

Next meeting will be November 13th.
Tulsa Garden Center Auditorium
2 PM

Our Speaker will be Casey Hentges of the Oklahoma Gardening Show.

CASEY HENTGES will be the face you see when tuning in to “Oklahoma Gardening” every Saturday morning and Sunday afternoon on OETA. Casey comes to OKG with a wealth of gardening and horticultural experience under her belt. Before joining forces with the OKG team, she served as director of horticulture at the Myriad Botanical Gardens in Oklahoma City. She also worked for ValleyCrest Landscaping Companies, where she was responsible for the management of the landscape at the Gaylord Texan Resort and Convention Center. In addition, she served as the Canadian County horticulture/4-H youth development educator for the OSU Cooperative Extension for five years.

Casey will be speaking on bulbs. Now is the time for the Bulbs to be going into the ground. We will have some bulbs for door prizes.



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Looking Ahead

Refreshments -

November - Judy Carter & Norma Whitehead

If you would like to help with refreshments for any of the future meetings let Judy Carter know.





TULSA ROSE SOCIETY MEMBERS
CHRISTMAS PARTY
SUNDAY, DEC. 11, 2016, 2 PM
Home of Member Mary Horrigan
13145 S. 121st East Ave., BA

HAM BUFFET
Ham provided by Rose Society.
Potluck side dishes & desserts, tea, coffee
PRIZES & SURPRISES *** LIGHTEARTED FUN

SIGN UP SHEET AT NOV. MTG

*Please join us for a good time
of fellowship & food.*

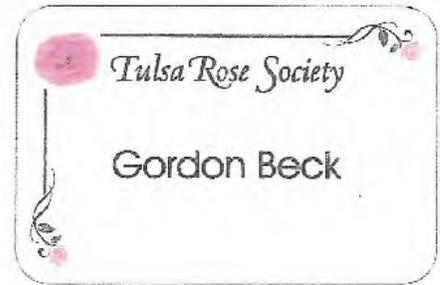


Programs for 2017 - What type of programs are you interested in for 2017? Our recent programs have been garden related but not necessarily rose related. Do you prefer the programs to relate to roses in a more direct manner or are general gardening programs as much interest to you? Let one of our officers know your preference so we can plan for 2017 to meet your needs.



New Name Tags

Our President has located a local source for new name tags for our membership. This will be a plastic name tag with a magnetic clasp on the back. It will have a rose on it and your name. Overall size is about 2"x3". The cost will depend upon the size of our first order so we will be taking orders during the next couple of meetings to get them for everyone that wants one ordered. The cost will be between \$7 and \$8.50 and an example is shown at the right. Sign up at the November meeting!



South Central District Show and Meeting in Pasadena, TX



Don and Brenda Johnson were presented with the Outstanding Consulting Rosarians for the District. This represents many years of work and helping others. Congratulations Don & Brenda!



These photos are also from the Show and Meeting. Ralph Cooper won the Queen, King & Princess awards in Hybrid Teas. The Adlongs won the McFarland Trophy. Norma Whitehead also helped judge the show.



What To Do in November

1. Continue your spraying until we have a hard freeze that kills the foliage. The cool nights and warm days can be ideal for blackspot and mildew. Insects are going to become more inactive but continue to watch for damage and treat as needed.
2. Clean up your rose beds. Remove dead leaves and petals and cut foliage that might harbor disease or insect eggs over the winter.
3. Allow your roses to develop rose hips so they will be encouraged to go dormant. Secure longer canes that be blown in the wind so they will remain stable and not loosen the roots of the bush.
4. Before applying winter protection you may want to add some super phosphate and/or some gypsum to each bush. The super phosphate will penetrate into the root zone over the winter and give the bush a boost to restart in the spring. Gypsum will help leach out any undesirable salts and help loosen the soil if needed.
5. Check the name tags to see that they are legible and correct and will stay in place during the winter. A map of your rose garden is a good backup for lost or damaged tags.
6. Remove any unwanted roses and work up the bed for preparation of spring planting.
7. Apply your winter protection following the second hard freeze. Build a collar about 10 inches tall and place around the bush and fill with leaves, sawdust, pine needles, compost, fine mulch, grass clippings or soil.
8. Prepare your new beds and order your roses early to insure you will get your choice.
9. Clean, sharpen and lubricate your tools. Protect chemicals from freezing temperatures. Flush out your sprayers and make sure no moisture remains in any of the valves or places where it could freeze and damage the sprayer. Remove batteries, charge and store in a safe, dry location where they will not freeze.

