



The Rose Window



IF YOU'RE FOND OF SAND DUNES AND SALTY AIR
QUAINT LITTLE VILLAGES HERE AND THERE
YOU'RE SURE TO FALL IN LOVE WITH OLD CAPE COD

IF YOU LIKE THE TASTE OF A LOBSTER STEW
SERVED BY A WINDOW WITH AN OCEAN VIEW
YOU'RE SURE TO FALL IN LOVE WITH OLD CAPE COD

WINDING ROADS THAT SEEM TO BECKON YOU
MILES OF GREEN BENEATH THE SKIES OF BLUE
CHURCH BELL CHIMING ON A SUNDAY MORN
REMINDE YOU OF THE TOWN WHERE YOU WERE BORN

IF YOU SPEND AN EVENING YOU'D WANT TO STAY
WATCHING THE MOONLIGHT ON CAPE COD BAY
YOU'RE SURE TO FALL IN LOVE WITH OLD CAPE COD

“OLD CAPE COD” BY PATTI PAGE

Old Cape Cod

BY IRWIN EHRENREICH

Almost 32 years ago Cindy and I, with our 3 young boys, spent a week on Cape Cod through our timeshare. When the week was over, we looked at each other and said “let’s move here”. And we did.

The Yankee District of the American Rose Society has held a weekend of events, in September, on Cape Cod for as long as I’ve been a rose society member. We call it The Lobster-fest weekend. When I first joined the Lower Cape Rose Society, we had it on a private beach. We made a campfire and, after our Lobster dinner, sat around the fire drinking wine and beer almost until midnight. We talked about roses, diseases, pests and told bad jokes.

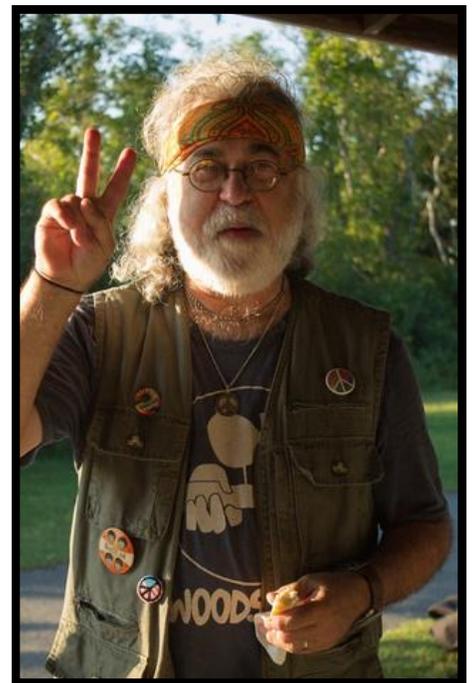


Oz and Audrey Osborn were in charge of arranging all the events which usually included a boat ride on Friday, Friday dinner at a seafood restaurant, a rose show Saturday morning and the Lobster-fest Saturday night. In those days it wasn't unusual to have 60-70 people at a Lobster-fest.

One year someone invited a guitar player to entertain us. So the following year I asked if I could bring down my keyboard. I set it up on the sand and after dinner, as the sun was going down, I started to play my favorite Beatles, Badfinger, Byrds and other 60s songs. Everyone was drunk by then, including me, and they all sang along. I brought my keyboard down for many years after that.

At some point we couldn't use the private beach anymore so we tried a few different places until we settled on Gray's Beach in Yarmouth. We had our Lobster-fest there for many years. We sat under a roof on a concrete patio.

In 2019 and 2021, my sister, Cheryl, joined me, playing a second keyboard and singing Fleetwood Mac, Carol King and Cyndi Lauper songs. 2019 was the 50th anniversary of Woodstock so I dressed up like a hippie and did a tribute to Woodstock by doing songs by Arlo Guthrie, Joni Mitchell, John Sebastian and The Who.





In 2022 we moved the weekend to New Bedford, had a nice boat ride around the docks with a tour of the fishing industry, went to a Whaling Museum, and had a rose show and dinner at the James Arnold mansion. In 2023 we were all set to have our Cape Cod weekend when a severe hurricane was forecast. Although our district director officially cancelled the weekend, many people came to the Cape anyway since they had booked a room. We braved the hurricane (it was only a drizzle), hung out at my house, went to the Cape Cod Lavender Farm, and had a nice lobster dinner on Saturday Night.



Last September was the ARS National Convention so there was no Lobster-fest weekend.



So it has been 4 years since we all met on Cape Cod and we're really looking forward to it. We have a great line-up of events. A boat-ride on Friday afternoon with dinner at Brax (great seafood place) after. Saturday morning is our District Rose Show at The Chatham Community Center. Saturday evening is our Lobster-fest at Swan River Seafood restaurant.



On Sunday we all meet in my garden for a district meeting and a “cutting workshop”. I started this a few years ago and it has been a big success. At the time, we had over 500 roses and many of them are no longer available. So growing from a cutting is the only way to obtain these roses for your gardens. A table is set up with all the supplies needed to take home your cuttings. I will send out a list of all the roses that are available a few weeks before the weekend. Cindy and I will walk around with groups of people to locate and cut the roses. They are then brought to the table where someone will be available to help you with the cuttings.



And if you still have some doubts about coming down to the Cape for the weekend, **I am giving away around 100 roses** (you dig them up). We can no longer take care of a garden of this size and have to downsize. My list of roses will include a list of what is available to dig up and take home. The district will supply large black bags to take the roses home bare-root.



We hope to see all of you here.

REGISTER TODAY

**SEPTEMBER
5TH-7TH**

[HTTPS://ARSYANKEE.ORG/](https://arsyankee.org/)

ARS'S YANKEE DISTRICT PRESENTS

Lobster fest

**JOIN THE US FOR A ROSE-FILLED
WEEKEND ON CAPE COD!**

FRIDAY - HARWICHPORT

- WELCOME DINNER
- SUNSET CRUISE

SATURDAY - CHATHAM & DENNISPORT

- ROSE SHOW: "A WAVE OF ROSES"
- LOBSTER DINNER

SUNDAY - BARNSTABLE

- PROPAGATION PARTY
- EHRENREICH'S ROSE BUSH GIVE-AWAY
- YANKEE DISTRICT



Director's Note

A Message From Our Yankee District Director



HERE WE ARE ALREADY INTO JULY! OUR HARD WORK THIS SPRING LED US TO HAVE TWO GREAT ROSE SHOWS. LOTS OF BEHIND THE SCENES WORK GOES INTO A SUCCESSFUL SHOW SEASON. THANK YOU TO EVERYONE FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION.

IN APRIL WE HAD OUR FIRST DISTRICT WEBINAR WITH SATISH PRABHU. HE PROVIDED US WITH MANY HARD EARNED TIPS AND TRICKS. NITROGEN WAS MY KEY TAKEAWAY AND IT HAS PROVEN TO BE VERY BENEFICIAL. NEXT UP IN AUGUST MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR A WEBINAR WITH TERESA BYINGTON ON CREATING THAT PERFECT COTTAGE GARDEN, SATURDAY AUGUST 9TH AT 3PM. TERESA IS THE HOST OF ROSECHAT PODCAST AND THE ROSECHAT FACEBOOK GROUP. DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL TIME TO LEARN FROM ONE OF THE BEST!

