

# Dune Rose



NEWSLETTER OF THE SOUTHAMPTON ROSE SOCIETY—AN AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY AFFILIATE

## Letter from the Board

*June 2020*

Dear Members and Friends,

We hope that you are staying safe, healthy, and happy. This Winter and Spring have been particularly difficult because of COVID-19 and its consequent restrictions.

The Southampton Rose Society has had to cancel its educational Pruning and Planting Session, The Children's Mini-Rose & Art Program, its Rose Show and Annual Cocktail Party Fundraiser. But now that the summer is here, the Roses are in full bloom and our gardens are showing signs of new life in the form of scent, color and beauty. As many of you know the Rose is our National Flower, New York State's official flower, and it is now the official flower of Southampton Village. The Southampton Rose Society currently maintains five Rose gardens in Southampton Village and is contemplating creating another one at a soon to be disclosed location. The present gardens are located at The Rogers Memorial Library, in front of the Cultural Center, on the side of Shippy's Restaurant, at the entrance to the parking lot on Hampton Road near Town & Country, and off Job's Lane beside the restaurant which was formerly Little Red. If you haven't already done so, please consider a contribution to help us continue educating the community—and the next generation—about the rose, and to our efforts to beautify Southampton by creating and maintaining the public rose gardens in our beloved Village.

As inspiration for all gardeners we are featuring in this issue photos of some of our members' spectacular gardens—enjoy!

With all good wishes,

**The Board of the Southampton Rose Society**



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The Southampton Rose Society, established in 1976, is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization affiliated with the American Rose Society

*Dune Rose* is the newsletter of the Southampton Rose Society, which is published in Spring, Summer and Fall/Winter

Southampton Rose Society

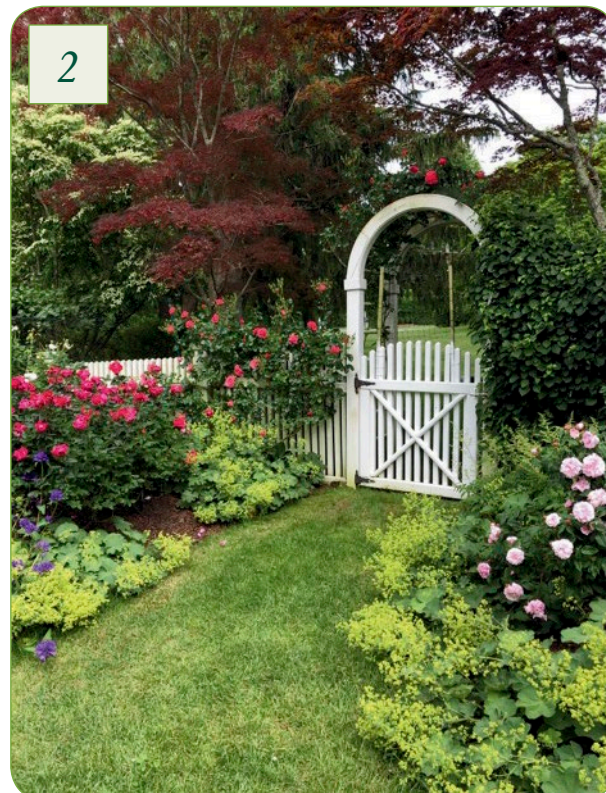
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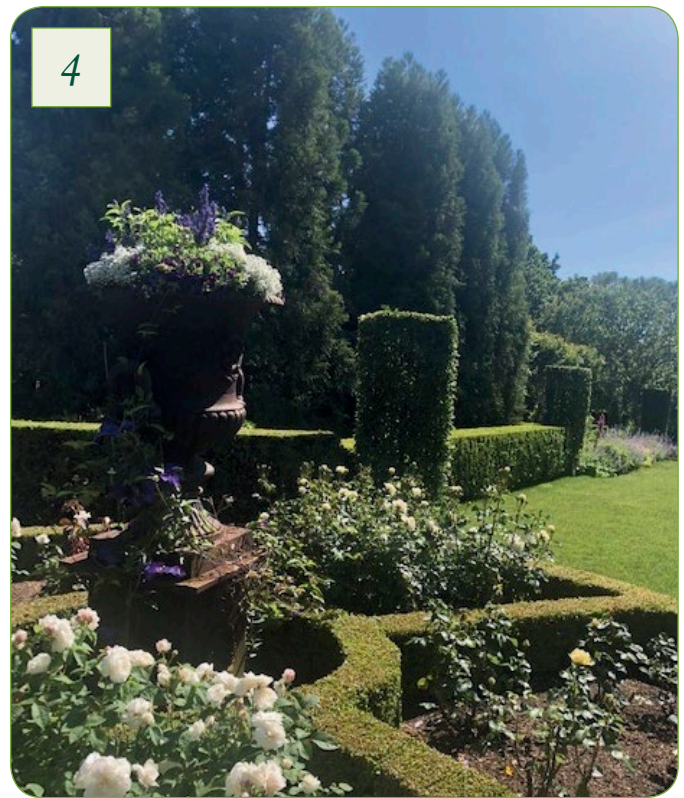
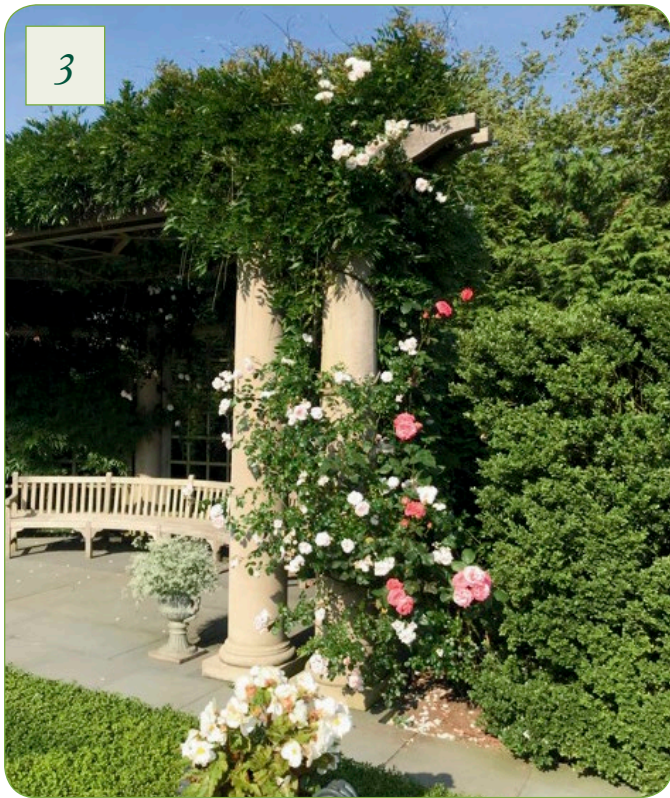
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# Members' Garden Photos



