



VOLUME 19: JULY 2008

World Rose News

NEWSLETTER of the WORLD FEDERATION of ROSE SOCIETIES

WFRS Celebrates 40 Glorious Years!

Horticultural societies usually inherit a rich legacy of tradition via their unique establishment by consensus of interested parties rather than by ultimatum or decree. The WFRS is no exception to that rule, but it is perhaps wise counsel to dwell on the forces that shaped the WFRS into the organization which has reached full maturity.

The crystallization of the WFRS came about by the desire and passion of the leaders of National Rose Societies throughout the world to congregate on a regular basis to share and learn rose information at all levels. Several rose conferences provided this primary urge for global rose camaraderie - the first and second were held in the UK in 1928 and 1938 by the now Royal National Rose Society, the third again in the UK in 1958, in Australia in 1967 and again in the UK in 1968. It was at this 1968 rose conference held in the UK that delegates from all over the world unilaterally decided that a permanent international body should be established to organize regular rose conventions. The WFRS has been conceived! The provisional title agreed to for this new international body was "The International Federation of National Rose Societies" with the natural choice for Founding President being Baroness Lily de Gerlache de Gomery of Belgium.

Since New Zealand had already made plans to host the a Rose Convention in Hamilton, "Roseworld 71", it was decided that it would be named the First World Rose Convention where the new Constitution would be finalized. And indeed the name of the organization was officially accepted as the "World Federation of Rose Societies". WFRS was born!

Like most history books, the broad brushstrokes of the foundation omitted the key players to whom we should be thankful for their leadership and guidance, such rose greats as Baroness Lily de Gerlache (Belgium), Dr. A.S. Thomas (Australia), Mr. D. Butcher (New Zealand), Mr. R.C. Balfour (UK), Mr. Len Turner (UK), Mr. F. M. Frank Bowen (UK), Dr. R. C. Allen (USA), Dr. E. Lyle (USA), Mr. R.H. Keith (Canada), Mr. S.M. Dahanukar (India), Mr. H. Buss (South Africa), Mr. Y. Kameoka (Japan), and Mr. W. Gunthart (Switzerland) to name just a few key founding players.

But legacy is not necessarily what has gone before. It is mainly what has yet to be achieved by future generations. With the crystallization provided by our founding fathers, for the last 40 years WFRS Members have elected Presidents as leaders with both the vision and courage to make improvements and take us to a new level of achievement. It is this very process of change that rejuvenates and constantly reinvents the Federation. Presidents who have served in this capacity have been as follows:

1968	La Baronne Lily de Gerlache de Gomery (Belgium)	1983	Richard C. Balfour (UK)
1971	Douglas Butcher (New Zealand)	1985	Vincent G. Gioia (USA)
1971	Richard C. Allen (USA)	1988	Susan Begg (Argentina)
1971	Frank M. Bowen (UK)	1991	David Ruston (Australia)
1976	Prof. F. Ziady (South Africa)	1994	Ethel Freeman (Canada)
1979	David Gilad (Israel)	1997	Helga Brichet (Italy)
1981	La Baronne Lily de Gerlache de Gomery (Belgium)	2000	Lt. Col. Kenneth Grapes (UK)
		2003	Dr. Tommy Cairns (USA)
		2006	Dr. Gerald Meylan (Switzerland)

Do you know of any other hobby where the brain surgeon can sit in perfect harmony with a construction worker and discuss roses without the social scale of occupation interfering? That scene is the essence of our noble hobby. We are rosarians pledged to a common goal, the enjoyment of roses and spreading that enjoyment to other gardeners. Our evangelical skills reflect our passion.

As the Federation has grown, so too has the administration and oversight. However, with the volunteer commitment of the various Chairmen appointed the workload is equitably shared. The WFRS is rich in talent, stimulating in commitment, filled with wonderful people blessed with global custody of "The Rose", abundant with volunteers who share an abiding faith in the capacity to succeed with integrity and high purpose. WFRS is indeed blessed with hope for the rose future. By future actions the full visions of our founders will not only be attained but far exceeded beyond their expectations.

Happy Birthday, WFRS!

World Rose News

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WORLD FEDERATION OF ROSE SOCIETIES

Founded 1968

The World Federation of Rose Societies is registered in the United Kingdom as a company limited by guarantee and as a charity under the number 1063582. The objectives of the Society, as stated in the constitution, are:

- To encourage and facilitate the interchange of information and knowledge of the rose between national rose societies.
- To coordinate the holding of international conventions and exhibitions.
- To encourage, and where appropriate, sponsor research into problems concerning the rose.
- To establish common standards for judging new rose seedlings.
- To establish a uniform system of rose classification.
- To grant international honors and/or awards.
- To encourage and advance international corporation on all other matters concerning the rose.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

from **KELVIN TRIMPER**

President, Rose Society of South Australia

I write in response to your request for feedback and ideas in relation to World Rose News (WRN).

World Rose News - Frequency and Content

We rosarians in the antipodes need a regular, reliable method of being informed regarding the activities of the World Federation of Rose Societies and its member countries. The 2 publications of WRN annually perform this task very well. Both an annual or tri-annual production would be too infrequent. A lot happens every six months, and members should be regularly informed. The last publication, Volume 19, was very informative, with great photos.

I do however believe we could amend the content by providing a summary of relevant WRF meetings rather than minutes. The space saved by the above suggestion could be devoted to a feature rose article, perhaps from a breeder, exhibitor, member country or subcommittee - providing more interest for the bulk of the intended readership. We do need hard copies of WRN. However, we should also provide an opportunity for those with the technology to access it electronically - obviously, still paying for the privilege and accessing it by password.

Cost of Production and Increasing Readership

Until recently, I didn't know WRN was published or that I could subscribe to it. When I was made aware of its existence, I thought copies were only available to office bearers, member countries or the subsidiary societies. Further promotion of WRN and its content amendment, as suggested in point one, would increase the number of subscriptions. I am sure others wiser than me, could suggest additions of sought after content, to increase its attractiveness to more rosarians world-wide. To increase subscriptions, it requires better promotion and, to this end, I believe the WRF needs a "promotions committee", perhaps as a separate committee or perhaps via an expansion of the publications committee.

