself in proper climates. In the 1957 Annual, he reports that Dr. Huey is the predominant rootstock across the nation with Multiflora for the colder climates. In a way, nothing has changed since then. The only "new" and important rootstock since then is Fortuniana.

In the 1951 Annual, Dr. Griffith Buck, who took over the rootstock work of Dr. Maney, detailed new information of each type created by Dr. Maney. Of special note is the section touting Dr. Huey as the new and upcoming rootstock for California, replacing Ragged Robin. The only downsides of Dr. Huey was the lack of winter hardiness, the tendency of the plant opposite the budding to dieback and is more prone to sunburn. Multiflora and the hybrids seem to be the best for the cold climates of Iowa. His goal was to develop a thornless, hardy stock adapted for both garden roses and standards, and to test suitability for propagating better rose varieties. In the 1953 Annual, he updates the testing and evaluation of six new rootstocks.

In the 1959 Annual, A. N. Roberts of Oregon State University discussed the testing of about nine rootstocks that they developed. Oregon III and Oregon VIII tested out the best, however, you do not see any of them in use today.

In the 1968 Annual, Dr. Lyle mentioned the four most commonly used rootstocks, Dr. Huey, Multiflora, Manetti, and Fortuniana. Manetti was exclusively used for greenhouse grown roses and not for the general garden. He was continuing to test the Iowa State rootstocks and those by Basye of Texas. Some had excellent potential.

In the 1969 Annual, Ian Lambert of Iowa State announced the new top-notch understock called 62-5. Dr. Buck felt this rootstock would take over most of the Multiflora and Dr. Huey market. I am not sure what happened to this rootstock, but it is not in use today.

How Does Budding Work?

I have always found it fascinating how budding and

grafting works. How can you cut a part of one plant and get it to grow on another? If you think of human surgery, the concepts are generally the same. The grafted or budded part comes in contact with the corresponding tissues in the rootstock, then they callus over thus merging into the "bloodflow" of the parent. The secret is to match as closely as you can with the tissues and to keep air and water out of the budding.

The trick to grafting is to have all of the stem layers of each section match up as closely as possible. This is why both the rootstock and the desired plant be of the same diameter, and cut with similar angles to match up perfectly. Some grafting can be done with small stems to one side of the rootstock, which is common in some Fortuniana propagation.

Conclusion

As you can see, little has been done in the world of rootstocks and budding. Dr. Huey, Multiflora, Manetti, Fortuniana, and to a lesser degree Odorata, are the rootstocks of choice in America. I wonder if there will ever be a perfect rootstock? In over 400 years, we have yet to find one ...

Judges Gavel *Continued from page 10*

We are sending a letter to the ARS, National Chairman of Judges, and the Board of Directors to clarify the reason for the confusion of this and other rules so that all ARS sanctioned rose shows can be judged consistently throughout the United States: thus, making it fair to all local and visiting exhibitors and less confusing to all judges.

We hope to see many of you June 14, 2003 in Camarillo for a PSWD Horticultural Judges Seminar. All judges and all exhibitors are encourage to attend.

Judges Court:

The answer to the question in the last issue:

Why is it recommended that a written ballot be used when judging the Court of Honor?

In the *Guidelines for Judging Roses*, Chapter 12, it covers the problem and dangers of influencing the decisions of our fellow judges and because of the dangers of this kind of oral judging it is recommended that the Court be judged by written ballot so each judge is giving an independent judgment.

Now for the next question:

What should a judge do if an entry is in violation of show rules?

We can be reached as follows:

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Vista, CA 92084
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Rose of the Month

Gemini

By Kitty Belendez

Hybrid Tea, Pink Blend, Zary, 2000

Parentage: Anne Morrow Lindbergh x New Year

About Gemini:

Gemini was bred in the United States by Dr. Keith W. Zary, and introduced in the United States by Bear Creek Gardens, Inc. In just three short years since its 2000 introduction, 'Gemini' has zoomed to 5th place on the list of top exhibition hybrid teas for Southern California. This pink blend hybrid tea won the All-America Award Selections (AARS) for the year 2000. The 5-inch blooms have mild fragrance and 25 to 30 petals, with dark green, glossy foliage that is disease resistant. The long stems grow on a bush that is from 4 to 6 feet tall. There is good repeat bloom throughout the year. Winter protection will be required where temperatures fall below freezing.

