

THE

ROSE ELLE



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Vol. XLVII, No. 9

Patsy Williams, Editor

September 2010

This Month's Meeting

Thursday
September 9, 2010

The Search for Striped Roses Deanna Krause

7:30 pm
Garden Center
Hermann Park

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Your product order

The Search for Striped Roses

There are eighteen distinct color classifications for roses that include various shades of white, pink, red, orange, yellow, mauve, and russet. However, a rose petal with stripes is a very rare find. **Deanna Krause**, Master Rosarian, will share with us her favorite varieties of striped roses. Deanna and her husband, Earl, have grown roses for over thirty years, have won many national awards for their roses, and their garden is frequently on tour with the rose society. In addition, Deanna and Earl are early members of the Texas Rose Rustlers, which is an organization dedicated to the preservation and study of Old Garden Roses in Texas. This is one program that you will not want to miss!

Consulting Rosarian for September is Earl Krause. Bring your rose questions to the meeting.

The Grand Prix Continues. Bring your best blooms, and enter the show.

Feature of the Month: Stages of Bloom, 3 Hybrid Teas, Grandifloras, Floribundas, or Miniatures of the same variety, showing the three stages of development. Displayed in separate containers.

SPECIAL: 7:00 pm, Beginner's Corner – Earl Krause, also a Master Rosarian and former Show Chairman, will give us insider tips on how to exhibit roses at our Fall Show in October. Earl and Deanna, have won many awards at local, district, and national rose shows. You can use these same tips for bringing roses into your home.

We need your help. Please go to www.ars.org and fill out "Roses In Review." Your report is very important. Report only on the roses that you grow that is on the list.

What Good Rosarians Are Doing in September

The weatherman has forecast rain in the greater Houston area for days. Some of us are still waiting for our share. I hope that you have been among those that were fortunate enough to have received rain.

The very hot temperatures in August brought stress to our roses. Those bushes that have previously been stressed have begun to show up with dead canes, sometimes a whole side of a bush or a whole bush just up and dies.

Stress comes after extremely high temperatures, floods, and neglect. Pay special attention to your roses when these circumstances are present.

September is a month of activity in the garden.

Apply this year's final granular fertilizer.

Late August to early September is the time to apply your last granular application for this year. Why? Because it takes several weeks for that application to break down into a form available as food for your roses, availability to the plant is very important at this time of year.

Soluble fertilizers may be used until the middle of October; however, fish emulsion and/or Epsom salt can be added to the soluble fertilizer to give roses a little added boost. Apply one gallon of mixture around the drip line of each rose bush. Miniatures should be given 1/4 to 1/3 gallon of mixture per bush.

If you have light green (pale) foliage, you might need to give your roses a boost by adding chelated iron (Sprint 330) to your soluble fertilizer. If you are not using a soluble fertilizer, you can put 1 Tablespoon of the iron into a gallon of water and pour it around your bush.

Another method is to use a siphon. A siphon uses a physics principle to mix concentrated fertilizer into water coming out of the faucet. Follow directions that come with your siphon.

Organics (such as alfalfa pellets, fish meal, manures, etc.) should also be applied late

August to early September, if you are going to use them. They also take some time to break down. If you applied organics last month, you might not wish to apply them again.

Mulch

If you haven't applied mulch, now would be a good time; it is good to cover organics with mulch. The mulch covering keeps the organics in a dark place where the earthworms have better access to them. Mulch also helps to keep the beds moist, and makes weeds easier to remove.

Spraying

Have you backed off a little on your spraying during the summer because of the heat? You are not alone. Now is the time to pick up that spray rig and get back on a regular schedule. On the Gulf Coast, fungicides should be applied every 7 days unless you are using a product that will last for two weeks. Blackspot seems to run rampant with increased moisture and humidity. Use your favorite fungicide, such as Ortho[®] RosePride[®] Disease Control (we used to call it Funginex), and always follow label directions. Whatever product you like to use, just use it.

If blackspot is present, add Mancozeb to the Ortho[®] RosePride[®] Disease Control until blackspot is eradicated, then go back to using Ortho[®] RosePride[®] Disease Control alone. Decreasing the days between sprayings to every three - five days will aid in a faster clean-up of the blackspot fungus.

Insects – Spray insects only when harmful insects are observed and identified. Do not kill the beneficials; they help to control the insects which are harmful to your roses. An insecticide usually does not need to be sprayed on the entire bush. Spray only the infected areas. Do not kill what isn't there. Know why, and what, you are spraying, and follow label directions. In most cases the insect has to be present at the time of spraying to be affected by the spray. In our garden, we spray insecticides only when thrips are present and then only to the buds and

blooms. In nature, no plants are totally pest free. We feel that you have to keep the eco-system going (something for everything to eat).

Grooming

Take the time to inspect your roses. Remove any twiggy canes which might have grown during the summer. Check the bud unions for dead nubs (canes which were not completely removed) and, using a little saw, remove them. A little extra work now will make spring pruning a snap and better roses in the meanwhile.