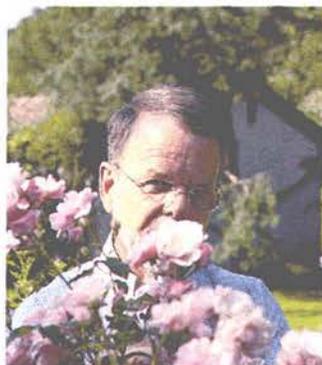
I am also sure mutually advantageous arrangements could be made with businesses to secure more financial support. We know, given our sponsorship arrangements with Neutrog Fertilisers in Australia, that our brand (i.e. the Rose Society of South Australia and Australian Rose Societies brand) is worth a lot to private enterprise. The independent endorsement that the WRF brand could provide to a rose or related product is worth thousands of dollars to a business. These dollars could be used to subsidise the cost of producing WRN or in general promotion. I would be happy to discuss this and explore this further with you or the WRF committee.

Editorial

Your editorial skills are good - but what of the future? Unless we start considering a logical and suitable succession plan for you we could undo all of the great work you have done. I'm not suggesting you are about to "fall of the perch", but we should at least have an assistant editor to learn from you. If such a person cannot be found, we will need to consider a paid position - maybe using some of the funds we secure through sponsorship as suggested in point 2.

In summary, we should look forward to ensure the WRN is secure in the future - perhaps using some of the ideas I have suggested. I believe this should be a discussion topic on the WRC Council agenda, if its not on the agenda already.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Our 40th Birthday

Dear Rosarian Friends,

My message this month takes on a particular character, since we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the World Federation of Rose Societies in July 2008. It is with much gratitude that I would like to thank most sincerely my predecessors, along with those who have worked continuously for the good of our Federation for almost half a century. I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to Lady Lily de Gerlache de Gomery, founder president and honorary president of the WFRS and Mr Richard (Dick) C. Balfour, honorary president, both longstanding friends and kingpins of the first days, who have contributed widely to the development of our Federation as it stands today.

The WFRS is made up of 40 national societies, 12 associate members and 12 rose breeders, who are members of the Breeders' Club. The latest member, the Rose Society of Mongolia, has just been accepted by members of Council, on recommendation of the majority of EC members along with La Tacita Rose Garden (Italy) as an associate member. What wonderful progress – 40 national societies in 40 years of existence! The founders of the WFRS can indeed be proud of their initiative to create our Federation in July 1968 in England, and thus gather together so many people, both amateurs and professionals, all animated with the same passion for the rose.

It is now up to us all to continue this work in the same spirit. The rose, this symbolic flower, whether botanical or modern can be found in every continent of the world. It is cultivated and planted in many magnificent gardens, is a subject for first rate scientific and technical research and is used in floral decorations to celebrate the first moments of our lives, with the arrival of a new born baby, then throughout the years until we pass away from this world.. The rose "our flower" is photographed, sketched, painted, celebrated in song and acknowledged in poetry everywhere in the world. The rose unites us, beyond our differences, colour of our skin, opinions and feelings. How happy we should be thus united together in the name of and for the rose. I can only hope it will continue like this in the future. From now on, we can look forward to celebrating our 50th anniversary in 2018! However, before then, I hope to meet many of you at our next two important conventions – Adelaide in October and Vancouver in June 2009.

With my very best wishes.

Dr. Gerald Meylan, WFRS President 2006-2009

Rose Wonders of Glorious China!

May 18 – June 2, 2008

DR. GERALD MEYLAN

With the support and collaboration of Mr Takamasa Tsuge, vice president of the WFRS for the Far East, I had the privilege and honour of undertaking a most interesting trip to China last spring.

My first day was spent in Tiantan Park in Beijing with the director, Mr Yang Xiao Dong, along with members of his staff, who went out of their way to make my visit a memorable one in every way. A magnificent show of 20,000 pot roses was on display for their Spring Show in and around the Temple of Heaven, the most complete work of Ming architecture. The many Chinese tourists mingled with the visitors, listening to descriptions of the roses as we went from one beautiful display to another.

Day 2 was the highlight of my stay in Beijing as I took part in the opening ceremony of the Beijing Rose Festival, followed by the naming of a new rose "Mme Entian" var Meiafone. Mrs Jiang Entian made a major contribution to carrying forward and opening the cause of Chinese roses to the world. Her son, Mr Chen Dean and other members of her family were present at the ceremony. Other distinguished visitors included Professor Jiang Zehui, Chairwoman of the China Flower Association and sister of the former president of China, Professor Zhang Zuo-Shuang, Chairman of the Chinese Rose Society and Mr Zheng Bingjun, Director of Beijing Park Management Centre. After visiting the rose and peony gardens, floral arrangements and rose exhibition, an official lunch for the occasion took place before I gave my lecture to many young and enthusiastic Chinese rose growers.

Before leaving the capital, my Chinese friends took me to the few "not to be missed" places in Beijing: the Hutong district with its narrow streets and former "Siheyuans", Tianamen Square, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace and last but not least the Great Wall of China.

My next stop was Shanghai, where I visited Yu Garden, one of the most beautiful gardens of the city, and Shanghai Botanical Gardens with its rose garden. Here I was accompanied by the director, Professor Hu Yonghong, who shared with me his enthusiasm for our favourite flower. I also gave a lecture on the different ways of growing roses in gardens. Once again, I was impressed by the many interesting questions asked by the young growers in the audience.

In Taicang, a short ride by car to the north west of Shanghai, I had the honour of planting the first rose bushes of the new "Taicang Entian Rose Park", which will be completed during the coming year. The Mayor of the city, Mr Xie Ming, was also present. Before leaving this modern city with only 450,000 inhabitants, which is small by Chinese standards, I visited a heritage garden of outstanding beauty.

The following day brought me to Suzhou with its famous gardens. Time did not permit me to tour all of them. However, the Garden of the Humble Administrator and Tiger Hill were well worth a visit, before arriving in Changzhou later on in the day.

Our first stop was to visit the Xiayi Flowers and

Seedlings Market, followed by a tour of Qing Feng Park. Unfortunately, the whole morning was spent under a steady rainfall, the first of two downpours in my two weeks' visit. In Changzhou, I gave a lecture presenting the newest concepts for using modern roses in public parks. In the presence of the Mayor, Mr Wang Weicheng, and on his request and that of the Chinese Rose Society, we discussed the possibility of holding a regional convention of the WFRS in 2010 under the leadership of Mr Zhu Weiping, Director of Changzhou Gardening and Greening Management Bureau.