Background:

In preparation for writing this article, I decided to get some background on the naming 'Gemini' from hybridizer Keith Zary. I was fortunate to be able to participate in the following exchange of communication with him.

My e-mail to Dr. Zary:

Greetings Dr. Zary,

I'm doing a story for the web page of the Pacific Southwest District of the American Rose Society. We have a "Rose of the Month" and would like to feature your 'Gemini'. I am wondering how this rose got named. Is there any special significance to it receiving the name 'Gemini'. For example, were you or any of your family members born under the Gemini astrological sign? Or do you have twins in the family? Perhaps there were only two viable seeds in the fortuitous cross? Just reaching here. :-) Maybe it is just a clever name for marketing purposes, but we would like to have some insight from you.

Also, do you have any other thoughts or quote about your developing 'Gemini' that you would like for us to use? I do know that 'Gemini' was a 2000 AARS winner. Many thanks for your help.

Best regards, Kitty Belendez

Reply from Dr. Zary:

Kitty, thank you for the e-mail. I wish I had a great story for you, but 'Gemini' was named by a committee in Medford, Oregon. The name was one of several proposed. The "twin" (two) colors of coral and cream are about the only tie in. I actually have very little say in the naming process. I contribute some names but it is a marketing group that does the final pick. 'Gemini' is out of what has proved to be a very good female, 'Anne Morrow Lindbergh', for our breeding program. It is also the mother of 'Diana, Princess of Wales'.

The most interesting thing for me is that 'Gemini' was a great rose from the first flower when the original plant was just 4" tall. Normally I cannot remember a variety in the seedling bench. We have several hundred thousand seedlings each year and you can't remember them. 'Gemini' was different. It clearly showed great potential and this proved consistent throughout its life. Wish I could be more help Kitty. Hope you have a great year. – Keith

From www.dictionary.com:

Gemini; n 1: a zodiacal constellation in the northern hemisphere between Taurus and Cancer on the ecliptic [syn: Gemini] 2: the third sign of the zodiac; the sun is in this sign from May 21 to

June 20 [syn: Gemini, Gemini the Twins].

Excerpted from Astrology web sites on the Internet:

Gemini is the sign of communication and learning. Gemini people have a passion to communicate whenever they can and as often as possible. Gemini's usually love learning a little about everything whenever they can. Their never-ending curiosity leads them to strange and unusual places. Known for their playfulness, a Gemini is usually the kind of person that enjoys entertaining others and having fun. Most Gemini's think with the mind (logic and analytical mind) and not with their emotions or feelings. Gemini's usually like to investigate anything they can. They are also very adventurous but usually more out of curiosity and not necessarily the adventure part. Gemini's always love intellectual challenges. Gemini's enjoy variety, having a variety of different friends, lifestyles and situations in their lives to keep their mind busy. Most Gemini's are very quick-witted and speedy people. They like doing things quickly because they tend to get bored easily. If a Gemini doesn't get things done quickly, they'll just move on and do something else.



PHOTO BY KITTY BELENDEZ

Gemini Spray

Eye Was There: AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT CONVENTION

By Glenn F. Fiery, Jr.
PSWD Webmaster

Six a.m., the alarm blasts its infernal racket. Dragging my bones into a steam belching shower, I began to assume some level of consciousness. I begin my mental checklist, going through the seemingly endless little tasks to perform prior to my planned departure time of 10:00 a.m. Recalling from last year's National Convention that I had planned to leave around noon but actually departed at 2:02 p.m. Having showered, dressed and completed packing my necessities into the truck, it was time to begin the final cut for the show. I had my list prepared from the night before of intended last minute blooms to round out some of the multi-specimen classes. Finishing my cutting about 8:30 a.m., I proceeded to pack the roses into the ice chests and milk crates.