START THINKING ABOUT PRUNING YOUR ROSES STARTING AT THE END OF JULY FOR OUR FALL DISTRICT LOBSTERFEST, HELD ON THE CAPE. SEPTEMBER 5-7. MORE DETAILS IN THIS EDITION OF YOUR YANKEE DISTRICT NEWSLETTER! GET YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS NOW.

UNTIL I SEE YOU NEXT, HAPPY SUMMER. ENJOY THE BLOOM!

JACQUI NYE
YANKEE DISTRICT DIRECTOR





From the Editor



IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE HOW QUICKLY THIS ROSE SEASON IS FLYING BY. IT FEELS LIKE JUST YESTERDAY WE WERE ALL EAGERLY WATCHING FOR THE FIRST SIGNS OF NEW GROWTH—AND NOW JULY IS HERE, AND OUR GARDENS ARE BURSTING WITH BLOOMS. ACROSS THE YANKEE DISTRICT, ROSE SOCIETIES HAVE HAD A TRULY DYNAMIC AND INSPIRING YEAR. FROM MEETINGS AND SHOWS TO WORKSHOPS AND GARDEN TOURS, OUR COMMUNITY HAS BEEN BUZZING WITH ACTIVITY.

IN THIS EDITION, I'VE DONE MY BEST TO CAPTURE THE ENERGY, CREATIVITY, AND DEDICATION HAPPENING THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT—BUT TRUTHFULLY, THERE'S FAR MORE THAN CAN FIT IN ONE NEWSLETTER. ONE PARTICULARLY EXCITING DEVELOPMENT IS THE NATIONAL INTEREST IN THE SAVE THE RAMBLER INITIATIVE. PROPAGATION IS TOP OF MIND FOR MANY RIGHT NOW, AND WE'RE FORTUNATE TO HAVE LAUREN GISEL, WITH HER SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND AND HANDS-ON EXPERIMENTATION, WRITE AN INSIGHTFUL ARTICLE ON THE SUBJECT.

LOOKING AHEAD, ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS ON THE HORIZON IS LOBSTERFEST, COMING UP SEPTEMBER 5-7 ON CAPE COD. WHILE I'VE ATTENDED ESCAPE THE DOLDRUMS, YANKEE DISTRICT'S SIGNATURE MARCH EVENT, THIS WILL BE MY FIRST LOBSTERFEST—AND I CAN ALREADY TELL IT'S GOING TO FEEL LIKE SUMMER CAMP FOR ROSE LOVERS. WHETHER YOU'RE JOINING THE FULL WEEKEND (INCLUDING A FRIDAY BOAT RIDE AND SATURDAY ROSE SHOW) OR JUST DRIVING DOWN FOR THE CUTTING WORKSHOP AND YANKEE DISTRICT MEETING IN IRWIN EHRENREICH'S INCREDIBLE GARDEN, YOU'RE IN FOR SOMETHING SPECIAL. HIS ARTICLE OFFERS A FANTASTIC PREVIEW OF WHAT TO EXPECT.

AS ALWAYS, A HUGE THANK YOU TO EVERYONE WHO CONTRIBUTED—WHETHER IT WAS WRITING AN ARTICLE, SHARING PHOTOS & STORIES OF YOUR GARDENS, OR SHOWING UP AND SUPPORTING EVENTS. THIS DISTRICT THRIVES BECAUSE OF YOUR ENERGY AND PASSION. I HOPE YOU ENJOY THIS ISSUE AND THAT IT INSPIRES YOU TO KEEP GROWING, LEARNING, AND CONNECTING WITH YOUR FELLOW ROSARIANS.

REGAN DUFFEE

Rooting For Success: THE SCIENCE BEHIND ROOT GROWTH & GETTING CUTTINGS TO ROOT



BY LAUREN GISEL

NERS President

There's something magical about turning a simple stem cutting into a whole new plant. No seeds, no fancy lab equipment, just a piece of stem, a little care, and a lot of patience. For gardeners, this process is one of the most satisfying parts of growing plants: taking a snip from a favorite rose or shrub and watching it sprout roots and become something new.

But as natural as it seems, rooting a cutting is actually a pretty complex biological process. Inside that small piece of stem, plant cells are sensing injury, shifting hormone levels, and changing their identities, all in the hope of growing roots where roots don't usually grow.

I became deeply interested in rooting science through the Save the Ramblers project with the American Rose Society. A group of rosarians are working to preserve rare and disappearing rose varieties by propagating them through cuttings. But my curiosity started even earlier, when generous friends shared cuttings of their own roses with me. My early efforts often ended in disappointment. (I later learned that testing them by pulling on the stem to feel for the "force" of the roots is the absolute worst thing I could have done.)



Lauren Gisel & Dave Cannistraro processing the cuttings received from Anne Belovich's garden, May 2025, as part of New England Rose Society's initiative to help save the endangered roses.

PC: Regan Duffee

Part of the problem was trying to make sense of the advice out there. So many blogs, so many personal opinions, and very little consistency. As someone with a background in biology, I wanted to know: what does the science actually say? More importantly, I wanted to translate that science for fellow rosarians, even if they didn't have a formal horticulture background.

This article takes a closer look at how root formation works. We'll explore what's happening inside a cutting, how environmental conditions shape its success, and what you can do to improve your results. Whether you're an experienced grower or just curious about how propagation really works, this guide will help you understand what's going on beneath the surface and how to make your cuttings thrive.

Root Systems 101: Where Roots Come From

To understand how a cutting grows roots, it helps to know a little about what root systems actually look like and where roots start in the first place.

Most plants begin life with a primary root, which grows from the seed and pushes down into the soil. This main root can grow deeper and sprout lateral roots off the sides, creating a network that anchors the plant and absorbs water and nutrients.

But that's not the whole story. Plants are surprisingly flexible, and many can grow roots from places that weren't originally meant to make them, like stems or even leaves. These are called adventitious roots and they are responsible for turning our cuttings into self-sustaining plants.

In roses, the root system is a mix. Young plants may start with a taproot-like structure, but over time they develop a more fibrous system made up mostly of adventitious roots. These roots often grow from just below the leaf nodes, the little bumps on the stem where leaves once grew.

Deep inside the plant, near those nodes, are areas where cells can still divide and grow. These are called meristematic tissues, and they play a key role in root formation. In a cutting, these tissues are the starting point for new roots even though the plant is no longer connected to its original root system.

The Physiology of Adventitious Root Formation

When you take a cutting, you're not just snipping off a piece of plant. You're also triggering a whole series of responses inside that stem. The plant cells sense that something's changed. They've been injured, they're no longer getting support from the roots, and now they have to figure out how to survive on their own. One of the first things they do? Start trying to grow new roots.

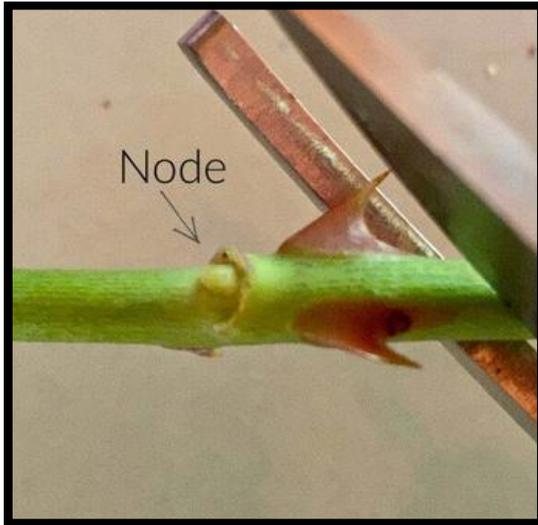
The wound response is noted by a spike in a compound called jasmonic acid followed by a burst of oxygen-based chemicals, most notably hydrogen peroxide, that stimulate cellular activity, helping the plant begin to heal and reorganize. These chemical signals help turn on the genes and hormones that lead to root growth. A little stress seems to help, but too much, or too long, can overwhelm the cutting and shut the process down.