Additional discussions took place with Professor Hu Yonghong and several leading horticulturists regarding specific problems relating to growing roses in the Yangzi River Area, including Shanghai, Suzhou and Changzhou. Professor Hu is hoping to hold a conference on the subject of growing healthier roses in this part of China.

Before leaving for the south of China, I had the pleasure of visiting one of the most beautiful cities in the country, Hangzhou on the Western Lake, venerated over time by poets, artists and emperors. The banks of the lake are lined with willow trees and pagodas, whilst mist covers most of its nearby hills making it look like the perfect Chinese watercolour painting.

My last stop on the Chinese mainland was in Shenzhen, a fishing village 30 years ago but now one of the richest cities in the country. Mr Wang Hui, a young and dynamic director, invited me to visit the magnificent rose garden of Shenzhen Centre of China Rose Society, Talks also included the possibility for the City of Shenzhen to develop the cultivation of roses in order to embellish its environment to a greater extent.

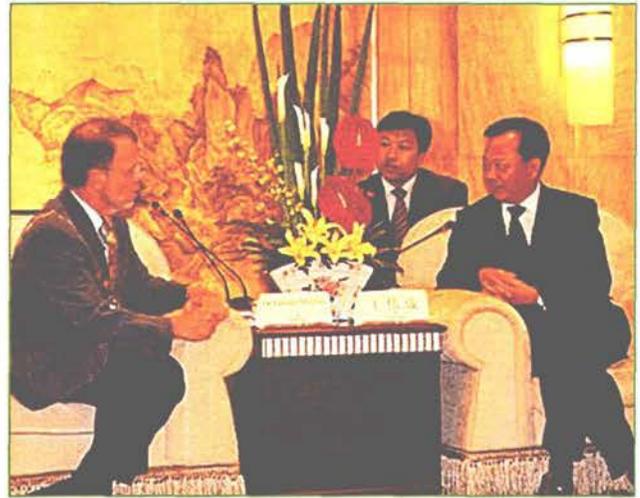
Everywhere I went in China, I noticed the numerous and very recent plantations – trees, bushes, flowers, etc. There is not a highway or roundabout that I saw, which did not have some kind of floral decoration and sometimes it had more than one. Along the highways, roses flourish and bloom for miles on end and even more astonishing is the perfect up-keep of the beds.

Throughout my stay in China, I was able to rely on the support of Mr Hongtao Jiang and Dr Zhao Shiwei, vice-president and secretary of the Chinese Rose Society, as well as Mr Chen Dean. We were able to discuss at great length all aspects linked to propagation, cultivation and use of roses in order to beautify parks, cities and gardens, whilst not forgetting the commercial aspects linked to the protection of plant varieties.

I was particularly impressed by the great interest and enthusiasm of the Chinese people to give the rose the place it deserves, by taking great care of existing plantations and setting up new rose gardens for the future. I am convinced that both old and modern roses will be able to bloom under excellent conditions and the WFRS has much pleasure in counting amongst its members this great and beautiful country.



Prof Zhang Zuoshuang, Chairman of the Chinese Rose Society and Takamasa Tsuge, WFRS VP Far East



Meeting with Mr Wang Weicheng, Mayor of Changzhou



A wonderful display of pot roses at the Temple of Heaven (Beijing)



Rose garden in Shanghai Botanical Gardens



Lecture in the Botanical Gardens of Shanghai



Very competent team of young rosarians with a passionate desire to promote roses in China

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS

Tropical Rose Bermuda!

April 26 – May 4, 2008

DR. GERALD MEYLAN

In just under a month, I had the privilege, along with my wife Christina, of visiting one of the biggest countries in the world, China, and one of the smallest – Bermuda - “the Island”, as Bermudians affectionately call their homeland. Only 21 miles long and 3 miles wide with a population of around 65,000, this subtropical island is divided into nine districts called parishes. We had the pleasure of being hosted by Marijke Peterich, vice-president for North America and her husband, Georges, in the parish of Paget.

Spring was in the air from the first to the last day of our visit and old roses were blooming or on their way after the short winter months. The Rose Society of Bermuda is made up of 100 members who are keen competitors for their annual Rose Show which takes place in the Botanical Gardens towards the beginning of May at the same time as their Annual General Assembly meeting. Trophies and prizes were distributed to the lucky winners and encouragements were extended to future competitors next year. At the end of the meeting, I gave a short lecture about the WFRS.

We had the opportunity to visit Waterville Nursery where members of the society try their hand at propagating in the Openshaw Propagation Unit in Tulo. Along with Sally Madden, Molly White (president) and Pat Thomas everyone had a chance to plant the little cuttings with a European touch. Now it is only a question of time to see how they prosper! Rose bushes and plants are then sold, during the AGM weekend, thus giving a financial support to the society. Maybe this idea could be taken up by other societies around the world in the future.

Private gardens abound in Bermuda and we visited several of them, each one more beautiful than the one before.

Marijke had organized our stay so that each day, one or more members of the Society took care of us and showed us around their beautiful island. – Hamilton, the capital, over the harbour from Paget Parish along with the town of St George on the north eastern coast with its rich history and culture. Designated as a world heritage site in 2000, this town is a delight to explore with its cobblestone streets, quaint shops and numerous museums. On the other side of the island stands the Royal Naval Dockyard in Sandys Parish, the western most parish of the island. It is a major attraction with everything from the Craft Market to the Clocktower Mall for shopping, Arts Centre, restaurants and entertainment all housed in remarkably restored buildings from the vanished Royal Naval era.

It was a joy for us to visit Bermuda and meet so many enthusiastic gardeners and rose lovers. Hopefully, our paths will cross once again in Adelaide or Vancouver. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Marijke and Georges for the very warm welcome they extended to both of us.



Group discussion on approaches to cutting methods



Marijke Peterich reading her report during the AGM



Propagation work in the greenhouse



Royal Horticultural Society Chelsea Flower Show 2008



Imagine my surprise when I received an invitation to attend the Chelsea Flower Show from the President of the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) and to represent the World Federation of Rose Societies (WFRS) at the inaugural International Lunch on opening day. There was absolutely no procrastination or hesitation on my part. The response in the positive was mailed back instantly.