Here is the key: Plan ahead! Having learned from last year's trip to Nationals, I found what worked and what didn't, thus a refined plan. I prepared a list of all the roses I had cut for the show and a list of potentials for the day of departure. Then I prepared a list of the classes that I wanted to enter. Grouping my rose list by classification gave further assistance for the various show class groupings. The computer was invaluable because I was able to take my inventory of roses that I grow and print out what roses qualified for which specific classes, such as the ARS Award of Excellence class. This gave me, at a glance, exactly what and where to look in the garden that morning to complete my selections. I determined which classes were the high priority ones based on what I had available. At the hotel, final adjustments would be made based on the final collection of roses that successfully survive the 408-mile trip.

Having completed cutting and final packing of the roses, a final check of the "To Do List" and I was ready! I pulled out of my driveway at 9:58 a.m.! I had 2 minutes to spare! An advantage of my particular truck is that I have separate air conditioners for front and rear. I was able to keep the vehicle about 60 degrees inside until I reached Riverside. Losing the cloud cover the outside temperature climbed to 80 then 90 degrees. Then the front A/C had to go on full blast to keep the car down to the requisite 60 degrees. A warm comfortable jacket is necessary. Next year I take driving gloves to keep the hands warm!

I was tooling right along then came the Arizona State

Line. Then it happened! Disaster was looming ahead! Large temporary signs and highway cones, decrying "All vehicles must stop for agriculture inspection"! This wasn't the usual wave through. This was an "up against the car, hands and feet spread, full body cavity search." The question was: "Do you have ANY plant material?" With about 40 specimens bobbing their little heads above the seat and window line it was a bit difficult to fudge. Besides these dudes were packing artillery. I hadn't been around so much artillery since my days in the Marine Corps. So I had to fess up. I simply told them I was going to a rose show with a few cut flowers. Then it was: "Pull over there," with a hand ominously pointing to three long lines of cars being emptied of their cargo and a repulsive line of butt cracks as inspectors were groping under seats and trunks. I thought, "This is NOT good." Envisioning my entire collection being dumped in the trash right there! I was there quite awhile with the A/C and car running trying to keep the interior cool. A/C does not work well when idling. Finally I got out to hunt down an inspector

informing him I had temperature sensitive flowers for a show. They asked me some details about this supposed show, then somewhat convinced the coordinator got an inspector to look at my collection. I reiterated the importance of keeping the car cold. I remembered some key words to use. "These are cut flowers without soil and no fruits or veggies." That seemed to work. The inspector had me open the back of the truck and looked at a few of my large roses.

Fortunately I didn't have any disease or bugs crawling about. He filled out his paperwork, gave me a pass, and I was gone. I had been there about 30 minutes. Whew, I dodged a bullet. I didn't volunteer information that I had two ice chests full of minis. Of all the days for AZ to have a one-day inspection, I lamented.

After that gut check, it was a clear shot into Mesa. Arriving around 4:30 p.m., the preparation room was refrigerated and waiting. This was the best preparation area that I've seen! There were plenty of tables and plenty of room with the placement table 20 feet away. Ample supplies staged. Each table had its own water bucket and trash bin, truly a first class job. Kudos go to Dona English, Convention Chair and Bob Martin, Show Chair.

Once at the hotel, Steve Jones invited me along for a Mexican dinner that was located "just five minutes away." Thirty minutes later we arrived at the restaurant. Joining us for dinner were John Mattia who is a nationally recognized rosarian, exhibitor, lecturer, and photographer; and Baldo "the Bug Man" Villegas. Now here's the dirt on these guys. Baldo and John shared ONE dinner and still needed doggie bags! Steve pushed about half of his meal onto my plate and he crawled out on his hands and knees

Continued on page 16

after barely making a dent in his dinner. I, on the other hand, a believer in that Marine Corps chow line motto: "Take all you want, eat all you take," finished all that was on my plate and still looked for snacks on the way out.