Fall pruning is different from spring pruning. Fall cut back is removing only 1/3 or less of a bush. Cut to minimum pencil-sized canes having outward point eyes. The next bloom stem will be smaller than the stem where a cut was made. This is why knowledgeable rosarians suggest that you make your cut where a cane is large enough to hold a full sized bloom. Also, the more eyes that are allowed to develop on a single cane, the smaller the blooms will be.

It takes 35 to 50 days for a bush to produce new blooms after you make your cuts. The more petals a variety has, the more days for its repeat. This is why we begin to groom in early September for our rose shows in late October. The length of time also depends on temperature. When cool fronts begin to move in, it will take more time for roses to mature and open. You might not be an exhibitor, but the same principles that exhibitors use will make your roses bigger and better for your home use.

Walk the Garden Daily

Pay special attention to your garden at this time of year. Some of your best blooms are in the making, and you want to be aware of all the changes, good or bad, as they happen to your roses. Consider disbudding for well-formed sprays (removing the center bud in its early stage), or for a special rose (removing the side buds) that may be eligible for Queen.

Water

The most important element of rose growing is maintaining an adequate moisture level in your rose beds. Roses require 2 to 3 inches of water per week. Afternoon showers can be deceiving.

A rain gauge is invaluable for measuring rainfall without being misled. Water both before and after applying fertilizer.

Share Roses with Friends

When temperatures begin to drop, the roses will get larger and larger. A small (or large, if you have it) bouquet shared with a friend will surely make him/her very happy. It even makes someone in the hospital smile and forget, for a moment, the reason for the stay. Try taking a bouquet to your doctor's office, or to your bank.

Try Your Hand at Rooting A Cutting

This is a good time to put a cutting or two in the ground or pot. Always select wood that is free of disease and/or insects; your chances of rooting will then be greatly improved. There is still time to get a well-developed root system before the winter. The plant will be a little tender, and you should bring it inside on the very cold days (if it is in a pot). Take it back outside when the temperatures are above freezing. It should make a nice plant for you next spring. I always enjoy seeing a new plant grow. If you do not need an extra plant, I'm sure that you can find a friend who will love it.

Use a mosquito spray to keep from getting being attacked by mosquitoes, and a **sun block** to protect against the sun's rays.

Other things to do.

- Fill out your product order now so that you do not miss the deadline. Postmarked by October 9th.
- Go to www.ars.org and fill out the Roses in Review. This will help make the ratings in the *Handbook for Selecting Roses* more accurate. Deadline is September 26th.
- Plan to attend the South Central District Convention and Rose Show in Tulsa, OK. Call Baxter at 713-944-3437 to get the information on the Convention. Oct. 22-25.
- Give a gift membership to someone who loves roses. There is a price break now. Call Baxter at 713-944-3437 for details.
- Last, but not least, enjoy your roses and share your knowledge and roses with a friend or loved one



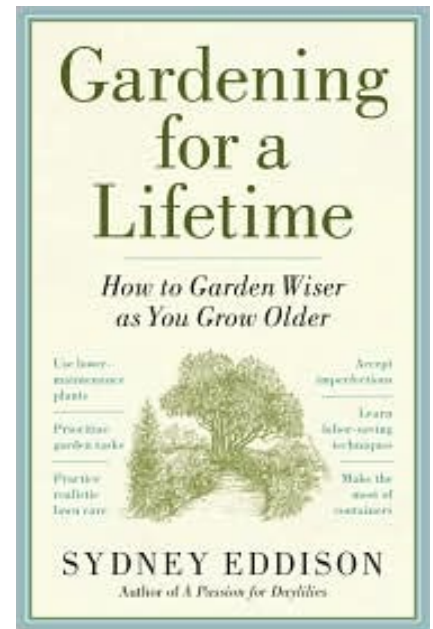


HRS Library Corner

by Maria Trevino

A few weeks ago I was taking a tour of the CNN headquarters in Atlanta. When the tour was over, I noticed a bookstore in the building. I spied a section on gardening and picked up a 2010 book with the intriguing title, *Gardening for a Lifetime, How to Garden Wiser as you Grow Older* by Sydney Eddison. This 196-page book is easily read in one sitting. It is a charming book that takes you back through the forty-year evolution of the author's garden and how she and the garden have both changed over the years.

Ms. Eddison provides strategies to ease gardening tasks that may seem overwhelming as we get older. A love for gardening does not have to come to a halt as one day we realize we can no longer garden for six or more hours a day, move several yards of mulch or do all of our pruning and keep going!



The author/gardener takes you on a walk through the garden and tells of planting almost every plant and shrub that beckoned to her in the nursery when they first purchased their home in Connecticut. She expanded her garden and devoted her time and energy to the goal of a perfectly manicured garden. Over the years, the time and energy she could devote to her garden declined, but she was nowhere near ready to stop gardening. The author came to the realization that something had to give. She needed a new approach.