The main hormone behind root formation is auxin. When levels of auxin rise near the base of a cutting, root development begins. Auxin helps guide cells to divide, change their identity, and start forming root tissue. Other hormones, like cytokinins, also play a role. These usually encourage shoot growth, but when they're too high, they can actually slow down or interfere with root formation.

Getting the balance right between these hormones, especially between auxin and cytokinin, is key. That balance helps explain why some cuttings root easily while others struggle.

Anatomy of a Cutting

Not all cuttings are equal. Where you cut and how many leaves you leave on matters.



Nodes—the bumps on stems where leaves grow—are prime spots for roots to form. Most cuttings should have 2 to 5 nodes. But which nodes root best can vary by variety. Some roses root best from nodes at the top of their stem (near the bud) and others closer to the base (around the sixth to eighth node from the top).

Some studies suggest that laying cuttings horizontally—especially in hybrid teas—can increase axillary bud activation and root formation. This might be due to more uniform exposure to moisture and rooting medium. It's worth testing both horizontal and vertical orientations to see what works best for your rose variety.

It's tempting to remove leaves to reduce water loss, but don't strip them all off, especially in the first week. Leaves are the cutting's energy source. They make sugars through photosynthesis, which fuel root growth. Removing them too early can lead to stem rot and failure.

After the first week, trimming some leaf area is okay. Cuttings with about three small leaflets often root well.

Early on, cuttings store sugars in the form of starch. To grow roots, the cutting needs to convert those sugars into new tissues. That's why good light and healthy leaves are so important.

Environmental Conditions Matter

Even the best cutting won't root if conditions aren't right. Cuttings do best in warm conditions around 75°F. Cooler temperatures (less than 68°F) slow growth; higher ones (above 82°F) can cause stress.

Provide bright but indirect light—enough for the leaves to make energy, but not so much that they dry out.

Moisture is key, but not from soaking the soil. Instead, mist the leaves regularly. Most rosarians recommend hourly misting during the first 6 weeks. This keeps the cutting hydrated without risking rot at the base.

Once rooted, cuttings need time to adjust to normal conditions. Slowly reduce humidity and increase airflow over 1 to 2 weeks. But don't repot too soon. New roots are fragile. Wait at least 5 to 6 months before disturbing or repotting them. Even a little pressure can break the roots and set the plant back. (And by all means, do NOT test the cuttings by tugging on the stems.)

Practical Takeaways

You don't need a lab to root cuttings. But you do need consistency and patience. Here's what helps:

Cutting Prep

- Choose stems with 2 to 5 nodes
- Try both upper and lower parts of the stem – you never know what your specific variety needs.
- Keep leaves on for at least 7 days

Environment

- Keep temps around 75°F
- Bright, indirect light
- Mist hourly for the first 6 weeks

Growing Medium

- You can try any type of soil but a mix of 1 part peat to 2 parts coarse vermiculite has shown to lead to the best rooting rates.
- Avoid heavy, wet soil

Aftercare

- Do not repot for 5 to 6 months
- Gently adjust humidity and light once rooted



Trial and error is part of the process. Different roses root differently. Take notes, test a few approaches, and you'll find what works best for your garden.

Final Thoughts

Rooting cuttings isn't just a garden trick. It's biology, patience, and a little bit of hope. With the right setup, even a hesitant stem can take root. And when it does, it's more than just a new plant, it's a quiet success.



Fungicides Made Simple

BY GAYE HAMMOND

American Rose Society Website

September 7, 2024



Disease is a major source of plant damage in roses, with the most common rose diseases being caused by fungus. While some rarely-contracted rose diseases are caused by viruses or bacteria, more often than not, it is fungi that wreak havoc in our rose gardens. Nationwide, blackspot fungus (*Diplocarpon rosae* Wolf) is the most common rose disease. Powdery mildew (*Alphitomorpha pannosa*) runs a close second in its commonality, but unlike blackspot outbreaks tend to be seasonal. Occasionally, outbreaks of downy mildew (*Peronospora sparsa* Berkeley) and botrytis blight (*Botrytis cinerea*) may be found, but these diseases appear much less frequently than either blackspot or powdery mildew.

Damage due to fungal attack can range from one extreme to another on the seriousness scale – from repeated loss of leaves (weakening the plant) to less damaging symptoms of minimal lesions (spots) on foliage and canes. Roses with high levels of infection produce less new growth and fewer blooms because their leaves (which are needed for photosynthesis) are affected by disease and fall off. Because of the important role that foliage plays in the overall health of the rosebush, repeated defoliation ultimately impacts the health and longevity of the plant.

Roses differ in their susceptibility to fungal attack, with modern hybrid teas being the most susceptible. If left untreated, infected susceptible roses can lose a large percentage of their leaves. Fifty years ago, Dr. Griffith Buck identified the correlation of leaves to plant hardiness, finding that roses with the ability to hold onto their leaves even when infected by fungus were hardier, more disease resistant landscape plants. This correlation has been reinforced through the Earth-Kind Rose Research Program being conducted through a partnership between the Texas AgriLife Extension Service and the Houston Rose Society.

Managing Fungal Diseases

Fungal diseases are best managed through a multidisciplinary approach that includes plant selection, planting times, level of fertility, sanitation and applications of fungicides. Some roses exhibit more tolerance than others to attack by common diseases. The susceptibility of a rose variety to disease will dictate the management practices that must be employed to maintain the health of the garden site.

There are many roses on the market that have exhibited tolerance to disease; however, there is an even larger population of roses that are highly susceptible to fungal diseases. The gardener's job is to balance plant selections so that management of fungal diseases in their roses can be attained within the maintenance parameters the gardener has available. Planting young new roses at times when environmental conditions are ripe for disease development, without protecting those plants against attack, tends to invite the disease process. Some hypothesize that excessive fertilization in early spring and late fall (when weather conditions support disease formation) can initiate the process. There is some logic to this theory as blackspot and powdery mildew tend to attack new plant growth first. Heavy fertilization encourages the development of new growth that, if left unprotected, is fair game for fungal pathogens seeking a host. However, cultural practices alone will not eliminate diseases from the garden.

“Fungicides” are a specific type of pesticide that control disease by inhibiting or killing the disease-causing fungus. They work by attacking and damaging cell membranes, interfering with energy production or interfering with the life cycle of the fungus.



Some of the newer disease treatments on the market do not directly affect the fungus itself, but instead boost the plant's natural defense system causing the plant to produce thicker cell walls and anti-fungal proteins so that the plant is better able to defend itself when disease pressures are high. Examples of this would be products like Messenger and similar "biorational" treatments.

While most fungicides are only capable of protecting uninfected growth from disease, only a handful are effective against pathogens once infection occurs. For this reason, to be effective most fungicides should be applied when environmental conditions are right for disease development, before disease occurs or at the first appearance of symptoms.