1. Garden of Jack Pearson  
and Salvadore Pearson
2. Garden of Mrs. Lyn Hamer
3. Garden of Mrs. Mary Ann  
Tighe Hidalgo
4. Garden of Mr. and Mrs.  
Tom Zacharias
5. Garden of Mr. and Mrs.  
Juergen Friedrich
6. Garden of Mr. and Mrs.  
Kenneth Meszkat
7. Garden of Mr. and Mrs.  
Frederick Guest
8. Garden of Mrs. Helga Dawn







MEMBERS' GARDEN PHOTOS, *Continued from page 4*

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## Summer Rose Care *by Pat Shanley*

*Inevitable drought, extreme heat and humidity are all part of a New York summer. And they challenge us in our rose gardens. But now is not the time to give up your quest for beautiful blooms. This is the time to stick to good gardening practices and here are some suggestions to help you have beautiful, blooming roses in your garden.*

**“WATER! WATER! WATER!”** We hear this time and again, but I cannot emphasize enough how very important this is. Roses need the minimum of 1–2 inches of water per week. A well-watered garden is less stressed by the heat and more able to ward off disease. While your roses will also appreciate a cool shower in the heat of the day, be sure there is enough time for the leaves to dry before evening. Wet leaves are an ideal breeding ground for fungal diseases, like black spot. This holds true whether you are growing your roses in the garden or in containers.

Keep in mind that over watering is just as harmful as under watering. The old saying “Roses don’t like wet feet” is very true.

**DEAD HEADING** In addition to making your garden look better, there is a practical reason for deadheading. Spent blooms are a prime location for diseases. Removing the

spent bloom will also encourage repeat blooming. The exception is once-blooming roses that produce beautiful hips in the fall. If you deadhead those bushes you will sacrifice the hips.

**SUMMER PRUNING** Cutting your beautiful blooms for display in your home or to give to a friend is a form of summer pruning. However, all diseased and dead wood should continue to be removed throughout the growing season. For roses that are once blooming, other than removing dead and diseased wood, do not prune them back now. Once-blooming roses produce their blooms on “old wood” or this year’s growth, so if you prune them back now, they will not bloom next year.

**KEEPING THE BEDS CLEAN** It is important to remove diseased leaves that have fallen onto the beds.

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Black spot is easily spread by spores, splashing up into the bush, from wet diseased leaves left on the beds. Keeping the beds clean is very helpful in minimizing fungal disease. Once again if you are growing roses in containers, the same rules apply.

**WEEDING** Weeds will compete directly with your roses for the nutrients (fertilizers) you put down. They also make a fine home for diseases and insects, so remove them as much as possible.

**THE RIGHT ROSE FOR THE RIGHT LOCATION**

Choosing a rose that is known to do well in your area is vital to your success. American Garden Rose Selections™ (AGRS™) trials roses, from major nurseries and hybridizers, in gardens located across the country. Their scoring

system is focused on disease resistance. Choosing an AGRS™ Regional Choice Winner, for your region, will help you have a positive growing experience. You can also ask an ARS Consulting Rosarian in your area and/or attend a meeting of a Local Rose Society near your home. This information can be found on the ARS website. <https://www.rose.org/>

If you are growing roses that are not disease resistant, they will need to be sprayed to control fungal diseases. “A Guide to Rose Diseases and Their Management,” by Mark Windham, Alan Windham & Alan Henn, is the best resource for diagnosing and treating rose diseases that I have ever seen. It is available for FREE on the ARS website.