At the end of each chapter Ms. Eddison provides bulleted "Gleanings" that helped her go through the process of what, where and how to start simplifying the gardening process. She switched to lower maintenance plants, utilized labor-saving techniques, and a realistic approach to lawn care. One of the most insightful items mentioned is the keeping of task lists. Being a list maker, I certainly appreciated how she explained their importance and effectiveness. She suggests keeping a short list of "must do" items and a master list of things that may need to be done during the year. This allows prioritizing of tasks. When you have thirty minutes to garden you can check your list and get *something* done, rather than spend the available time wondering what to do.

Ms. Eddison uses her lists in all aspects of gardening, from figuring out when to hire help to making sure that help aids with the most pressing tasks. Over the years, Ms. Eddison has changed her approaches to gardening so she works smarter, not longer. Her tips are useful to all gardeners, however young at heart.

The author presents a version of gardening that is both realistic and a touching memoir of her gardening years. The book provides you with new ideas to select a gardening approach that is sensitive to the time and energy you can devote yet still keep your passion for gardening strong. Give her book a read and I am sure you will find much useful information.



Rose of the Month

Gemini

by Robin Hough

September's rose of the month is the gorgeous hybrid tea named "Gemini." Among the awards this rose has won are All-America Rose Selection, Portland Gold Medal, and ARS Members Choice Award. It is also a big winner both on the show table and in the garden.

Hybridized by Keith Zary and introduced in 1999, "Gemini" is a cross between "Anne Morrow Lindbergh" and "New Year." The blooms are a lovely cream with coral pink edges that intensify with age. Flowers of classic, high-centered hybrid tea form are supported by long stems covered in dark green, glossy foliage. The fragrance is light, but the disease resistance is not. The bush grows to 4 to 6 feet, and the roses are 4 to 5 inches in size.



I find "Gemini" to be a profuse bloomer and fairly quick to repeat bloom. Of all the "color blend" roses, this is certainly one of my very favorites and one I couldn't do without. I'm sure many of you may already grow this rose, but if you don't, put it on your list for next spring. Since the zodiac sign is represented by twins, maybe you should make room for two!



ROSE PROPAGATION By CUTTINGS And GRAFTING

by Cal Dempsey

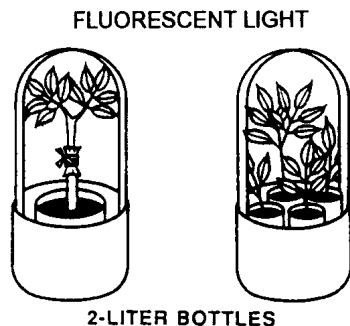
CUTTINGS

Not *another* method for starting rose cuttings, you say? You bet! And is probably the best method that I have used, which includes about every one that has been written about in the American Rose annuals and magazines dating back a bunch of years. I have used a couple of misting systems, one which set me back \$150. I have put cuttings in plastic newspaper bags and have hung them from trees; have used the zip-lock baggie trick; and have just put cuttings in the ground in the fall of the year. There have been many more methods, and they have all worked to some degree. For my purpose, the system I am now using tops them all. This method was passed along to me by my friend, David Caton, who is also a Houston Rose Society member. David has done a great job of landscaping his home with hundreds of both

modern and old garden roses, most of which were started with cuttings using this method.

Now, to the heart of this method: it requires very little space and no expensive equipment. Just a fluorescent light, with broad spectrum or cool white tubes, some two-liter soft drink bottles that have the outer plastic protective bottom (I get these bottles at a neighborhood recycling center); some potting soil; and Rootone. An electric timer, Cloud Cover, and toilet paper spools (TPSs) would be optional. If you are growing African Violets, chances are you already have the perfect set-up; if not, just put a fluorescent light wherever you have the space.

The outer plastic bottom of the two-liter bottle can be removed by filling the bottle with about a cup of warm water, letting it sit a minute or two, then slowly but firmly pulling off the bottom cover. The tapered part of the bottle is cut off; either end is fine to use but, I prefer to cut the top end off.



If TPSs are being used, they are cut in half, with four of the halves being placed in the outer bottom. The TPS and the spaces between them, are filled with potting soil (a good mixture would be about one-third each of sand, peat and Perlite). It is then placed in a pan of water to soak. When removed from water, let drain while the cuttings are being prepared (there are already drain holes in the bottom).

Cuttings are selected and prepared in the same manner used for any rooting method. I also use this for cuttings I have grafted using the Apical Wedge system (described later in this article). Preferably, use a cane with a spent bloom (although I'll try anything, if it's a rose I really want). The cane is cut about one-quarter inch above the first five leaf leaflet, or wherever the wood is beginning to look and feel firm; this is a top cut. The two bottom sets of leaflets are removed, while the two top sets are left on the cutting. Remove a sliver of bark about one-half inch long and on the opposite side of the cane from the bottom bud eye. This side-and-bottom cut is treated with a light amount of Rootone (for this purpose a small amount of Rootone is removed from the container and is placed on a paper. After using what is needed, the unused portion is disposed of; it is **not** put back in the container, since that might contaminate it.)