About RHS Chelsea Flower Show

Acclaimed throughout the gardening world as the supreme and most prestigious event of the gardening year, the Royal Horticultural Society holds this enormous undertaking on the grounds of the Royal Hospital in Chelsea, this year with UK Sponsor, Marshalls. Founded in 1804, the RHS has evolved from a small learned society into the UK's leading gardening charity.

Awards (Gold, Silver-Gilt, Silver and Bronze Medals) are given to horticultural exhibits as a mark of excellence in the following ranges depending on the type of exhibit::

Flora medal range: to exhibits of gardens, flowers and ornamental plants.

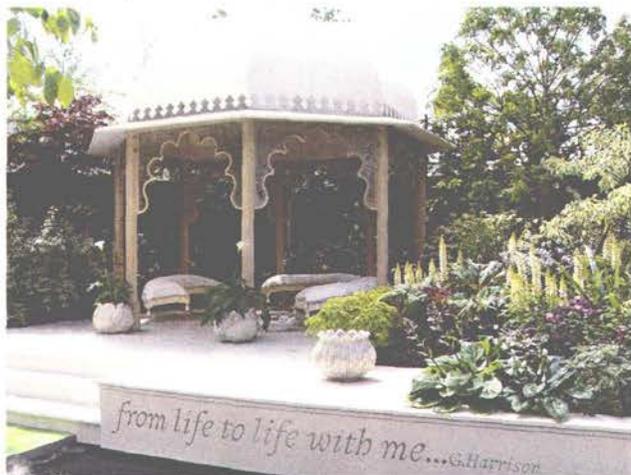
Hogg medal range: to exhibits of fruits.

Knightian medal range: to exhibits of vegetables.

Lindley medal range: to exhibits of special scientific or educational interest.

Greenfell medal range: to exhibits of pictures, photographs, flower beds, floral arrangements and floristry.

Perhaps the ultimate prize at Chelsea is the "Best Show Garden" won this year by designer Stuart-Smith. This garden was indeed a shangila of peace and tranquility while the tribute to Beatle George Harrison was more dramatic and showbiz.



Best Show Garden 2008



The Laurent-Perrier Garden by Stuart-Smith, a 48-year-old designer, winning his third best in show and his sixth gold medal at Chelsea. The scheme chosen was a daringly minimalist colour scheme with 30-year-old hornbeams clipped in the shape of clouds and brimming-over zinc water tanks beating eight strong gold medalists. This hat-trick of best Chelsea gardens puts Stuart-Smith, whose work includes the new entrance to Windsor Castle and one of the largest planting schemes in Europe at Trentham in Staffordshire, in a class of his own.

With roses uppermost in my horticultural mind, I headed for the Grand Pavilon, a *marque* that covers the area of several football fields, where the breeders (Austin, Beales and Harkness) were represented. It was no surprise that the judges awarded both Beales and Harkness Gold Medals with Austin taking a Silver-Gilt.

Bear in mind that it the month of May and roses would not naturally bloom outdoors until early to mid-July placing a tremendous challenge on rose growers to have flowering plants for this show and their talents are well rewarded by the profusion of roses displayed on their exhibits. Winning a Gold Medal in this category is indeed an outstanding achievement This occasion also allows the breeders to display their latest introductions while capturing the attention of the gardening world with the panache and pomp of a Hollywood oscar ceremony. Here then are the new introductions that might be expected from across the pond to appear in the American market place in the not too distant future. Amongst these introductions I was pleased and delighted to see that the latest from Dr. Keith Zary was prominently displayed alone side the best from the Brits!

New English Roses from David Austin



'Wisley' (AUSbreeze)

Named for the home of the magnificent gardens of the RHS located in south London, the flower form is an attractive shallow rosette with pale rose pink petals and a fresh fruity fragrance with hints of tea and raspberries.



'Young Lycidas' (AUSvibrant)

Named to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the birth of the famous English Poet, John Milton, who composed Lycidas in 1638. This blend of deep magenta pink and red has excellent holding capacity.

From Harkness Roses



'Rachel Louise Moran' (JACdrama)

Introduced by Harkness Roses, this striped hybrid tea by American breeder, Dr. Keith Zary of Jackson & Perkins of California, raises the bar on striped roses adding both robustness, vigor and bloom production.



'Guy'sGold' (HARmatch)

Named to celebrate Guy's Hospital Nurses League formed in 1900 to enable nurses to maintain their contact with both the hospital and their colleagues. This bright canary yellow hybrid tea glows like a beacon in any garden setting.



'Commonwealth Glory'

An exhibition style hybrid tea introduced by Harkness both in the UK and the USA (available from Edmunds Roses)



Dr. Tommy Cairns visits with fellow Dean Hole Medalist, Peter Beales at his Gold Medal winning exhibit at Chelsea



Gold Medal exhibit by Peter Beales Roses featuring a wall of OGRs.



Close-up view of the Beales Roses exhibit that won a Gold Medal



The Grand Pavilion featuring the floral exhibits



View of the exhibit by Davis Austin Roses in the Grand Pavilion which was awarded a Silver-Gilt Medal



On the Beales stand, 'Rambling Rector' a popular Hybrid Multiflora in the UK



Display of the climbing rose, 'The Princes Trust' on the Harkness exhibit with a bed of the floribunda 'Rhapsody in Blue'



'Penny Lane', a medium red climber from Harkness



The tapestry of color at Harkness that won a Gold Medal



WFRS Chairman, Gerta Roberts & Michael at the Beales exhibit



News from Australia

Margaret Macgregor
WFRS Vice-President, Australasia

It is Winter in Australia which means that rose lovers are busy planting new roses and pruning existing plants. All State Societies conduct pruning demonstrations in public rose gardens and garden centres ensuring that gardeners have access to the most expert advice on the care and culture of their roses enabling them to enjoy maximum satisfaction in growing their roses to perform well and reward them with their great beauty.

Rose Adelaide – Australia is looking forward to meeting and greeting more than 300 international and national visitors to Adelaide, capital city of the state of South Australia to participate in the Centenary celebrations of the Rose Society of South Australia. From October 23, 2008 the Rose will be the toast of the city and visitors will enjoy 8 days of shows, garden visits, lectures and best of all the experience of making new friends and meeting with old ones everyone passionate about growing roses. It is important in any milestone celebration that tribute is paid to the army of volunteers who over the past 100 years have selflessly contributed their time and talents to keep the affairs of the society ticking over. Without the contribution of the administrators, the committees and the often unsung workers it is doubtful that this milestone would have been attained. We salute you and thank you for your lifelong contribution to the success of the RSSA.