Types of Fungicide

Fungicides fall into two categories – "curatives" (products that attack fungi that have already infected the plant) or "preventatives" (products that inoculate plant tissue so that the plant is better able to fight off disease). Fungicides with curative properties would include products sold under the trade names, Mancozeb, Manzate and Fore and products containing maneb. Preventative fungicides would include products such as Rose Pride (formerly known as Funginex), Rose Defense, Daconi and products containing Neem oil.



Some homeowners start applying fungicides to their roses only when the plants lose all their leaves and then stop spraying once new growth emerges. Other gardeners use fungicides for the wrong purpose – for example using a preventative on a bush exhibiting symptoms of heavy blackspot infection. These treatment approaches are wholly ineffective in controlling fungal diseases.

Once defoliation occurs, preventative fungicides become ineffective. In this instance, applications of a curative fungicide, such as Mancozeb, applied every five days for three weeks (or as directed on the manufacturer's label) is critical to establish disease control. I have found that it takes three weeks of regular applications of a curative fungicide in addition to good garden housekeeping to reestablish disease control. The need to spray should be dictated by the four factors: the health of the rose, the environmental conditions, including the level of disease pressure that may be present, the disease susceptibility of the rose and the desired level of plant perfection.

Disease Control With Fungicides

Fungicides come in powder, granular and liquid form. Most are mixed with water and applied by spraying the mixture onto the plant. A few fungicides are applied to the soil where they break down into compounds taken up by the plant making the plant toxic to the disease. For spray applications, coverage of all parts of the plant (upper and lower leaf surfaces and from the top to the bottom of the plant) is critical because very few fungicides have the ability to be absorbed into plant tissue and move through the plant. One exception would be Aliette, which is applied as a spray treatment and then translocates through the plant's system from the leaves to the roots and back to the foliage on a "seek and destroy" mission.

On susceptible roses, effective control of fungal diseases may necessitate multiple applications of fungicides – sometimes as frequently as once weekly from the first flush of new growth in the spring until the first hard frost in the fall. These repeated applications are necessary to protect emerging new growth and to replace fungicide product lost by decomposition, degradation by sunlight and/or removal by wind and water. Unfortunately, repetitive applications of the same fungicide can lead to the fungus developing resistance to the treatment – making treatment applications ineffective.

Keeping susceptible roses healthy requires some application of fungicides, especially when conditions support disease development. Blackspot spores germinate and infiltrate cell tissue when temperatures are between 65 – 85° F and when moisture is present on the foliage for seven hours or more. Powdery mildew tends to appear when humidity is high but conditions are dry and cool (warm days/cool nights).

Fungicide labels contain the words "contact" and "systemic", which is a general description of the method by which the product kills fungal pathogens. Contact fungicides are applied to and remain on the plant surface and do not penetrate into plant tissues. Contact fungicides must come in contact with the disease-causing pathogen to be effective. Examples of contact fungicides are Mancozeb, Fore, Manzate and Daconil.

Often these types of fungicides leave a spray residue on leaves and stems, and only the parts of the plant with spray residue are protected from infection. Contact fungicides are very sensitive to the environment and are usually effective for seven to 14 days, however product life depends on the amount of rain/irrigation the bush receives and the amount of UV rays the chemical is exposed to. One to two inches of rain will reduce the residue of contact fungicides by half, but rainfall of two inches or more will eliminate the product from the plant. The product label will provide direction on application frequency.

Systemic fungicides, sometimes called “penetrants”, are absorbed into the plant and have the ability to move from the application site (similar to how blood moves through our bodies). The distance that systemics are able to move within the plant is dependent on the nature and type of fungicide used. Some systemic fungicides stay in the leaf tissue. Others have the ability to travel from the leaves to the root system, but not back up through the plant structure. Only a few systemic fungicides, like Aliette, can travel up and down freely within the plant. Some of the common systemic fungicides used in rose gardening are Aliette, Fertlome Liquid Systemic Fungicide, Monterey Fungi-Fighter, Rose Pride (Funginex) and Bonide Systemic Fungicide.

Mode of Action - How They Work

How a fungicide works is called its “mode of action.” Fungicides are manufactured in such a way that their modes of action attack either “single” or “multiple” sites within a fungus. Single-site fungicides target one critical component (usually an enzyme or protein) needed by the fungus for survival. The slightest mutation of the fungus impedes the effectiveness of the fungicide treatment by camouflaging the product’s target. Fungicides with single-site modes of action are Rose Pride (*Funginex*) and *Green Light Systemic Fungicide*.

Genetic mutation of fungi is more common than we may think. There are 54 known variations of blackspot fungus in North America, and these variations or “races” of the disease are frequently geographically specific. Roses resistant to one race of blackspot fungus may prove susceptible to other races of the disease

Fungicides designed to attack multiple sites are usually effective against different types of disease components within a fungus. These types of fungicides treat a variety of disease components so that in the event that there is a mutation of one particular enzyme/protein in the pathogen’s make-up, there are usually other non-mutated disease components for the fungicide to attack. Contact fungicides typically affect multiple sites in fungi. Examples of multi-site fungicides are Mancozeb, Manzate, Aliette, FertlomeLiquid Systemic Fungicide, Ortho Garden Disease Control and Daconil.



Black Spot
PC: Moowy

To Spray or Not to Spray

In North Texas it is not uncommon for hybrid tea roses to require 15 to 20 applications of fungicides per year to maintain plant health. Along the Gulf Coast, environmental conditions can dictate even more applications and for a longer period of time. Sometimes even hardy roses may require a few spray applications when environmental conditions support disease development and disease pressures around the garden are high. A good disease management approach includes cultural and environmental controls, in conjunction with the right type of fungicide, including:



Celestial Night
PC: Regan Duffee

- Plants must get six to eight hours of full direct sunlight;
- Having adequate spacing between plants (a minimum of 2 feet between mature plants);
- Avoiding wetting the leaves during irrigation and not watering plants at night;
- Removing leaf litter in and around the bushes;
- Moderate fertilization; and
- Rotation of fungicide products that have different “modes of action” to delay the development of the resistance to chemical treatments.

A gardener need not hold a Ph.D. in chemistry, toxicology or plant pathology to effectively treat fungal diseases. With all of the rose care products on the market today it may seem a daunting process to select the right product for the disease process in your own garden. This is where a local consulting rosarian can help.

How You Bloomin'?