**FERTILIZING**

Have your soil tested. It is the only way to know what you have enough of and what you need to add to the soil to have healthy roses.

*Chemical vs. Organic Fertilizers* Chemical fertilizers are synthetically produced. Organic fertilizers come from natural sources. Examples of organic fertilizers are cottonseed meal, bone meal, blood meal, alfalfa meal, fish emulsion, mulches and all manures.

Chemical fertilizers provide easily available forms of food for plants in the early spring when the soil temperature is too low for soil bacteria to breakdown the organic matter in the soil. Organic matter should be added as the soil warms up. The continuous addition of humus (organic matter) to the soil is vital to the health of soil organisms and helps maintain the structure of the soil. This promotes the availability of the nutrients to the plants. Organic fertilizers contain lower concentrations of the actual nutrients than chemical fertilizers and so a combination of both is recommended.

*Slow Release Fertilizers* such as Osmocote, provide a balance of nutrients throughout the growing season and are not applied as frequently as other fertilizers, such as Espoma Rose-tone. They are usually applied every 3 or 6 months. Care should be taken in the timing of applications as they may keep the plant from hardening off if applied late in the season.



*Garden of Pat Shanley*

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## The Rose Makers *by Harvey Feinstein*



**W**hen you wander into your garden this June, and look about at the profusion of color, draw a breath and enjoy the heavenly scent drifting in. Do you ever wonder how all this glory got to your garden? Of course, you put it there. Maybe it was growing there when you acquired your home, or did Aunt Harriet give you a clipping from her rose border?

But that rose had a long history before you even dug the hole, filled it with manure, fertilizer, watered it, and hoped for the best. Most of us who love roses know some of their history, but don't know much about the men and women who commercially created them. Growing roses as a "cash crop" is a big industry. The largest rose grower in the world is Bulgaria . . . the whole country. Their main product is growing roses to gather tons of rose petals, which are then squashed, steamed, and vaporized to capture the attar of roses sold worldwide to perfumers. By August there is not a rose left in the entire country.

Before 1876 roses bloomed from June to August. No one expected anything more. You waited till next year before they came again. AND there were no yellow roses. A rose was left entirely alone to produce seeds, the result of a love affair between a bee and a rose stamen. The rose hip was harvested, the seeds planted and if something nice turned up it was grown for three years, then clippings were made and voila . . . you had a marketable rose...maybe. In 1829 Monsieur Guillot of Lyons, France, started a business specializing in China roses newly discovered in, of course, China. The rose had the ability to repeat bloom. A MIRACLE. And it had a yellow cast to it. WOW. No one knew who in China did this, it was probably left to nature, and to be honest they didn't care.

Messr. Guillot and his son had an idea to gather wild roses to create rootstock to graft roses rather than wait for seeds to germinate. That changed the whole world of rose growing. They will forever be remembered for propagating in 1876 the rose LA FRANCE, a repeat blooming hybrid tea (still on sale today), creating the parent of all modern roses. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries private growers such as the American mammoth corporation of Jackson & Perkins (now Japanese owned) created the famous 'Dorothy Perkins' and 'Aloha.' English growers Bennett, Dickson, and McGredy created, and still produce 'Cecile Brunner,' 'Grandpa Dickson,' 'Soleil D'Or,' 'Brass Ring' and 'Olympiad.' The Kordes family of Germany created 'Iceberg' and 'Fruhlingsgold.' The Danish firm of Paulsen gave us 'Fragrant Cloud,' but the French company of Meilland gave us the rose of the century, whose name says it all, 'Peace.'

The trend is away from pastels and into the hot yellows, oranges and stripes. Try them, mix them with Nepeta, Russian Sage, or Blue Asters. You'll luv 'em. 🌹

### SUMMER ROSE CARE, *Continued from page 6*

*Water Soluble Fertilizers* such as Mills Easy Feed or Miracle Gro, are dissolved in water and sprayed on the foliage or used as a soil drench. They are immediately available to the plant and easily absorbed by the leaves and roots. They should be used in addition to a complete fertilization program and are a good, quick pick-me-up. They are ideal for container planted roses.

*Follow the Directions* on the label using more is not better and not recommended.

August is the last time that you should apply fertilizer to the rose beds or containers. Fertilizer applied after August will promote new growth that may not have a chance to harden off before the cold weather arrives.

Lastly don't forget to enjoy them. Winters are long and summers fly by before you know it. It's easy to get caught up in the work and not allow time to enjoy the peace and the beauty of your roses. They can heal a troubled soul and fill you with hope.

Wishing you a great summer with beautiful roses! 🌹

**Southampton Rose Society**  
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