Once back in the room it was time to finalize my priority list of classes to enter. Now everything was ready. After setting two alarm clocks and a wake-up call for 3 a.m., I was ready for a few hours of sleep.

Three a.m., up and prepared for the task at hand. Now all the roses were unpacked and set up on the table by variety. Quickly removing the blooms that lost their exhibition stage from the vibrations of 400 miles. Next, regrouping the roses by show class. Work began on the highest priority groupings. The ice chests had held their temperatures very well. Those roses had to acclimate to the warmer temperature to allow grooming. Personally I tend to wait until near the close of entries to place the challenge classes because I want to do the final rose grooming as near to judging as possible. A lot can happen while it sits for hours on the display table if placed too early. This idea nearly bit me, when I went to place my three sprays of Sparrieshoop in the San Fernando Class, I discovered that most of the space allotted for that class had been taken. Thus I couldn't stage the entries the way I had envisioned. The competition was going to be fierce in that class. All the Playboys standing tall, vying for attention. I timed it to make my last entry just before closing. Bob Martin made several announcements so the exhibitors could finish up to get in their last entries. Five and a half hours of grooming came to a close. Nothing left now but to clean up my work area and put my tools and left over roses back in the truck.

Now it's time to wait. I wasn't going to let the leftovers go to waste. I made several bouquets and spread them around the hotel room. Since I was still hungry from the night before, I had lunch then laid down for a quick nap before the show opened. Alas, I overslept! The judges were returning to the hotel by the time I wandered over to the show room. I began recording how each entry performed. A couple of exhibitors interrupted my recording and told me how nice my Sparrieshoops looked. Looking at the trophy table I found that I had won the San Fernando Valley Challenge Class with three single sprays in separate containers. This was my first District Challenge Class win. It was doubly nice that it was my own society's class. The final results of my 23 entries were: 1 trophy, 7 additional blues, 4 reds, 4 yellows, 3 honorable mentions and 4 nothing. It should be noted that this class was also my number one priority.

Bob Martin presented the trophies later that afternoon. The total of all entries was 599 horticulture and 90 arrangements. Later that afternoon the various district committees met. I wanted to be sure that the arrangements were well represented in the show results

so I took photos of all the trophy winners that can now be viewed on the district and San Fernando Valley websites. That evening culminated with a buffet Southwestern dinner at the Desert Botanical Gardens.

Saturday morning began at 7:45 a.m. with the President's Council. A very spirited debate ensued. This most lively discussion was brought to a close by the eminent departure of the busses for the garden tours. We visited 5 magnificent gardens! Bob Martin's newly planted garden was one of the stops. The final stop was also for lunch at the Mesa Community College Rose Garden where we were greeted by bagpipes. The college has one of the ARS test gardens. The garden is entirely cared for by the Mesa Rose Society volunteers. This is quite an accomplishment.

Returning from the garden tours, a full slate of afternoon programs ensued. Several alternative programs were offered at each time slot. I selected Bob Martin's "Amateur Hybridizing" and John Mattia's "Grooming and Exhibition Techniques". I left both with a couple pages of notes.

Evening brought the District Awards Banquet. Unfortunately, the catering company pulled the old "bait and switch" on the convention organizers. What was originally planned as a sit down dinner with choices of main dishes became a \$35 burrito for those early enough in line to get a tortilla. The convention organizers and participants were totally shafted by this caterer. The evening program was a very creative digital presentation of rose art by John Mattia. ARS President, Dr. Tommy Cairns gave several special presidential citations. I believe the highlight of the evening was when the Wilke's, who were unable to attend, received a surprise phone call informing them that they had won one of the District Outstanding Judges Awards. The Outstanding CR Awards went to Dr. Phil Ash and Pearl Harbor survivor Nelson Mitchell.

The final morning had a very nice breakfast followed by the District Meeting. In true district fashion, the spirited debate of the previous day was rejoined. Never a dull moment! The results of the district elections were Bill Christensen for District VP, Chris Greenwood – Treasurer, Heidi Leavitt – Secretary, and Ron Feurer – National Nominating Committee/District Awards Chairman.