A pencil is used to make a hole in the rooting medium. Use care to keep from disturbing the Rootone when placing the cutting in the hole. The soil is then pressed around the cutting. If the TPSs are being used, I put a cutting in each TPS, making four cuttings per container. I then spray the leaves and canes with Cloud

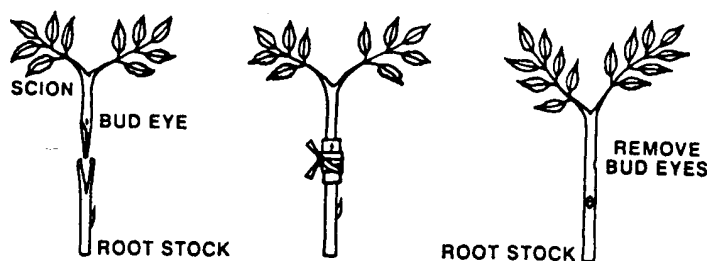


soil is a major cause of cutting failure).

A plastic bottle is placed over the cutting (s) and pushed inside the bottom. It is then placed under a light situated a few inches above the bottle.

The light can remain on full-time, but I prefer it being on for twelve hours and off for twelve hours. I use a simple electric timer, which can be purchased at any hardware store. Some cuttings have roots in about three weeks, while others take five or six weeks. Once they have roots the bottle is removed but the new plants stay under the lights a few days to harden. If needed, the plants are watered at this time. They are then transplanted into pots and moved outside. At this time I spray them again with Cloud Cover.

Apical Wedge Grafting



The method illustrated above has proved to be exceptionally successful for **grafting** (not to be confused with budding).

Rooting the root stock is done in the same manner as described above, with one exception: the bottom two bud eyes are removed to prevent suckering. This is done carefully, with a sharp knife. (All tools and knives, the scion and root stock should be clean; avoid putting

your hands on cut parts of scion and root stock.)

After the root stock cuttings are rooted, they are then transplanted into four-inch pots and are put outside until needed. The root stocks I'm working with are Multiflora and Fortuniana. The scion wood (the rose you wish to propagate) should be clear of black spot and have no mosaic virus. I like to use fresh-cut scion close to the same diameter as the root stock and with three plump bud eyes. However, a successful graft can be made using scion smaller than the root stock and/or with one or two bud eyes.

Make a horizontal cut on the root stock below the lowest leaflet or growth. Then make a single one-inch cut vertically down the middle of the root stock. The scion should have about one inch of cane below the bottom bud eye, and be trimmed into a wedge shape, with the bud eye at the top of the wedge. The wedge is pushed gently into the root stock cut, leaving the bud eye at the top level of the root stock. The cambium layer on the scion and root stock must be in contact with each other as much as possible (the cambium layer is the actively-growing part of the stem that is just under the bark). My preference is to line up the bark on the side with the bud eye of the two canes.

Parafilm is then used to wrap the joined area including the bud eye (this keeps out the moisture). Polyethylene, or scotch tape, can be substituted for parafilm. A rubber band is wrapped firmly around the area, but not over the bud eye. Cloud Cover is sprayed on the leaves and stems. I then put the four-inch pot with the plant into the plastic bottom and put the bottle over it. It then goes under the light. (I feel this creates a great environment for the healing process of the graft.) The graft will take a few weeks in healing but several months to become strong. When placed outside it needs to be staked.



(This article is reprinted by request. I hope that you enjoy it.)

Society Potpourri

LAST MONTH'S MEETING

A special thanks to Natasha Schischakin from Buchanan's for a great program on Companion Plants for Your Rose Garden.

A Big thank you to Gaye Hammond and Susan Kelly for the refreshments that we enjoyed at the meeting.

There was no Grand Prix because there were no roses. Bring your roses next month. The weather should be a little better by then.

HRS Events Calendar

Mark your calendar - updates made monthly

- Sep 9** ■HRS Meeting -The Search for Striped Roses
- Oct 9** ■Product Order Deadline
- Oct 7-11 ■Fall National Convention & Rose Show, Atlanta, GA
- Oct 16 ■Propagation Clinic - Cornelius on Voss
- Oct 22-24 ■SCD Fall Convention and Rose Show Tulsa, OK
- Oct 30 ■HRS Fall Rose Show
- Nov 6 ■Product Pick up

2010 HRS Officers

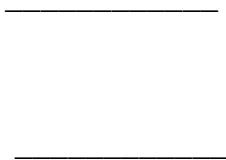
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Call a Consulting Rosarian

These Rosarians welcome your rose questions.