Who We Are

The *Rosarian Reminder* is published monthly by the Tulsa Rose Society. Submit information and articles to John Carter, Editor at 1825 W. Lincoln St, Broken Arrow, OK 74012-8509 or via email at editor@tulsarosesociety.org or call 918-355-8020. Newsletters are mailed or emailed to Tulsa Rose Society members. Memberships are \$20 for individuals or families. Membership benefits include the newsletter, group purchases of roses and rose care products and support from an active organization.

Your Club Officers for 2016 are:

Gordon Beck - President
 Carol Puckett - 1st Vice President - Programs
 Mary Horrigan - 2nd Vice President - Membership
 Liz Enochs - Secretary
 Judith Carter - Treasurer
 Dr. Don Johnson - Immediate Past President

Consulting Rosarians:

Don & Brenda Johnson (Sapulpa) 918-227-1954
 John Carter (North Broken Arrow) 918-355-8020
 Liz Enochs (South Tulsa) 918-664-5301
 Norma Whitehead (North Broken Arrow) - 918-286-8244
 Butch Neumeier (Claremore) 918-342-2885
 Mark Stelljes (Bixby/So Tulsa/BA) 918-232-0244

Meetings are normally held at the Tulsa Garden Center at 2 PM on the second Sunday of each month. Monthly business meeting is the first Thursday of every month at the Tulsa Garden Center at 10:00 AM. Everyone is welcome. Visit our website at www.tulsarosesociety.org.

Looking at the calendar!

November 13 - Election of 2017 Officers. Program by Casey Hentges, host of the Oklahoma Gardening program on PBS.

December 11 - Pot Luck Dinner

January 8, 2017 - Installation of Officers
 Program to be announced





Tulsa Rose Society
Executive Board Meeting
Thursday, October 6, 2016

The meeting was called to order by President Gordon Beck at 10:15 AM. Those present were: Don Johnson, Brenda Johnson, Butch Neumeier, John Carter, Judy Carter, Carol Puckett, Mary Horrigan and guest Dennis Voss. The minutes were approved as printed in the October *Rosarian Reminder*. The Treasurer's report was read and assets totaled \$10,964.87. The report will be filed for audit.

Committee Reports: Membership: Mary reported no new members, but noted that most who have visited do grow roses. She will send reminder emails to past visitors. Gordon suggested that we consider having a booth next year at the Tulsa State Fair to encourage membership. He will also work on having us sponsor a day at Southwood Nursery. **Hospitality:** Judy stated that the Becks and the Carters will provide refreshments for the October meeting and Butch will bring drinks. **Newsletter:** John noted that he can always use more articles. **Publicity:** Mary will send postcards out for our November program.

Programs: Our October speaker will be Steve Wood speaking on basic composting and mulching. Gordon will contact Carol to make sure he is coming. Casey Hentges, current host of Oklahoma Gardening will speak in November and we will see if we can use the auditorium that day and send out publicity for this meeting.

Old Business: December meeting – Mary has graciously invited our club to have our December meeting at her home again this year. She asked if we might consider moving our installation of officers to the first meeting of next year so that all can see and pay attention to this better than it can be staged in her home. After discussion, the Board approved this request.

Nametags/Shirts: Gordon would like to proceed with purchasing nametags for those members who want them. A signup list has been started for this and the cost for these will be about eight dollars. The badge will be white with rounded corners, magnetic clasp and a red rose with our club name. He would also like for members with special status such as club officer, etc., to have hang-tags for their badge. After discussion, Mary moved that the club pay for this cost; it was seconded and approved. Gordon also asked about ordering new shirts for those who need them. Brenda will check with our last supplier on cost and availability and report back.

New Business:

Nominating Committee: Brenda reported that our slate for the November vote will be Gordon Beck for President, Dennis Voss for 1st Vice-president, Mary Horrigan for 2nd Vice-president, Liz Enochs for Secretary and John Carter for Treasurer. Elections will occur at the November meeting.