YD MEMBERS SHARING THEIR BLOOMS & GARDEN-STORIES

• Photos provided by authors



ELISSA DELLA-PIANA, PROVIDENCE RI



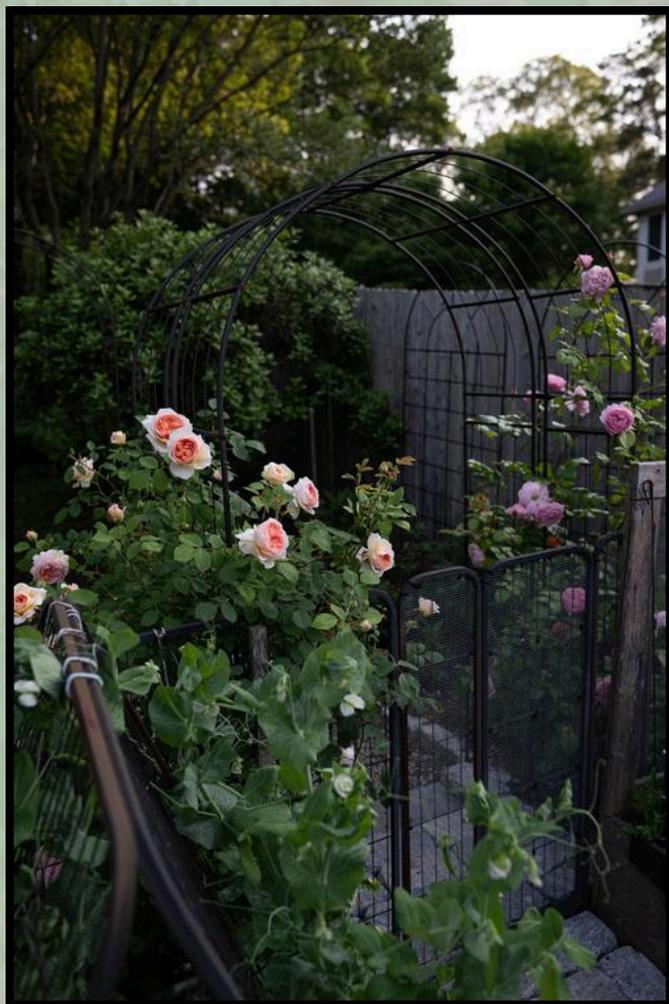
I've attached a photo of a favorite beauty, Abbaye de Cluny, which had once shown and brought me blue ribbons but then inexplicably faded away and I thought was shoveled out several years ago! To my amazement it returned last summer and now continues as sweetly as ever! I must have left some part of her invincible root system to garner new energies and please us once again!

LISA PLESKO, BELMONT MA

My rose-focused garden in Belmont, MA began taking shape in the spring of 2021. When we bought our home, there was just one old, neglected rose by the picture window which appeared to be Peace. Caring for it sparked my interest in roses, and I found myself lingering in garden centers studying whatever was in bloom. That's where I discovered Lady Emma Hamilton -- her citrusy, fruity scent completely took me by surprise and my rose journey began.

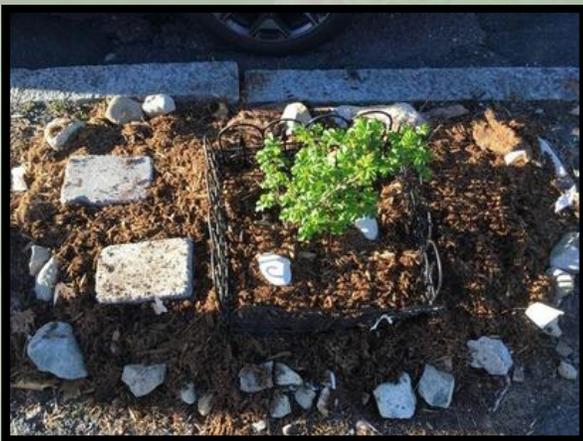
I now have about 30 roses in the ground and another 30 in pots, waiting for space. I love collecting varieties, especially those sharing that citrusy scent. With mature trees limiting sunlight, every planting decision counts. Fortunately, an overdue front yard project will soon free up more room.

My notable performers include Moonlight Romantica, Munstead Wood, Bathsheba, French Lace, Plum Perfect, Pope John Paul II, Poseidon, and Francis Meiland.





APRIL 2023: PREPPING THE HELLSTRIP AREA WITH COMPOST BEFORE PLANTING.



MAY 2023: MOJE HAMMARBERG IS INSTALLED, ALONG WITH ROCKS, TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING, AND CEDAR MULCH.



JUNE 2025: MOJE HAMMARBERG (AND CALIFORNIA POPPIES) DURING THE FIRST FLUSH OF BLOOM.

CHRISTINE FORT, MALDEN MA

When I bought my house during the heart of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a patch of dirt and decaying tree stump in the “hellstrip” area of the sidewalk that abutted my front yard. For a couple of seasons after moving in, I tried planting veggies and annuals there, but eventually realized I wanted to do something more permanent with the space. After researching [hellstrip transformations](#), I decided to try installing a rosebush in the hellstrip (it’s what any rose society member would do with some extra space, right?).

I began prepping the site in the autumn of 2022, adding some organic matter to enrich the soil and speed up the breakdown of any remaining fragments of tree stump. (The addition of guinea pig manure and fish emulsion caused some neighborhood dogs to start sniffing the site excitedly; fortunately, the dogs weren’t excited enough to completely dig it up!) I then topped up the hellstrip area with additional compost the following spring before planting.

I selected hybrid rugosa Moje Hammarberg for the site because I needed a rose that could withstand heat and drought in summer and road salt in winter. Not only has Moje persisted through all these conditions, but she also survived a partial sidewalk excavation last fall. She now fills almost the entire hellstrip space, and when she’s in full bloom, her fragrance wafts up and down the sidewalk. My neighbors have commented on how lush she is!

LISA FRENCH, HULL MA

Last year was the most beautiful yet. This year isn't quite as spectacular, maybe because I let things dry out too much in the fall and I should have pruned the tallest shrubs. I am very happy that my newest cuttings (Olé, Abraham Darby, Litchfield Angel) and band roses (Non Plus Ultra, Ethel, Reine des Violettes and Treasure Trove), are off to a good start. And the Alwick and 4" Heels I moved are doing fine.



My Rosarium Uetersen (Kordes) - Love it! But this (photo on the right) is the actual color (amazing coral). That's fish emulsion on the leaves. Such a big healthy and hardy rambler - I almost take it for granted. It's the biggest bloomer in my garden. I think everyone might love this rose.



My Eden (Left) is 3 years old (next to some meadow rue) and only now it's really starting to bloom. This looks like a natural bouquet to me. Next year I'll tie it to the pillar. Can't wait til it climbs. It's at the front of my yard facing the street and I'm growing a Walsh Excelsa over the rabbit fence in front of it. I think that's going to look fantastic some day.

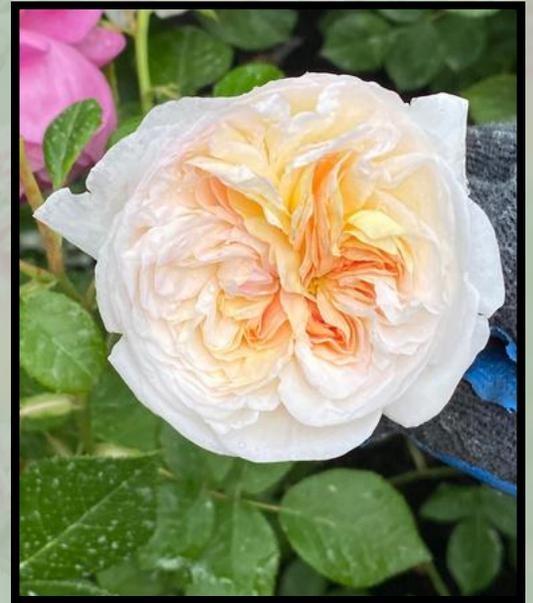


THIS IS THE FIRST TIME MY POTTED LADY BANKS HAS BLOOMED (4TH WINTER INSIDE THE HOUSE). THIS MIGHT BE MY FAVORITE ROSE.

After a big storm early in the season...(In the photo, from left to right) Alika, spectacular Gabriel Oak, Sally Holmes behind, White Licorice in front (best blooms so far), some (extremely tall) Betty Prior blooms, Royal Jubilee behind, Cardinal Richelieu (a Gallica hybrid) with the purple blooms, my (finally healthy) Isaac Pereire with enormous blooms (and incredible scent) and behind it, my lovely Dupontii. That's Father Hugo on the right - the first to bloom (only once, in May).