Donald Burger / Maria Trevino	Heights	713-861-5412
Denise Cope	SW	713-771-4841
Elisabeth Duhon	N	713-855-8447
♦ Mary Fulgham / Randy Keen	Bel	713-668-4054
William Groth	SW	713-728-1854
Gaye Hammond	NE	281-458-6116
♦ Robin Hough	SE	281-482-8944
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Doug Mitchell	S	281-992-9167
Shirley Morgan	W	713-463-6719
John Patterson	Bry/CS	979-690-9630
♦ Baxter / ♦ Patsy Williams	S	713-944-3437

THE HOUSTON ROSE SOCIETY is a non-profit educational organization affiliated with The American Rose Society and dedicated to the cultivation of roses in the Houston area.

MEMBERSHIP is \$15.00 per calendar year, Electronic only \$12.00

January thru December. Mail membership dues to:

Baxter Williams
2502 Leprechaun Lane
Houston, TX 77017-7320
Phone 713-944-3437

bxtwms@att.net

NOTE:

Send address changes to this address.
HRS mails bulk-rate and it is **NOT** forwarded.

♦ Master Rosarians

Randall's Remarkable Card for HRS, # 5928

2010 ROSE PRODUCTS LIST

Specialty rose products at discount prices are available through the Houston Rose Society on an **order-in-advance** basis. Plan ahead for the 2011 growing season. Use this order form. Payment in advance with order is required.

Order Deadline: Saturday, October 9, 2010

Pickup Time: Saturday - Nov 6th - 9:30 am to 12:00 pm, **ONE DAY ONLY**

Pickup Location: Southwest Fertilizer, 5828 Bissonnet @ Renwick

Special Request: Volunteers are needed to help with distribution. Please indicate if you can:

Help with distribution on Saturday, Nov 6th from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm

This is a confidential price list for the use of HRS members only. No orders will be shipped or delivered. Money will be refunded on items not available at time of pickup. **In the case of limited quantities of any product, priority will be given to the orders received first.** Orders not picked up on November 8th become a donation to the Houston Rose Society.

The Houston Rose Society does not use this list as a recommendation for these products, but as a service to its members to assist in obtaining the diverse and numerous products used by its members into a single source. Each member is encouraged to read and understand the directions and any precautions so that the products are used in a manner that is safe for both the rose gardener and the environment. This is a confidential price list for HRS members only and must not be used in any capacity other than this once a year service for Houston Rose Society members.

<u>A. FUNGICIDES</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>\$ Price</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$ Total</u>	<u>Code</u>
1. <i>Rohm & Haas Fore</i> (4-1.5 lb)	6 Lb	\$60.60	_____	_____	A1
2. Daconil Ultrex	5 Lb	\$68.80	_____	_____	A2
3. Cu-Pro 50% Copper Hydroxide	3 Lb	\$25.30	_____	_____	A3
4. Dithane M-45	2 Lb	\$20.50	_____	_____	A4
5. Bonide Mancozeb Flowable (37%)	1 Pt	\$13.00	_____	_____	A5
6. <i>Ortho Rose Pride Disease Control (Funginex)</i> 6.5% EC	1 Pt	\$14.60	_____	_____	A6
7. E-rase RTU (0.5% Jojoba Oil)	32 Oz	\$10.60	_____	_____	A7
8. E-rase (97.5 % Jojoba Oil) Concentrate	1 Pt	\$13.50	_____	_____	A8
9. <i>W.A. Cleary Cleary's 3336 F</i> (46%)	1 Qt	\$68.70	_____	_____	A9
10. Compass (50%) <i>Larger size</i>	1 Lb	\$493.90	_____	_____	A10
11. Fertilome Systemic Fungicide (with Banner)	1 Pt	\$10.00	_____	_____	A11
12. Bonide Infuse	1 Pt	\$10.00	_____	_____	A12
13. Bayer Banner Maxx	1Pt	\$61.10	_____	_____	A13
14. HonorGuard PPZ (Banner Maxx generic)	1Pt	\$31.30	_____	_____	A14
15. Ortho Garden Disease Control (29.6% chlorothalonil)	1 Pt	\$12.80	_____	_____	A15
<u>B. INSECTICIDES</u>					
1. Bonide Systemic Insect Killer	1 Pt	\$11.60	_____	_____	B1
2. Bonide Malathion (50%) EC	1 Pt	\$8.60	_____	_____	B2
3. Conserve SC (11.6%)	1 Qt	\$155.50	_____	_____	B3
4. Concern Insecticidal Soap	24 Oz	\$9.10	_____	_____	B4
5. Bonide "Eight" 2.5% (permethrin conc.)	1 Pt	\$7.90	_____	_____	B5
6. Bonide "Eight" 0.02% (permethrin RTU)	32 Oz	\$6.10	_____	_____	B6
7. Award Fire Ant Control (<i>Logic</i>)	3 Lb	\$38.40	_____	_____	B7
8. Imidacloprid T&O 2F (Equivalent:Merit 2F) <i>New</i>	1 Qt	\$52.50	_____	_____	B8
<u>C. FERTILIZERS & PLANT FOODS</u>					
1. Scotts Sierra (18-7-10+1%Fe)	50 Lb	\$72.70	_____	_____	C1
2. Scotts Sierra 19-5-8+ minors)	50 Lb	\$79.30	_____	_____	C2
3. Howard Johnson's 18-6-12 (3 month Osmocote alt.)	40 Lb	\$36.40	_____	_____	C3