Origins of the WFRS. As we enter the 41st. year of the WFRS it is appropriate to remember the events which led to the formation of the federation. In April 1967 rose lovers gathered in Melbourne, Victoria for the first International Rose Convention ever held in Australia. More than 1000 registrants from Australia and overseas celebrated their passion for the Rose. Such was the enthusiasm and enjoyment of those present it prompted the then President of the RNRS Mr Frank Bowen to express the hope in his speech at the Convention Dinner that such gatherings be held at regular intervals Worldwide. Following Frank's lead a meeting was held in London in July 1968 at which the first committee of the WFRS was formed. The first triennial convention of the WFRS was held in Hamilton, New Zealand in 1971 hosted by the Rose Society of New Zealand. Starting with 11 member countries the family of the Federation now numbers 39 and continues to encourage the passion for the Rose which was the vision of Frank Bowen 40 years ago.

TOP END ROSES – I recently had the pleasure of visiting the members of the Top End Rose Society in Darwin, capital of the Northern Territory. Geographically Darwin is not the ideal place to grow roses since there is a wet season from November to March when the daily temperature is 33C and heavy rain falls each day from 4pm. Add to this humidity of 100% and you have mould, mildew and black spot heaven. The dry season extends from late March to October with slightly cooler temperatures of 30C with little rain and humidity. This is when the roses grow well. Members plant in raised beds which promotes better drainage and they have the advantage that roses from cuttings grow very quickly often producing blooms after 2 months from striking. I was pleased to attend a meeting of the society held in the beautiful garden of the President, Jenny Ward where I met many of the members and was impressed by their enthusiasm and passion for growing roses despite the many difficulties. The Top End Rose Society is a district society of the Rose Society of South Australia which supports their efforts.



A Visit from the President

Marijke Peterich
WFRS Vice President North America

The Bermuda Rose Society was delighted that the President of the World Federation of Rose Societies, Dr. Gerald Meylan and his wife, Christina came to Bermuda to be at our Annual General Meeting on Friday, May 2nd. During their week in Bermuda Dr. Meylan met many Bermuda Rose Society members.

A visit to the "Openshaw" propagation tunnel, maintained by the BRS, at the Government Tulo Valley Nursery was a good time to discuss our problems with propagation. Dr. Meylan advised us to grow our slips only in perlite.

This is also the location where the Bermuda Rose Society has installed the beds with Bermuda Mystery Roses that are taking part in the Earthkind trials. Earthkind Roses are roses that will survive without fertilizing, spraying or watering in heavily mulched beds. The trial beds are to be monitored for three years and roses that perform well will receive the Earthkind Label.

Of course a visit to the Repository Rose Garden at "Waterville", a Bermuda National Trust property was also on the programme. The BRS grows a mixture of Teas, Chinas, Noisettes and "Mystery" roses there, which are all clearly marked and dated according to their introduction dates. It is a small but much loved garden, especially for wedding photos and parties.

They also visited the Dockyard and St. George's (a UNESCO World Heritage sight since 2000). We even managed to fit the finals of the Bermuda Tennis Tournament in.

Dr. Meylan was invited to judge the bench competition at the AGM and we were all surprised with the many and varied entries. The members also produced many stunning arrangements.

Dr. Meylan held a PowerPoint presentation of the many countries he has visited and a short presentation on the latest rose introductions. As importation of plants in Bermuda is very difficult and subject to very rigorous inspection by the Department of Environmental Affairs he advised us to import slips. Lady Gozney, the Governor's wife and a honorary member, was present to hand out the awards.

We cannot thank Dr. and Mrs. Meylan enough for their visit.



Gwen Fagan Honored

Sheenagh Harris
WFRS Vice-President for South Africa

Dr. Gwen Fagan is well known among the older members of the WFRS and she was awarded the Zoe Gilbert Award in October, 2006. The photograph of her together with her husband, Gawie and Helene de Villiers, Chairman of the Western Cape Rose Society on the day she received the award, presented to her by (Prof) Sid Cywes, also known to many of the older WFRS members.

The Zoe Gilbert award is presented to a rose society member who has contributed to and promoted the growing and love of roses.



The Zoë Gilbert Merit Award

presented to

Dr Gwen Fagan

The FEDERATION OF ROSE SOCIETIES OF SOUTH AFRICA wishes to pay tribute to you for your outstanding contribution to the Rose and this Federation.

It was your enthusiastic work in researching, collecting and identifying historic rose varieties, which were growing on farms, wine estates, homesteads and grave yards in the Western Cape region, that led to the repopularisation of these almost forgotten roses and the establishing of the Heritage Rose Society of South Africa.

Through your beautiful and erudite book 'Roses in the Cape of Good Hope' and lecturing on the subject world wide you were instrumental in positive publicity for South Africa in many countries.

By being responsible for re-establishing gardens and parks open to the public with these old rose types and varieties you have advanced tourist attraction and ensured that these roses remain available for posterity.

Please accept this award as a token of sincere appreciation and gratitude for your dedication to the heritage roses over several decades.

signed at Pietermaritzburg


Desmond Wright - President
Federation of Rose Societies of South Africa



News from Pakistan

Mian Zafar Iqbal

WFRS Vice President for Central Asia
Patron in Chief
Pakistan National Rose Society

This issue Mian shares some personal photographs of his rose garden to illustrate the use of standard tree roses and climbers together with some companion plants.



News from South America

Isa María Bozzolo C.

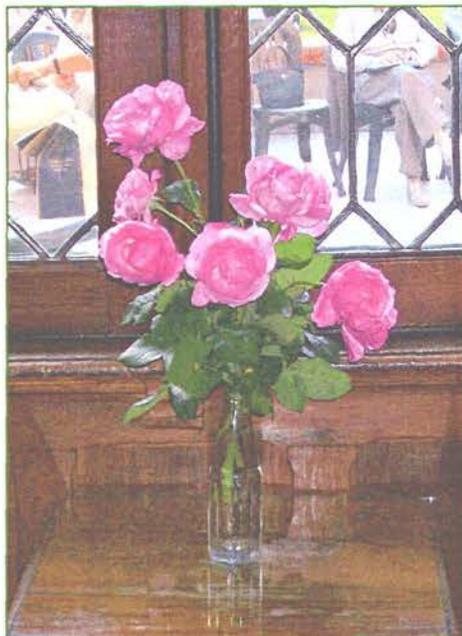
Vice-President WFRS for South America

Thank you very much by the shipment of *World Rose News* January 2008. I admire the magazine that DR. Cairns publishes, and I believe that we have to conserve the magazine. Through it we can be communicated and known each others, specially the people that have difficulties to communicate in English and required of some help. In any case the magazine, is "The Image" of the WFRS and I believe that we do not have to lose it.