The Convention afforded the opportunity to meet all the candidates for ARS Vice President, namely Steve Jones, our current District Director, Ed Griffith, George Hartley, and Jeff Wyckoff.

Next year the combined National and District Convention is in San Diego on Mother's Day weekend. If you've never been to a convention, you are missing out on meeting a lot of fellow rosarians and educational activities. All of it geared to growing better roses whether for the garden or exhibition. Plan to attend even if you don't plan on showing roses. The experience is well worth the investment.

IRONITE: ISSUES AND EXPLANATIONS

By Paulette Mouchet

I recently attended the San Diego Master Gardener's Spring Home Gardening Seminar. The organic gardening instructor said Ironite contains arsenic and other hazardous components and does not belong in the organic garden. *Huh, I thought. I'll have to check it out.* Then I received a note from a subscriber about the May/June *Organic Gardening* magazine that says Ironite contains high levels of arsenic and lead—heavy metals known to cause cancer as well as reproductive and developmental problems. Ironite research went to the top of my list. Here's what I found.

According to a lawsuit filed by California's Environmental Law Foundation on July 1, 2002, Ironite is hazardous because, "The arsenic and lead levels in Ironite exceed California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) regulations, and labels on Ironite omit information about the contents of heavy metals as required by California law."

Arsenic and lead are not allowed in products certified as organic under the USDA's National Organic Program (NOP).

The Washington State Department of Agriculture tested **Ironite** and found it **contains 4380 parts per million (ppm) of arsenic and 2910 ppm of lead.** Is this a lot?

Prior to February 2002, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limit for arsenic in drinking water was 0.05 ppm (50 parts per billion). Effective February 22, 2002, the standard was reduced to 0.01 ppm (10 parts per billion) with full compliance required by January 23, 2006.

Studies have linked long-term exposure to arsenic in drinking water to cancer of the bladder, lungs, skin, kidney, nasal passages, liver, and prostate. Non-cancer effects of ingesting arsenic include cardiovascular, pulmonary, immunological, neurological, and endocrine (e.g., diabetes) effects.

The EPA limit for lead in drinking water is 0.015 ppm (15 parts per billion).

According to the EPA, lead may cause a range of health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities, to seizures and death. Children 6 years old and under are most at risk because their bodies are growing quickly.

The Ironite company, based in Scottsdale, Arizona, insists their product is "environmentally safe." They say the arsenic is "locked up" in two ways. First, it occurs as arsenopyrite, a mineral form with low solubility. Secondly, arsenopyrite is coated or encapsulated with an additional pyrite layer which further inhibits dissolution of the arsenic. Approximately 98 percent of the lead in Ironite occurs as the minerals galena (lead sulfide) and anglesite (lead sulfate), which are among the least soluble forms.

Ironite is produced from mining waste from the Iron King Mine and Tailings site in Humboldt, Arizona. Here's what the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) says about it

❖ The MDH is concerned about Ironite because it poses an acute risk to children who may directly ingest the product. Children may also be at risk if they are indirectly exposed to Ironite applied on lawns, parks, and other play areas.

❖ Children are especially vulnerable to arsenic and lead because they exhibit frequent hand-to-mouth activity and other behaviors which increase the potential for exposure to these contaminants.

❖ Children are known to be more susceptible to the harmful effects of lead because they absorb lead more readily into their bodies than adults, and their nervous systems are still developing. Arsenic is recognized as a highly toxic metal and known human carcinogen by the EPA.

❖ Ironite's label provides no information for parents and consumers regarding the high level of toxic metals in the product.

Canada banned the use of Ironite in 1997, because of its high heavy metals content.

In 1998, Washington State passed the Fertilizer Regulation Act which sets standards for, and requires disclosure of, the contents of heavy metals in fertilizer. The Washington Department of Agriculture has issued a number of stop sale orders on Ironite for violations.