C. FERTILIZERS & PLANT FOODS continued

	Size	\$ Price	Number	\$Total	Code
4. <i>Scotts Peters</i> Instant (20-20-20)	25 Lb	\$38.40	_____	_____	C4
5. <i>Nitro-Phos Rose Fertilizer</i> (18-12-6)	20 Lb	\$13.10	_____	_____	C5
6. <i>HRS Instant Fertilizer</i> (28-14-10+ch. minors)	3 Lb	\$9.00	_____	_____	C6
7. <i>Carl Pool Instant Food</i> (10-50-10)	5 Lb	\$10.70	_____	_____	C7
8. <i>Carl Pool Instant Food</i> (10-50-10)	40 Lb	\$75.80	_____	_____	C8
9. <i>Carl Pool Control Release</i> (13-13-13)	40 Lb	\$36.40	_____	_____	C9
10. <i>Nelson Color Star</i> (19-13-6)	25 Lb	\$32.30	_____	_____	C10
11. <i>Nelson Color Star</i> (19-13-6)	50 Lb	\$63.10	_____	_____	C11
12. <i>Hi Yield Blood Meal</i> (12-0-0)	15 Lb	\$11.30	_____	_____	C12
13. <i>Alfalfa Meal</i> (3-1-2)	50 Lb	\$16.10	_____	_____	C13
14. <i>Alfalfa Pellets</i>	50 Lb	\$16.10	_____	_____	C14
15. <i>Bone Meal</i> (0-10-0)	20 Lb	\$11.70	_____	_____	C15
16. <i>Cottonseed Meal</i> (6-2-1)	50 Lb	\$10.30	_____	_____	C16
17. <i>Fish Meal</i>	50 Lb	\$40.40	_____	_____	C17
18. <i>Epsom Salt</i>	50 Lb	\$18.10	_____	_____	C18
19. <i>Bat Guano</i>	10 Lb	\$25.80	_____	_____	C19
20. <i>Mills Magic Rose Mix</i> (6-5-1)	20 Lb	\$20.20	_____	_____	C20
21. <i>Southwest Earth Essentials</i> (5-1-3) - organics	40 Lb	\$13.60	_____	_____	C21
22. <i>Horticulture Corn Meal</i> <i>New</i>	50 Lb	\$9.00	_____	_____	C22
23. <i>Corn Gluten Meal</i> <i>New</i>	50 Lb	\$33.30	_____	_____	C23
24. <i>Garden-ville Mycorrhizal Fungi</i>	12 Oz	\$11.60	_____	_____	C24
25. <i>Microlife 6-2-4</i>	40 Lb	\$23.20	_____	_____	C25
26. <i>Microlife Ultimate 8-6-4</i>	40 lb	\$35.40	_____	_____	C26
27. <i>Underwood Sprint 330FE</i> Chelated Iron	5 Lb	\$46.50	_____	_____	C27
28. <i>Alaska Fish Emulsion</i> (5-1-1)	1 Gal	\$12.60	_____	_____	C28
29. <i>Alaska More Bloom</i> (0-10-10)	1 Gal	\$12.50	_____	_____	C29
30. <i>Maxicrop Liquid Sea Weed</i> (1-0-4)	1 Gal	\$12.70	_____	_____	C30
31. <i>Green Light Root Stimulator</i>	1 Gal	\$9.60	_____	_____	C31
32. <i>Medina Hastagro</i>	1 Gal	\$17.20	_____	_____	C32
33. <i>Medina Soil Activator</i>	1 Gal	\$11.10	_____	_____	C33
34. <i>Watch Us Grow</i>	1 Gal	\$36.40	_____	_____	C34
35. <i>Vitamin Institute SUPERthrive</i>	1 Pt	\$25.10	_____	_____	C35
36. <i>Vitamin Institute SUPERthrive</i>	1 Qt	\$46.50	_____	_____	C36
37. <i>Dolomite Lime</i>	40 Lb	\$7.8 0	_____	_____	C37
38. <i>Southwest Lawn Special 15-5-10</i>	40 Lb	\$8.60	_____	_____	C38
39. <i>Southwest Premium Gold 15-5-10</i> slow release	40 Lb	\$10.60	_____	_____	C39
40. <i>Southwest Winterizer 16-8-12</i>	40 Lb	\$8.80	_____	_____	C40