I went to the Expo Roses of Autumn and floral adjustments of Buenos Aires City. It took place in the halls of the old and beautiful Hurlingham Club. The exhibition was small, but of great quality. It was organized by hes President Mrs. Esther Garabato, next to the directory of the Asociación Argentina de Rosicultura. I am sending you some photos because they can be of interest. Warm regards and my gratefulness by the publication of the article of the Chilean Rose Society, that you have published in the Bulletin of January 2008.



Members of the Chilean Rose Society at the Hurlingham Club



President Mrs. Esther Garabato, next to the directory of the Asociación Argentina de Rosicultura.



Report from Japan

Takamasa Tsuge VP Far East
Zhao Shiwei Ph.D Vice Director, Beijing Botanical Gardens

First of all, I was extremely sorry for the devastating disaster to Sichuan province in China. I feel sincerely sympathy for the people in that region. I hope people in that region recover as quickly as possible. I

would like to remind you the Sichuan province is native land to a number of indigenous roses, especially *Rosa chinensis*.

10th International Rose and Gardening Show at Seibu Dome

A number of rosarians celebrated the 10th anniversary of the International Rose and Gardening Show in Tokorozawa near Tokyo 14th-19th May 2008. More than 200,000 people visited to this site in 6 days from all over the Japan. In its 10 year history the programme has made significant progress in the rose culture. Not only contests and displays of roses but so many varieties of



Live television broadcast from Seibu Dome featuring Peter Beales along with champion rose exhibitor Mrs. Ayako Takagi.

cultural events took place, such as, educational site, designing rose gardens and several talk shows. Peter Beales and Richard Austin and Michael Marriott came over to this Show from England to celebrate the 10th Anniversary. Each of them brought a taste of England and displayed their own characteristic qualities and introduced new roses and delivered lectures to the cheerful audience. Austin Roses introduced 'Wisley 2008' and 'Lycidas' to the visitors. Peter Beales named several roses as his favourite old garden roses such as 'James Mason', 'Comte de Chambord', 'Gruss an Aachen', and 'Mme. Alfred Carriere' in his TV broadcast with Mme. Ayako Takagi, a highly respected rosarian in Japan.

The Third Chinese National Rose Show in Beijing, China

The Third Chinese National Rose Show took place at the Beijing Botanical Gardens on 22nd-23rd May. More than 200 rosarians amateur and professional, gathered to participate in the Show from all over the country. The Show was commenced with a welcome speech by Mr. Zhang Zuo-Shuang the Chairman of the China Rose Society and a congratulatory address by Ms. Jiang Zehui, Ph.D, the President of Chinese Flower Association, followed by Dr. Gerald Meylan presenting a certificate of WFRS commendation and a red rose named 'Madame Jiang' bred by Alain Meilland as a commemoration of late Madame Jiang En Tian who is called "The Mother of the Rose" in China, presented Mr. Lee, Director, the Beijing Botanical Gardens, a book called "Plants in Japanese Gardens". Mr. Laurie Newman, Melbourne, Australia, and Mr. Naoki Ishikawa, Nigata, Japan, attended the ceremony. The Show took place in the beautiful sunken rose garden with fountain and the arrangements displayed with a full of Chinese sense in the garden house.



The red rose by Meilland named in honor of 'Madame Jiang'

Eight lectures were given in the afternoon: Dr. Gerald Meylan delivered a lecture about growing rose in good soil; Dr. Wang, a prominent scholar of the rose of the Institute in Nan-ching gave a speech about the species roses in China and he made a list of 82 species roses; Dr. Gerald Meylan and I joined a discussion with the Director of the Chinese Flower and Gardening News about the future of breeding roses.

On 23rd, in the morning we had an excursion to the rose gardens in the gardens of the Tian Tan Gong Yuan, historically important wooden made building. In the afternoon, we visited a splendid old Summer Palace, the Yi He Yuan, rebuilt in the Shin Dynasty. At the closing ceremony, Mr. Zhang Zuo-Shung mentioned that the fourth Chinese National Show is scheduled to be held in Jianshu, Changzhon (160 km. west of Shanghai) in May 2010. The Chinese Rose Society wishes to host this Show as a WFRS Regional Convention.

Rose News from New Zealand

Peter Elliott New Zealand
Vice President (Australasia)

The 76th Annual General Meeting of the N Z Rose Society was held in Christchurch on May 3rd where a new President, Mrs Dawn Eagle, was elected.

Members honoured at the meeting known to overseas rosarians were Norma Manuel of Auckland who convened the WFRS Auckland Regional Convention and Peter Bamber of Christchurch, a Past President and Tour Leader to Glasgow. Mrs Manuel received the N Z Rose Award and Mr Bamber was made a Life Member.

Maher Tours Ltd, of Wellington, has been appointed to arrange the tour to Vancouver in 2009 and are currently working on details to whet the appetite of the kiwi rosarians.

Rosarians will be saddened to hear that the rose beds at the N Z International Rose Trial Grounds in Palmerston North suffered herbicide spray damage and one trial has had to be abandoned meaning there will be no awards made this year.

The National Spring Rose Show & Convention will be held in Whangarei this November and the standard of exhibits will be extremely high as the province of Northland is the stronghold of very experienced and capable exhibitors.

The NZRS Council is very excited about forging closer ties with the NZ Heritage Rose group and dialogue is continuing.

See you in Adelaide in October 2008

<end>



www.worldrose-vancouver2009.com



15TH WORLD ROSE CONVENTION

June 18-24, 2009

featuring

The American Rose Society

Spring National Convention & Rose Show

Hosted by

The Vancouver Rose Society & The Canadian Rose Society

at

Westin Bayshore Hotel, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada



Join us in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada for a seven day convention featuring daily lectures, a rose show, public and private garden tours and social events. Extend your stay in British Columbia, and enjoy memorable, one-of-a-kind pre and post convention tours.