Such a surprise that this Marianne (Right Photo - a Paul Barden Gallica hybrid I just planted this spring) looks exactly like it's supposed to! I can hardly believe it. It was so scrawny when I got it from Rogue Valley - barely got started in the ground last summer. But I'm really thrilled with this. Can't wait till it climbs the pillar.



My 3-year old Lady of the Lake (left) growing beside the front porch hit the roof this spring. It has the prettiest blooms, pink buds and beautiful leaves on graceful stems. Definitely one of my favorites. Tugs at my heart every time I look at it.



My amazing Louise Odier (right), planted in 2021. I can't believe how lucky I am with this rose. Every summer it has more and larger blooms (this photo after a big storm doesn't do it justice). I used to admire illustrations of this rose in books - now it grows in my garden. I almost dug up the Sally Holmes a couple years ago - so glad I didn't (all my fault it wasn't doing well). In front is Comte de Champagne (another Austin). When it gets a little taller (less in shadow), I think it'll do even better.



DIANE & CHUCK BRAILSFORD, PROVIDENCE, RI



Teasing Georgia, is about 5 years old. It's amazing how time flies! This English Rose was Bred by David Austin in United Kingdom in 1987. As you see it is a very full rose and is also considered a medium yellow shrub. It is not normally a climber which myself and Chuck were looking for; however, being such a full petaled rose, upon discussions with our friend Andy Venable, a beloved former Rosarian, about a few potential climbers and roses we were interested in, he recommended Teasing Georgia from our choice of Roses. He recommended it could do very well and he was right! Never thought it would be a memory of this great man.

Our neighbor came over as we have been exchanging plants. We give them a few roses occasionally. I asked our neighbor if she got the rose I left by her door. She replied yes and asked happily if I got the wild flowers she left by my door. Laughing, she said she wanted to feel what it was like going under the Arbor full of roses! I also found myself sitting on the step under the Arbor and relaxing with the moon 🌙 and stars with the roses! We achieved our goal of having an arbor with roses and the neighbors love it to as they pass by.



Cloud 10 was added to our garden the year after Teasing Georgia. We researched and chose this rose for the other side of the arbor. Cloud 10 is considered a large flowered climber. We purchased at Redwood Nursery in Seekonk. It is a William Radler Rose discovered in 2005 with a 50 to 60 petal count. It was introduced in United States in 2013 with Edmond Roses. It displays in a beautiful white color. Its height can go up to 7 to 8 feet about the size of the Arbor. So excited to see it's display each year!

VALENTINA NARDINI, STOW MA



As spring arrives, new projects emerge for gardeners. This year, my biggest project was creating a fenced garden in the backyard. The garden is divided into two sections: a smaller one for the organic kitchen garden and the perennial garden with roses and perennials.

This is the first full season of the new garden in Stow, MA. Since the property is located in a rural area with Mass Wildlife all around, it was important to ensure that the roses and other plants would be protected from critters. A fine mesh goes one foot underground and extends three feet above ground. At ground level, a seven foot tall heavy-duty fence and a gate were installed. Solving this first problem felt like one of the greatest achievements for the new garden.

However, I was aware that I still needed to address the beetle infestation I discovered last summer, shortly after moving the roses. In my previous garden in New Hampshire, after three years of consistent effort, I was able to nearly eliminate the beetles using organic products.

Last fall, I restarted the same process, applying three types of beneficial nematodes, just as I had done in the past, over the one-acre lawn area. Beneficial nematode applications are generally successful when the soil is moist. They attack pests in the larval stage by entering their bodies and injecting bacteria into the bloodstream. This bacteria kills the host pest within 24-48 hours while the nematodes continue to reproduce inside.

While last fall's application may have been less effective due to drought conditions, the spring application showed a noticeable difference. I have also been using an additional type of beneficial nematode called NemAttack, which seems more specific to certain pests. My turf, and probably my neighbors' lawns as well, is especially affected by Asiatic beetles, Oriental beetles, and Japanese beetles.

A couple of weeks after the spring application, I started preparing the soil for the new rose plantings and noticed a significant reduction in grubs in the areas where the nematodes had been applied. Using organic products ensures that pollinators and birds are not harmed. However, these products often take several years to show their full effectiveness.

I have also been using non-organic products such as GrubEX only in a smaller area where I planted roses. In that category of pesticides, I have found, according to sources like domyown.com, that products containing chlorantraniliprole are less available and more expensive, but also seem to be less toxic than others.



EASY DOES IT

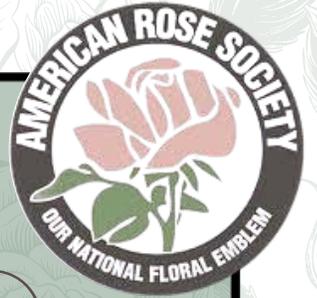


FLORENTINA

Over the past two years, I have also tested additional organic products such as BotaniGard MAXX, which targets adult beetles, as well as thrips, aphids, and other pests. These products contain *Beauveria bassiana* and Pyrethrins. I usually apply them early in the morning before pollinators are active. While the product seems effective on the first day, it requires reapplication once the leaves get wet. Also, flowers remain exposed and vulnerable to beetles.

At the peak of the season, I usually check two or three times a day, hand-picking beetles and dropping them into a bucket of soapy water. Even so, this method is time-consuming and sometimes ineffective, especially because many beetles attack the foliage and flowers of roses, perennials, and herbs often at night. Fragrant plants like roses and basil tend to attract beetles more in my garden.

When beetles are highly active or when specific fruit crops like blueberries are at risk, I use fine garden netting to cover entire plants. For the roses, I usually cover them after dusk and uncover them early in the morning. For beetles that fly in at night (rather than emerging from the soil), I've found that they don't get a chance to release their pheromones. As a result, I find fewer beetles on the plants that were covered overnight compared to uncovered areas of the garden. After these past two weeks covering roses, a lot of more blooms are finally full and roses are growing back again. I am finally able to enjoy my garden and I am hopeful that with the increase of bird population and new applications for the upcoming months, I will be able to decrease the beetle population year by year. All the organic products mentioned here above are available on Arbico Organics.

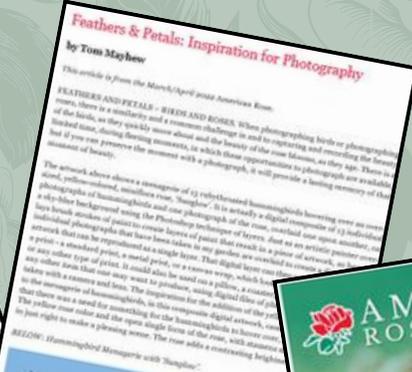


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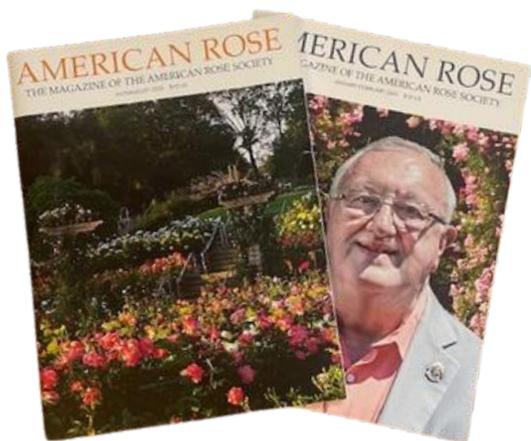
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Monthly Webinar Program

The American Rose Society offers numerous educational opportunities including monthly webinars on a variety of topics. Pat Shanley, Chair of the Webinar Committee, has put together an exciting line up with speakers from around the world. These webinars are provided free of charge for all American Rose Society members. There is a \$5 fee for all others interested in attending a webinar. Questions about registering for webinars should be directed to Tanya Cole at Tanya@rose.org or 318-938-5402, ext.108.