Effective January 1, 2002, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) established standards limiting the amount of arsenic, cadmium, and lead in fertilizers. The CDFA limit for arsenic is 189.65 ppm. **Ironite exceeds the limit for arsenic by 23 times.** The CDFA limit for lead is 1927 ppm. **Ironite exceeds the limit for lead by 1.5 times.**

In addition to the issues of arsenic and lead toxicity, the nitrogen in Ironite is also of concern. It is derived from urea, a synthetic substance that is prohibited under the USDA's National Organic Program (NOP).

Nitrogen is stored in organic matter (i.e. compost) as ammonia (NH₃). Soil microorganisms (mostly bacteria) convert the ammonia into ammonium salts (NH₄⁺), then into nitrite (NO₂⁻), and then into nitrate (NO₃⁻). Nitrate nitrogen is the form plants prefer, but it is highly soluble and easily lost from the soil through leaching.

Soil bacteria "fix" nitrogen in the soil by holding it as nitrite until plants need it. When a plant needs nitrogen, soil bacteria convert nitrite into nitrate and trade it to the plant for carbohydrates and a cozy place to live on the plant's roots.

Use of Urea (NH₂-CO₂-NH₂) bypasses the nitrogen cycle. Nitrogen fixing soil organisms living in symbiosis with the plant eventually die and without these bacteria the soil is infertile, even if it contains plenty of organic matter. When a urea particle dissolves, the area around it becomes a toxic zone of high pH and high ammonia concentration that kills seeds, seedling roots, and soil microorganisms.

Within a day or two after the application of urea, some 66 percent is hydrolyzed into ammonium and carbon dioxide. Hydrolysis means enzymes and water do the work—there are no bacteria involved in the conversion of urea into ammonium. Although plants can use ammonium, large concentrations are extremely toxic.

The nitrogen in Ironite comes from urea. Even if Ironite did not contain arsenic and lead, it could not be certified as organic because of the urea.

Ironite has been a gardener's staple for many years and a lot of folks are satisfied the lead and arsenic will not contaminate their garden or themselves, and they are okay with using a product containing urea. Others, like me, feel Ironite has no place in an organic garden.

Paulette Mouchet is editor of The Rose Garden, a monthly newsletter devoted to fine organic gardening for roses in temperate climates. She can be reached at Crown Valley Press, P.O. Box 336, Acton CA 93510, 661-269-1525, geomouchet@Qnet.com.

The Pacific Southwest District Chair of Horticultural Judges presents

Pacific Southwest District Horticultural Judges Seminar

Hosted by Ventura County Rose Society

For ARS horticultural judges, exhibitors and anyone interested in learning about rose show judging. Fulfills the requirement that a core title horticultural judges attend a seminar or school at least once every four years.

June 14, 2003

9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

at **Camarillo Ranch**
201 Camarillo Ranch Road
Camarillo, Calif.

Advance registration required
Space is limited – please register early

Contact Sue Munday at 805-484-9337 or
smunday@west.net



The Camarillo Ranch is located just off of the Ventura (101) Freeway, near the intersection of Mission Oaks Blvd. and Camarillo Ranch Road. Since Camarillo Ranch Road is a relatively new street, some of the on-line map programs may not necessarily have accurate information, so here is what you do:

From north of Camarillo: take the Ventura (101) Freeway south into Camarillo; exit at Dawson Drive; turn right onto Petit Street at the bottom of the off-ramp. Take Petit to the light and turn right onto Dawson Drive. Follow the street back under the freeway, where it will segue into Mission Oaks Blvd. Take Mission Oaks through the light at Flynn Road, then turn left onto Camarillo Ranch Road. After you've passed the house, turn right and park in the lot behind the house/adjacent to the ranch office.

From south of Camarillo: take the 101 Freeway to the Flynn Road exit. Stay to the right and proceed east (right) onto Mission Oaks Blvd. Turn left at Camarillo Ranch Road. After you've passed the house, turn right and park in the lot behind the house/adjacent to the ranch office.

Judges Seminar registration - \$20 per person (\$15 per VCRS member) - includes continental breakfast and lunch; Make your check payable to Ventura County Rose Society and mail to:
Sue Munday, 177 La Veta Drive, Camarillo, CA 93012

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