As an added bonus, free to convention attendees, Vancouver is proud to present a unique three day public "Rose Festival" during our convention. Visitors will experience an abundance of rose and garden displays, exhibits, plants and accessory sales, artwork and photography as well as educational workshops led by local experts.

Countdown to 2009 World Rose Convention

The 15th triennial World Rose Convention is eleven months away!

Being held in the beautiful West-Coast city of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada in June 2009, the Convention and associated Rose Festival promise to be scenic, unforgettable events.

THE CONVENTION

The Vancouver Rose Society, under the auspices of the Canadian Rose Society, is proud to host the Convention at the luxurious Westin Bayshore Hotel in Vancouver. Situated on the north side of the downtown peninsula, right on the waterfront adjacent to Stanley Park, the hotel has breathtaking views of the water and North Shore mountains, and is within walking distance of both Stanley Park and the Vancouver Convention and Exhibition Centre. Concurrent with the 2009 World Rose Convention, the American Rose Society will be holding their Spring Rose Convention. These events will bring together upwards of 750 Rosarians from 39 member countries around the world, for a fun-filled week of lectures, tours and camaraderie.

THE FESTIVAL

Along with the Convention, a 3-day public World Rose Festival will be held at the newly-expanded Vancouver Convention and Exhibition Centre. This world-class waterfront facility is currently being expanded to more than triple its original size and will be the press venue for the 2010 Winter Olympics. The Festival will feature a combined Rose Show, beautiful display gardens, informative workshops and lectures, the latest trends in floral design by some of Vancouver's foremost florists, professional artwork and photography exhibits, and an extensive marketplace for plants and accessories.

THE HOST CITY

Voted "Best City in the Americas" in 2004, 2005, and 2006 by Condé Nast Traveler magazine, and "Most Livable City" in the world by the London-based Economist magazine in 2006, Vancouver is Canada's Pacific gem: a combination of a spectacular natural setting and all the excitement of a culturally diverse world class city. Protected by mountain ranges and moderated by Pacific Ocean currents, Vancouver offers Canada's best climate: a benign mix of mild winters and warm summers (temperatures in the mid-20s C or

mid-70s F). The city's backdrop of mountains, ocean, temperate rain forests and fertile river deltas make Vancouver one of the best cities in the world for outdoor activities ~ like hiking, kayaking, cycling, and....of course, growing roses!

THE PROGRAM

In keeping with the theme "*Roses in the Landscape*," lecture topics will focus on growing roses within the landscape and emphasize the need for earth friendly gardening techniques. As a Rosarian, you will gain knowledge on the latest research available and exchange ideas with the many breeders, growers, retailers, authors, and hobbyists in attendance. Noted speakers from Canada, the UK, the USA, Europe, and Asia have been confirmed, and more are being added to the roster. For a detailed listing of speakers and topics at the Convention, visit www.worldrose-vancouver2009.com

As well as the lecture program, there will be a number of daily tours to area rose gardens, sightseeing tours of Vancouver and surrounding areas, and the pre- and post-tours book-ending the Convention.

Of course the Convention will also have many opportunities for socializing and camaraderie with other Rosarians. Welcome and Farewell Dinners, impromptu gatherings, tours, and related Rose Festival events will provide Convention attendees with an unforgettable World Rose experience.

Don't forget to put the 2009 World Rose Convention (June 18-24, 2009) and World Rose Festival (June 19-21, 2009) on your calendar! Early registrants will benefit from reduced fees. It's easy to register, just go to www.worldrose-vancouver2009.com, click on the register button, and follow the instructions.

You can also register by phone, mail or fax.

See you in Vancouver!



World Rose Convention

Vancouver • Canada • June 18-24 • 2009

Pre, Daily & Post Convention Tours

There is a world to discover when you visit Vancouver – Spectacular by Nature and Beautiful British Columbia. Enjoy **daily private and public garden tours** and explore the surrounding beauty of British Columbia during **pre and post convention tours**. Arrive early and stay late! There is so much to see and do, you will not want to leave!

Type	Timing	Title	Experience
Pre Convention Tour	Depart June 16 - Return June 18	Majestic West Coast Mountain & Valley Tour	Customized Tour - Enjoy a breathtaking drive to majestic Whistler Mountain; traverse through mountains and valleys to Lillooet and down the mighty Fraser River to Hell's Gate; pamper yourself at Harrison Hot Springs Resort; meander through private and public gardens.
Pre & Post Convention Tour	TBA	Cruise Alaska	Onboard a luxurious cruise liner sailing from Vancouver to Alaska, you will tour the Inside Passage and open waters of the Pacific, popular for spectacular scenery, abundant wildlife, glaciers, and First Nation cultures.
Pre & Post Convention Tour	TBA	Rocky Mountaineer Rail Tour	Aboard the Rocky Mountaineer train, you will follow a historical train route from Vancouver to Calgary (return), enjoying the mountains, valleys, lakes, and rivers of BC and Alberta.
Post Convention Tour	Depart June 25 - Return June 28 or 29	The "Crown Jewel" Vancouver Island Garden Experience Tour	Customized Tour - Sail via ferry to Nanaimo to begin an Island tour of private rose gardens, public gardens, sights, wineries, great restaurants and attractions while luxuriating in Oceanside resorts. Wind up in historical, charming downtown Victoria.
Daily Tour	Afternoon tour	City Rose Gardens	Customized Tour - Several municipalities have renewed their rose gardens to celebrate World Rose 2009 . Vancouver's Queen Elizabeth Park includes mixed plantings. In New Westminster, Queen's Park has 1000 rose bushes near a petting zoo and heritage homes. Burnaby Mountain features roses and a spectacular panorama of city and ocean.
Daily Tour	June 22 - all day tour	Victoria, A Day of Wine & Roses	Customized Tour - <i>1001 Gardens</i> praises Butchart Gardens as one of the world's most lavish display plantings. A formal Edwardian oval showcases thousands of hybrid teas and floribundas. Enjoy a sumptuous lunch before heading to Starling Lane Winery and Garden to enjoy some local award-winning wines while touring their gorgeous gardens. The ferry passage through clustered islands will remain in your memory for years. Nominal \$30 charge to delegates.