D. MISCELLANEOUS

1. <i>Monsanto Round Up</i> (41% Glyphosphate)	1 Qt	\$45.50	_____	_____	D1
2. <i>Hy-Yield Kill-Zall</i> (41% Glyphosphate) Generic	1 Qt	\$18.90	_____	_____	D2
3. <i>Brandt Indicate 5</i> (spray adjuvant)	1 Qt	\$12.60	_____	_____	D3
4. <i>Ballistol Lube</i>	16 Oz	\$9.70	_____	_____	D4
5. <i>Ballistol Lube</i> Aerosol	6 Oz	\$6.30	_____	_____	D5
6. <i>Respirator</i> (Spray mask)	1	\$30.30	_____	_____	D6
7. <i>Jet All Water Wand</i> (for spider mites)	1	\$31.30	_____	_____	D7

TOTAL ORDER (Enclose Check) \$ _____

Ordered by: _____ Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Street _____ City _____ Zip _____

Make Checks payable to **HOUSTON ROSE SOCIETY**, and mail with order to:
Patsy Williams, Coordinator, 2502 Leprechaun St, Houston, Texas 77017 Phone 713-944-3437

ORDER DEADLINE: POSTMARKED BY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2010

Products picked up by: _____ Date: _____

HRS CHEMICAL REFERENCE GUIDE

(prepared by Theresa Andersen - 2010)

FUNGICIDES

Trade Name	Active Chemical	Toxicity Category	Control For (notes 6 & 7)	Application Rate	Recommended Application Frequency	Class. (notes 2 - 4)
Fore (80%) WP	mancozeb	Class III - Caution	BS	1 Tbs./gal	every 7-10 days	Contact
Daconil Ultrex	chlorothalonil	Class I - Danger	BS, (PM,DM)	½ Tbs./gal	every 7-14 days	Contact
CuPRO 53.8% WDG	copper hydroxide	Class II - Warning	prevention of DM (PM,BS)	1 Tbs./gal	every 7-14 days	Contact
Dithane M-45 (80%)	mancozeb	Class III - Caution	BS, (PM,DM)	1½-2 Tbs./gal	every 7-10 days	Contact
Mancozeb (37%) FL	mancozeb	Class III - Caution	BS, (PM,DM)	2 1/3 tsp/gal	every 7-10 days	Contact
Funginex (6.5%) EC	triforine	Class I - Danger	BS & PM	1 Tbs./gal	every 7-10 days	Systemic
Immunox (1.55%) EC	myclobutanil	Class II - Warning	PM, (BS)	2 Tbs./gal	every 2 weeks	Systemic
E-rase (0.5%) RTU	Jojoba Oil	Class III - Caution	PM	full conc.	every 7-14 days	Contact
E-rase (97.5%) Conc	Jojoba Oil	Class III - Caution	PM	4-5 tsp./gal	every 7-14 days	Contact
Cleary's 3336 F	thiophanate-methyl	Class IV - Caution	BS & PM	½ -1 Tbs./gal	every 7-10 days	Systemic
Compass (50%)	trifloxystrobin	Class III - Caution	BS, PM & DM	0.2 tsp./gal (high)	every two weeks	Systemic (note 8)
Fertilome (w/ Banner)	propiconazole	Class II - Warning	BS, (PM)	2 Tbs./gal (BS) 1 Tbs./gal (PM)	every 10-14 days	Systemic
Infuse (w/ Banner)	propiconazole	Class II - Warning	BS, (PM)	2 Tbs./gal (BS) 1 Tbs./gal (PM)	every 10-14 days	Systemic
Banner Maxx (14.3%) EC	propiconazole	Class II - Warning	BS, (PM)	1/3 tsp./gal	every 2-3 weeks	Systemic
HonorGuard PPZ	propiconazole	Class II - Warning	BS, (PM)	1/3 tsp./gal	every 2-3 weeks	Systemic
Ortho Disease Control (29.6%)	chlorothalonil	Class II - Warning	BS, (DM)	1 Tbs./gal	every 7-14 days	Contact
Hoist 40 WP	myclobutanil (systhane)	Class II - Warning	BS, PM	½ tsp./gal	every 7-10 days	Systemic

INSECTICIDES

Trade Name	Active Chemical	Toxicity Category	Primary Control For	Application Rate	Comments
Orthene (97%)	acephate	Class III - Caution	sucking & chewing insects	1 tsp./gal	Contact & systemic. Also good for fire ants
Ortho Systemic Insect Killer	acephate & fenbutatin-oxide	Class III - Caution	sucking & chewing insects; spider mites	2 Tbs./gal	Contact & systemic.
Malathion (50%) EC	malathion	Class III - Caution	sucking & chewing insects	2 tsp./gal	
Conserve SC	spinosad	Class III - Caution	thrips, spider mites, bag worms	1/3 tsp./gal (thrips); 1 tsp./gal (sp. mites)	Slightly systemic. Provides up to 2 weeks of control. Almost no odor.
Insecticidal Soap		Class IV - Caution	spot control of aphids	5 Tbs./gal	Contact
Bonide (permethrin conc - 2.5%)	permethrins	Class III - Caution	aphids, white fly	see label	Contact
Bonide (permethrin pump spray - 0.02%)	permethrins	Class III - Caution	aphids, white fly	n/a	Contact
Logic Fire Ant Control	fenoxycarb	Class III - Caution	fire ants		Insect growth regulator ant bait.