2017 Rose Show: After discussion, Don volunteered to chair the show and Brenda offered to be the Judges' Chair. The show date will be May 20, 2017 at the Tulsa Garden Center.

Scholarships: Dennis Voss reported on the status of the TCC Horticulture Dept. and stated that several students remain in the program and will need scholarship help this year. John moved that TRS provide a \$500 scholarship this year to the TCC Horticulture Dept. and this was seconded and approved. Dennis will get with Gordon and Liz to review the applicants.

Announcements: Gordon noted that November 3rd would be the next Board Meeting and the General Meeting will be held on November 13th.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:35 a.m.

Judith Carter, Acting Secretary

(General meeting minutes are on page 8)



Here Comes Winter

By: Don Julien, donjulien@aol.com

We have a tendency to baby our roses, and sometimes we forget that Mother Nature has her own processes for preparing for winter, in spite of all the preparations we may feel we have to make. The purpose of this article is not to give you pointers on what to do, but rather to give you a better picture of what your roses are already doing for you.

A Bit of Botany

First, a little botany background. During the growing season, leaves are actively converting water and carbon dioxide to carbohydrates through photosynthesis ($6\text{CO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$). These carbohydrates are the building blocks for all other structures in the plant, whether they simply combine with each other to form sugars, or whether they combine with other nutrients to form hormones, cell walls, nuclei, whatever. The plant's vascular system, a series of tube-like cells, moves the carbohydrates, diluted in water, to various parts of the plant, where they are incorporated into the processes occurring there, whether it be new growth, flowering, or root development.

Of all the different chemicals manufactured by the plant out of these carbohydrates, hormones are the ones that direct and regulate activity in the plant. These hormones include auxins, gibberellins, abscisic acid, ethylene, and cytokinins. Some of these hormones accelerate growth, some discourage it. For now, it is enough to understand that the plant manufactures different amounts of these hormones, depending on certain environmental signals, and the change in hormone balance triggers changes in plant processes.

The Effect of Fall

In the fall, a number of conditions set off changes within plants that slow growth. Decreasing temperatures and shortening day-length (or increasing night-length) are two major conditions that start these changes, although reductions in water and nitrogen will also stimulate changes.

These events trigger the production of abscisic acid, which is a general growth inhibitor.

Abscisic acid also affects the stomatal guard cells; an increase in production causes guard cells to collapse and close the stomata, slowing the expiration of water. Times of drought tend to stimulate production of abscisic acid, reducing expiration and increasing root development.

(That's why we recommend stopping supplementary watering in the fall; it helps trigger the production of abscisic acid. And since abscisic acid also promotes root growth, we recommend moving or planting dormant bushes in the fall.)

In roses, as in other woody, deciduous plants, the carbohydrates produced in photosynthesis are no longer needed for growth, so they begin to move from the leaves to the canes, usually in the form of sugars, leaving behind various waste products. Ethylene and abscisic acid (at least so some scientists believe) then affect a section of specialized cells at the point where the leaf

attaches to the cane.

These cells are sensitive to the hormones, and as the concentration grows, the walls of the cells disintegrate, releasing the leaf, and leaving behind a protective layer on the plant where the leaf was attached. (This same process causes petal drop; if you store a rose in a refrigerator with apples, which give off ethylene, the petals will fall.)

Preparing for the Freeze

The next stage of preparation involves getting ready for freezing temperatures. If the plant did nothing, ice crystals would form within the plant cells, bursting cell walls or dehydrating plasma membranes. When spring arrives, the cell tissues would begin to rot, resulting in the brown pith we often find when we prune.

To prepare for freezing temperatures, plant cells have developed a structure that compensates. In a normal winter, the exterior of a cane would freeze first, with a thin layer of ice forming from water in the air. Then the water between cells would freeze. As more water between the cells freezes, water within the cells is drawn out through the cells' permeable walls. But those walls allow water to pass much more easily than the sugars and other solutes, so what remains within the cells becomes much more concentrated, with a lower freezing point, and acts like antifreeze. The sugars that moved to the canes were taken up by the cells, increasing the initial solute concentration. Without the extra sugars, the freezing process would remove too much solution, resulting in cell dehydration and injury.