- **July 26, 2025 · 11:00am – 2:00pm: “An Update on Breeding Roses for Black Spot Resistance”**
 - Speaker: Dr. David Zlesak, Professor of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin River Falls
- **August 23, 2025 · 11:00am – 2:00pm: “Rethinking Late Summer & Fall Rose Health Strategies”**
 - Speaker: Dr. Mark Windham, Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology, The University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture
- **September 27, 2025 · 11:00am – 2:00pm: “Designing a Garden for Rose Collectors. The Normal Rules Don’t Apply!”**
 - Speaker: Paul Zimmerman, Owner, Paul Zimmerman Roses Consulting and Design
- **October 25, 2025 · 11:00am – 2:00pm: “What’s New with Jackson & Perkins”**
 - Speaker: Wes Harvell, Rose Category Manager & Rosarian for Jackson Perkins Park Acquisitions Inc.
- **November 22, 2025 · 11:00am – 2:00pm: Topic TBA**
 - Speaker: Thomas Proll, Chief Hybridizer, Kordes Roses



Yankee District Webinar



We're thrilled to announce that our next Yankee District webinar will feature **Teresa Byington**, co-host of the Rose Chat Podcast and a passionate advocate for filling garden beds with roses, pollinators, and charm. Join us on **Saturday, August 9th at 3PM ET** as Teresa shares her tips and insights on how to create the perfect cottage garden.

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Teresa brings a wealth of experience and enthusiasm from The Rose Chat Podcast, a top-rated gardening podcast that covers every corner of the rose world—from selecting and planting to maintenance, history, and even rose-inspired art and literature. Hosted alongside award-winning rosarian Chris VanCleave, Rose Chat is beloved for its thoughtful conversations with renowned rosarians, authors, poets, and rose lovers around the globe.

Don't miss this opportunity to be inspired and learn from one of the most engaging voices in modern rose gardening. Stay tuned for the registration link!



Summertime With The RHODE ISLAND ROSE SOCIETY

BY CHUCK BRAILSFORD

Co-President of the Rhode Island Rose Society

As spring arrived with amazing rose blooms, RIRS prepared with our June Rose Show Prep Meeting. No matter how many times you attend this meeting, you always learn something and share your talents with others. We added the Palette category, which was a hit! Yes, it looks like a painters Palette filled with Roses!

Our presence was welcomed at the Scituate Farmer's Market. The public was not fully aware of a group devoted to the cultivation and education of rose culture.

The Rose Show was a huge success! We always welcome new exhibitors. There has been an upswing on miniature Roses at RIRS. Our July meeting featured, "Pollinators in our Garden", presented by the Audubon Society of RI. You don't realize how important pollinators are to our roses. Come join us as our guest at one of our meetings.



*Left Photo: The new palette class, was a huge success with many entries.
Right Photo: Patsy Cunningham lead the May meeting. The meeting covered the various classes for the June show, preparing members for the event.
PC: Regan Duffee*



*Scituate Farmer's Market
PC: Valley Breeze Newspaper*



Come For The Roses, Stay For The People

Recap of RIRS's Rose Show



The Rhode Island Rose Society's 26th Annual Rose Show, "That's What Friends Are For," bloomed to life on June 7th at Shepherd of the Valley Church in Hope, RI. Under the expert chairmanship of Patsy Cunningham (with Laurel Curtis as her right hand), members and guests alike gathered to celebrate both the beauty of roses and the bonds they inspire. As one member put it, "They came for the roses, but stayed for the people"—and with the impressive number of volunteers, from setup to breakdown, the camaraderie was as radiant as the blooms themselves.

On the horticulture side, Regan Duffee took a double crown, earning her first-ever Queen of the Show with Cherry Parfait and claiming King of the Show honors with Moonstone. Cindy and Irwin Ehrenreich's Grand Amore was named Princess, while Baldo Villegas and Jacqui Nye swept five of the six mini and miniflora awards—and also won in our signature "That's What Friends Are For" class. It was interesting to see how the exhibitors interpreted the class, but their stage of blooms clinched the spot on the head-table. Cindy and Irwin's remarkable consistency continued with six head-table titles and the coveted Sweepstakes Award. Thanks to recent ARS rule changes permitting the "step-back" method, many judges were also exhibitors this year: Joe and Ann Gibson claimed four head-table titles, and Lynne Harrington took top honors in the Classic Shrub class with Dacia's Dream.



(Left) *Cherry Parfait*,
Queen of the Show -
Regan Duffee



(Center) *Betty Boop* -
Floribunda Winner -
Cindy and Irwin
Ehrenreich



(Right) "That's What
Friends Are For"
Winner - *Caramella
Fairytale* - Baldo
Villegas & Jacqui Nye
PC: Jacqui Nye





From Left to Right: Circle of Friends - Modern - Patsy Cunningham;
 In Good Times, In Bad Times - East Asian Style - Patsy Cunningham;
 I'll Be On Your Side, Forever More - Duke - Jacqui Nye;
 People's Choice Winner - Laurel Curtis

PC: Jacqui Nye

The artistry of our arrangers shone just as brightly. Patsy Cunningham, Regan Duffee, Jacqui Nye, and Cindy Ehrenreich each captured top placement in the arrangement division, and attendees cast their votes for the arrangement they most admired—earning Laurel Curtis the well-deserved People’s Choice Award. Chuck and Diane Brailsford’s promotional efforts paid off handsomely, drawing a robust crowd of spectators eager to view every entry.



Mike Chute sharing his and Angelina’s tips for growing roses successfully.

In addition to the dazzling displays and heartfelt camaraderie, attendees were treated to an informative and engaging presentation by Mike and Angelina Chute, who held a well-attended talk on the basics of growing roses. Their approachable style and wealth of knowledge made the session a highlight for both newcomers and seasoned growers alike. The Chutes didn’t just shine in the classroom—they also brought home a blue ribbon in the Modern Shrub Class with their Yellow Submarine, proving once again that their advice is rooted in real-life success.



Judges, Joe & Ann Gibson’s winning Plum Perfect - Floribunda Spray

A heartfelt thank-you to everyone who made this show a triumph—our Friday setup crew, our judges & clerks, the people who assisted with clean up, and especially Patsy and Laurel for a flawlessly run event.



Giving Back At Rest-Stop Ranch

For the April meeting, seven members of the New England Rose Society gathered for a truly meaningful day of service at Rest-Stop-Ranch, a nonprofit, wheelchair-accessible garden designed for individuals living with long-term illness and their care partners. This remarkable space is owned and lovingly maintained by fellow NERS members Mary MacDonald, a consulting rosarian, and Karl Ackerman. Mary and Karl also generously volunteered as clerks at our June rose show.