FERTILIZERS & SOIL FOOD

Trade Name	N-P-K	Suggested Application Rate	Frequency
Sierra	18-7-10 +1% Fe	1 -2 cups/bush	every 6 months
Sierra	19-5-8 + minors	1 - 2 cups/bush	every 6 months
Peters Instant	20-20-20	1 Tbs./gal	every 2 weeks
Nitro-Phos Gran.	(9.1 NH ₃ +1.3 nitrate+7.6 urea)-12-6	1½ Lb./100 ft ²	every 4 weeks
HRS Instant	28-14-10 + chelated minors	1 Tbs./gal	every 3 weeks
Carl Pool Instant	10-50-10	2 Tbs./gal	every 2 weeks
Carl Pool Control	13-13-13 w/trace elements		every 3 to 4 months
Color Star Gran.	19-13-6	1½ cup/bush	every 2 to 4 months
Blood Meal	12-0-0	½ cup/bush	every 6 to 8 wks (max)
Alfalfa Meal	3-1-2	½ - 1½ cups/bush	every 6 to 8 wks (max)
Alfalfa Pellets	3-1-3	½ - 1½ cups/bush	every 6 to 8 wks (max)
Bone Meal	0-10-0	½ - 1 cup/bush	2- 4 times/yr
Cottonseed Meal	6-2-1	½ - 1½ cups/bush	every 6 to 8 wks (max)
Fish Meal		½ - 1½ cups/bush	every 6 to 8 wks (max)
Epsom Salts	magnesium sulphate	½ - 1 cup/bush	every 2 to 4 months
Bat Guano	10-3-1	2 tsp./ 6" pot	every 6 to 8 wks (max)
Mills Magic Mix	6-5-1	1 - 3 cups/bush	every 6 to 8 wks (max)
SW Earth Essentials	5-1-3	1 - 3 cups/bush	every 6 to 8 wks (max)
GV. Mycorrhizal Fungi	3 species of endomycorrhizae	1 -2 Tbsp per gal. pot size	at planting, near roots (note 9)
Microlife	6-2-4	1 - 3 cups/bush	every 6 to 8 wks (max)
Sprint 330FE	chelated iron	1 Tbs./gal	as needed for iron deficiency
Fish Emulsion	5-1-1	3 Tbs./gal	every 2 weeks (max)
More Bloom	0-10-0	1 Tbs./gal	monthly
Liquid Sea Weed	1-0-4	1 Tbs./gal	weekly
Root Stimulator	5-20-10	3½ Tbs./gal	at planting or rooting time.
Watch Us Grow	8-8-8 + micro-nutrients	2 Tbs./gal	every 2 weeks
Superthrive	vitamins	1/8 - 1 tsp./gal	monthly
Dolomite Lime	Calcium-magnesium carbonate	apply to raise pH per soil test	in fall; wait 3-4 mo. and retest
SW Lawn Special	15-5-10 (2% iron)	40 lb / 5000 sq.ft.	spring appl. for quick green-up
SW Premium Gold	15-5-10 (3% iron) slow release	40 lb / 5000 sq.ft.	every 3 mo. (4-6 wks later)
SW Winterizer	16-8-12 (1% iron)	40 lb / 5000 sq.ft.	late Sept.-late Nov. (1 appl.)

EPA LABELING TOXICITY CATEGORIES BY HAZARD INDICATOR

SIGNAL WORD ON LABEL	Class I DANGER	Class II WARNING	Class III CAUTION	Class IV CAUTION
Oral LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	< 50	50-500	500-5000	> 5000
Inhalation LD ₅₀ (mg/l)	< 0.05	0.05-0.5	0.5-2	> 2
Dermal LD50(mg/kg)	< 200	200-2000	2,000-5,000	> 5,000
Eye Irritation (recovery period)	corrosive > 21 days	irritation 21 days	irritation 7 days	minimal < 1 day
Skin	corrosive	severe irritation	moderate irritation	mild or slight irritation

* for more information visit www.epa.gov

General Suggestions/Notes:

1. Write application rate on container for quick reference.
2. Contact fungicides remain on the plant surface and prohibit invasion by pathogens. Also called multi-site fungicides, they are less susceptible to resistance development. Complete plant coverage is essential.
3. Systemic fungicides are absorbed into the epidermal tissues to combat pathogens. Also called single-site fungicides, with repeated use are susceptible to the development of disease resistance.
4. For better disease control, rotate the use of both contact and systemic fungicides.
5. Most pesticides work best at a pH of 5.0 to 5.5. Add a spray adjuvant such as Indicate 5 to adjust alkaline city water.
6. Primary control is listed first, with secondary control in parenthesis.
7. BS = black spot; PM = powdery mildew; DM = downy mildew.
8. Rotation with non-strobilurin class fungicide highly recommended.
9. Increases roots ability to absorb nutrients and water, while improving plant yield.