If the exterior of the cane should warm up, either under winter sun or during a brief warming period, the water between the cells would normally remain frozen, the concentration of the solution within the cells stay the same, and the cells would survive the temporary thaw. If the warm period lasts long enough for the water between the cells to thaw, water seeps back into the cells, diluting the solution and raising its freezing point. Then, if a sudden cold freeze hits, the diluted solution might form ice crystals, destroying the cell. So, the plant cell faces two dangers from freezing temperatures: dehydration if enough sugars are not present to retain a liquid "antifreeze"; and ice crystal damage if water dilutes the "antifreeze" enough to raise its freezing temperature.

When spring returns, the plant begins to manufacture auxins, stimulating new growth. The new growth taps the store of carbohydrates in the canes until leaves develop and the vascular system can deliver water from the roots to the leaves. If the cells have been damaged, the carbohydrates are still available in the nearby shattered cells, but with the vascular system destroyed, no water can be pulled from the roots to the new leaves to feed photosynthesis, so the new shoot withers and dies.

Winter Protection

When we look at the purpose of winter protection, it is not to keep the bush "warm," but to moderate the rate at which the bush freezes and thaws. A winter cover that allows water to seep

through and freeze causes no danger to the bush, nor does frozen soil. (Frozen soil is more a problem when ice crystals freeze out of surface soil, causing frost heaves, snapping roots; since this occurs only where there is room for the ice to expand (i.e., the surface), mulch or winter cover would move this heave zone to the surface of the mulch or mound, well out of reach of the roots.) Should the water in the winter cover freeze, it would do so slowly, and as warm temperature or sun returns, it would thaw slowly, giving the bush time to adjust.

Water in soil (and on cane surfaces) will freeze at 32 to 23°F (depending on what is dissolved in the water). Water between the cells (called intercellular water) freezes at 23 to 14°F. The concentrated solute within the cells freezes at -4 to -40°F. If a plant has time to prepare, it can withstand quite cold temperatures.

Special Situations

What about roses in containers? Roots are generally not subjected to the harsh temperature changes that the above-ground bush needs to withstand. Although roots do cold harden somewhat, they do not do so as dramatically as the rest of the bush. I found no hard figures for roses, but other species of woody plants suffer root kill at temperatures as wide as 23 to -9°F.

From my own experience, I have had little loss of miniature roses in unprotected containers (one and three-gallon pots) in a "cold house" with temperatures down to 20°F, but more significant

loss of 1-gallon plants when night temperatures dipped to 15° F for an extended period.

All this discussion about moving gracefully into winter assumes your bushes have been healthy and vigorous all summer. If your plants have been under stress – lack of water during August and September, or leaf drop from blackspot or spider mites – the plants have not been producing normal amounts of carbohydrates. As winter approaches, the bushes will not mysteriously manufacture more. The concentrations of sugars in the canes will be lower than normal, and the potential for freeze damage higher. If such is the case for your bushes, get your winter protection onto your rose beds soon after the first couple of heavy frosts...and pray.

Otherwise, take your time with winter cover. Let the bush adapt naturally. Give the bush time to give up its leaves on its own, with a little assistance only if needed. Then give your bushes the extra measure of protection, especially the crown and roots, as winter progresses and really cold weather threatens. For bushes in the ground, I generally wait until temperatures threaten to drop below 20°F, and then protect those bushes that are exposed to winter winds, covering the crown and about 6" of cane. Many of my bushes, especially those on their own roots, I give no extra protection at all. And they usually do a fine job of winter protection all on their own.

(From Rose Petals, the website of the Seattle Rose Society. Originally published in the November 1998 newsletter.)



Tulsa Rose Society

John T Carter, Editor
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Broken Arrow, OK 74012-8509



The following will be available at our meetings.

For Sale:

Stainless Steel Plant markers:

20" \$2.00 15" \$1.75

Keep these in mind for birthday and holiday gifts!



Tulsa Rose Society General Meeting October 9, 2016

The meeting was called to order at 2:16 by President Gordon Beck in the lower level of the Tulsa Garden Center. Ten members were present.

The original speaker, Steve Wood, was unable to be at the meeting, so Carol Puckett gave a powerpoint presentation on Butterfly and Hummingbird Gardening. Beautiful pictures, along with companion plant recommendations with roses, were presented to promote butterflies and hummingbirds in your garden.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:18 p.m. for refreshments.

Liz Enochs, Secretary