Located in Topsfield, MA, Rest-Stop-Ranch is more than just a garden—it's a sanctuary. From April through October, the ranch offers a variety of inclusive events, including the monthly "Sunday Stroll" for those using wheelchairs and mobility aids, and the "Memory Café in the Garden®," the first of its kind in the U.S., held on many Saturdays to support individuals living with memory loss and their caregivers.



To help kick off the growing season, our members spent the day focusing on spring rose care—pruning, weeding, and offering hands-on support to prepare the garden's roses for a strong season ahead. It was a rewarding opportunity to learn from consulting rosarians, share tips and techniques, and most importantly, support a mission we deeply believe in.

Inspired by this experience, the New England Rose Society plans to dedicate April as our official community service month moving forward. We're proud to have played a small part in supporting this beautiful, healing space, and we encourage others to learn more about Rest-Stop-Ranch by visiting their website: rest-stop-ranch.org.



Members: Maria Connell, Lauren Gisel, Victoria Palmer-Erbs, Christine Fort, Lori Stevens, Regan Duffee & Chu Jung, take a group photo after finishing pruning & weeding at Rest-Stop-Ranch.



A Midsummer Dream Come True

Recap of NERS's Rose Show

The New England Rose Society's 85th Annual Rose Show was held on June 21 at the stunning New England Botanic Garden at Tower Hill, and what a day it was! With the enchanting theme of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," this year's show welcomed over 1,000 visitors to celebrate the beauty and magic of roses.



Judges examining the entries
PC: Chu Jung



Attendees having fun making their own flower crowns at the craft table
PC: Chu Jung

Before the show officially opened, attendees enjoyed engaging horticultural seminars by Dave Cannistraro and Baldo Villegas. Throughout the day, guests had the opportunity to craft their own flower crowns, browse potted rose and stem sales, and take in the dreamy displays that beautifully captured the spirit of the summer solstice.



Lauren Gisel, NERS President, leads the award ceremony and gives the awards to the winners.
(Left) Christine Fort - Best Classic Shrub; (Center) Valentina Nardini - Best English Box; (Right) Laurel Curtis - Best Hybrid Tea Open Bloom
PC: Chu Jung

From the moment doors opened, the exhibit halls were buzzing with excitement. The horticultural show was in full bloom, showcasing an extraordinary display of roses from seasoned growers and first-time exhibitors alike. We were thrilled to see so many novices not only earning blue ribbons, but also claiming spots on the head-table:

- Valentina Nardini - Best English Box - with Teasing Georgia, Lady of Shallott, & Poet's Wife
- Christina Patriquin - Best Rose Bowl (Large Bloom) with The Poet's Wife and Best Striped Rose with Alfred Sisley
- Liliás Bonechi - Best Color Family Rose Bowl with Chippendale, Eustacia Vye, and The Ancient Mariner
- Christine Fort - Best Classic Shrub with Moje Hammarberg
- Bob Porter - Best Climber - Wollerton Old Hall

A special congratulations to Lauren Gisel, who had only submitted arrangements before, made an impressive debut in the horticultural divisions. Her entry of 'Firefighter' earned her Queen of the Show, and she also took home many top honors in the other divisions.



Top: Lauren Gisel receives the award for Queen of the Show with her entry, Firefighter, from class sponsor, Jeannette Danehy. Below/Right: Erin Conway stands next to her fairy crown entry. Middle row - Left to Right: Fairy Garden by Lori Stevens; Fairy Garden by Diane Brailsford; Winner of the Fairy Gardens - Lauren Gisel; Bottom - Left to Right: Fairy Garden by Regan Duffee; Fairy Garden by Jacqui Nye; Winner of the Fairy Crowns - Regan Duffee
PC: Chu Jung

Creativity was also in full bloom in two themed design classes:

- “King Oberon’s Forest Scene” featured whimsical fairy gardens.
- “Queen Titania’s Crown” invited exhibitors to create a floral crown fit for the fairy queen herself, with roses as the focal point.

The public voted Lauren Gisel’s fairy garden as their favorite, and Regan Duffee’s crown won the people’s choice for Queen Titania’s class. This was the first year NERS had creative classes and with all the positive feedback, it looks like it might become a regular division.

Photos of the creative class entries are on the previous page



*Christina Patriquin receiving her award for Alfred Sisley, Best Striped Rose
PC: Chu Jung*



*Lilias Bonechi wins Best Rose Bowl: Color Family
PC: Chu Jung*



*Every year, Barbara LeDuc sponsors the Most Fragrant Award - selected by popular vote
PC: Chu Jung*



*Dave Cannistraro lead a horticultural seminar & took home many blue ribbons.
PC: Chu Jung*



*Cindy & Irwin Ehrenreich receiving their awards for All the Rage and Sally Holmes - they were the Sweepstakes winners!
PC: Chu Jung*

A standing ovation to Jacqui Nye, who swept the arrangement classes and earned the prestigious ARS Gold Certificate for her miniature arrangement. And at the end of the day, Irwin & Cindy Ehrenreich did not break their streak and won the Sweepstakes title. Congratulations to all.



*Jacqui Nye's winning entry to the "A Sprinkle of Fairy Dust" miniature arrangement class!
PC: Chu Jung*

Thank you to everyone who made this year’s show such a spectacular success—we’re already dreaming about next year!

LOCAL EVENTS

CONNECTICUT ROSE SOCIETY

NEW ENGLAND ROSE SOCIETY

RHODE ISLAND ROSE SOCIETY

June 21: NERS Rose Show
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"
The Botanical Gardens at
Tower Hill
Boylston, MA

June 7: RIRS Rose Show
"That's What Friends Are For"
Shepherd of the Valley Church
Hope, RI

July 19: NERS BBQ
Maria Connell's Garden
Salem, MA

August 9: Summer PotLuck
Aspray Boat House
Pawtucket Village
Warwick, RI

August 2: Soil Health &
Understanding Your Soil Test
Lead By: Sam Glaze-Corcoran,
from UMASS Amherst
Mass Horticultural Soc. at Elm Bank

September 13: 6-Pack Show
Judges Share Their Perspective
Shepherd of the Valley Church
Hope, RI

September 1: Memberships Due

*Members who signed up before
the May meeting need to renew*

October 11: Photo Contest
For The Annual Rose Calendar
Shepherd of the Valley Church
Hope, RI

September 20: Garden Party
Valentina Nardini's Garden
Stow, MA

November 8: CR Roundtable
Reflecting on 2025
Shepherd of the Valley Church
Hope, RI

October 18: Founders Day
Keynote Speaker:
Teddie Mower
New Bedford, MA



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CITY: _____ STATE: _____

ZIP: _____ COUNTRY: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

E-MAIL: _____

LOCAL SOCIETY (OPTIONAL): _____

TOTAL AMOUNT: 1 YEAR DIGITAL \$55
1 YEAR PRINT \$75 ASSOCIATE \$20 (LIST
PRIMARY MEMBER BELOW)

CARDTYPE: MASTERCARD VISA
 DISCOVER AMEX

CARD # _____

EXP. DATE: ____ / ____ V-CODE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

NOTE: CARD STATEMENTS WILL REFLECT "BLACKBAUD
ARS" FOR THIS CHARGE

CHECK ENCLOSED

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY
MAIL TO: AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 30,000,
SHREVEPORT, LA 71130

MAIL FORM | CALL 800.637.6534 | JOIN AT ROSE.ORG