Convention Secretariat: Sea to Sky Meeting Management Inc.
 Suite 206, 201 Bewicke Avenue, North Vancouver, BC, Canada V7M 3M7
 Tel: 1-604-984-6455 Fax: 1-604-984-6434 Email: info@worldrose-vancouver2009.com
 Visit www.worldrose-vancouver2009.com for more information!

World Rose Convention

Vancouver • Canada • June 18-24 • 2009

Daily Tour	Afternoon tour	Botanist's Pride	Customized Tour – Two of the <i>1001 Gardens You Must See Before You Die!</i> Visit VanDusen Botanical Garden, with its 55 acres of specialized collections. At the 100 acre University of British Columbia Botanical Garden, Claire Laberge from Montreal guides us through the species rose collection. Local botanists unfold a select of the rest of the gardens.
Daily Tour	Afternoon tour	Forests & Mountains	Customized Tour – Visit the Capilano suspension bridge that has spanned a gorge in old growth forest since 1889. See native totems and other crafts. A gondola then whisks us to Grouse Mountain's breathtaking views, animal refuge and lumberjack show. A private rose garden awaits our return.
Daily Tour	Afternoon and evening tour	Fjords and Glaciers	Customized Tour – We take one of North America's ten most scenic drives. Where else can you hug the side of a fjord with views of islands, forests and abandoned mines? Our ultimate destination is Whistler, which will host the 2010 Winter Olympics. A gondola takes us up 6,000 feet to admire snow capped peaks. You can choose to dine either on top of the mountain or among the shops in the vibrant village below.
Daily Tour	Afternoon tour	Vancouver Rosarians	Customized Tour – Our drive to the University of British Columbia rose garden overlooks the ocean and mountains. Then we visit two private rose gardens including strawberry tea at one of the estates. Finally we savour Southlands Nursery, owned by well-known gardening authority Thomas Hobbs.
Daily Tour	Afternoon and evening tour	Valley Roses	Customized Tour - Brad Jalbert of Select Roses will host us for a fabulous tour of his garden and nursery. A tour of a private two-acre mixed garden follows. Finally we reach Minter Gardens, nestled in the mountains. After Brian Minter delights us with its eleven theme areas, we will dine in leisure at their Trillium Restaurant.
Daily Tour	Evening	Native Treasures	Customized Tour – UBC's Museum of Anthropology houses treasures of Pacific Northwest native art. Our private tour will culminate in a catered dinner on site.
Daily Tour	Evening	Dine on Top	Customized Tour – enjoy a evening up Grouse Mountain in the crown jewel in the resort's restaurant collection. Experience award-winning cuisine high above the city for a dazzling night-time vista.
Daily Tour	Evening	Sunset Dinner Cruise	Customized Tour – Romantics have long cherished the dinner boat cruises past Vancouver's bustling port and forested mountains. The light shifts magically over the sea as evening shades toward a 9:20 pm sunset.

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The Evolution of The Rose

30 Million years ago roses existed only in the Northern Hemisphere and since then approximately 300 species survived time until the advent of mankind and their civilization of the Earth. Roses quickly evolved into the 30,000 modern roses of today due to the intervention of mankind by planned parenthood. Roses have stimulated the passion of mankind since early times and won the hearts and minds of people throughout the world! THIS IS THEIR REMARKABLE STORY!

When the Scottish poet wrote those now famous lines in his 18th century sonnet to his lady love, Clarinda, a rose to him was probably a wild rose growing naturally by the side of a country lane.

*O, my luv'e's like a red red rose
That's newly sprung in June
O, my luv'e's like a melody
That's sweetly played in tune*

Stirling Macoboy said of Wild Roses in his 1993 introduction to "The Ultimate Rose Book", "The rose is a flower of the northern hemisphere, none ever having crossed the equator without the assistance of a gardener. But there are few countries without a Wild Rose or two to call their own, growing, usually on the edge of woodland and pasture, where they make use of their thorns to scramble up and over other plants, in the same way as their cousin the blackberry does."

What exactly is a Wild Rose?

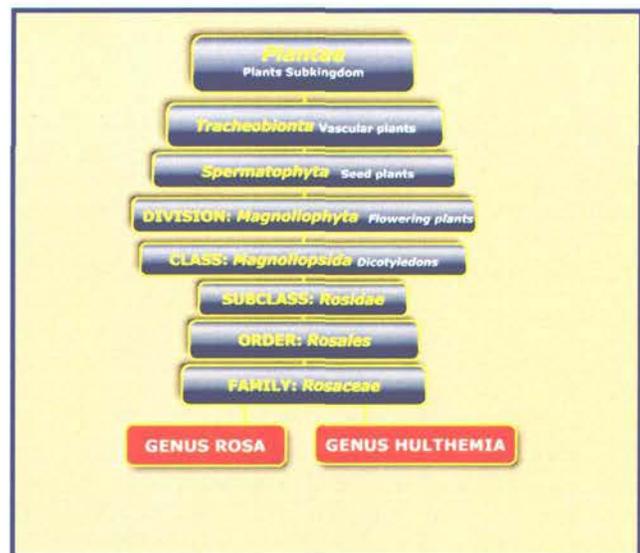
By definition, to qualify as a Wild Rose or Species as they are called in a botanical framework, the flower should have five petals, five being a natural number in the wild. However, there is one species that has only 4 petals and many others with 8-24 petals (doubles and semi-doubles), so exceptions are accommodated within this main criterion. Other distinguishing characteristics to permit distinction are different foliage, different stamens, styles, etc.; the ability to reproduce its inherent characteristics into successive generations; the power to propagate itself true to all characteristics from seed fertilized (usually self pollination). Beyond these simple criteria, the comprehensive definition of a Species has yet to be determined. Only when appropriate genetic testing is performed can a precise botanical nomenclature system be employed with authoritative confidence.

Roses in their natural wild habitat have a propensity to double their petal count from five petaled, produce color mutations and natural hybrids thus making it even more difficult to differentiate between the true original species and the hybrid offsprings. This dilemma has resulted in a legacy of a large number of both natural and garden hybrids designated as true species with Latinized names given them by 18th and 19th century botanists. However, the majority are attractive and have been embraced as deserving of the title "Wild Rose". The collection of Wild Roses included in this article reflects a choice selection to illustrate both the diversity and historical significance to this important ancestral group of roses that have managed to survive Mother Nature for millennia and form the basis for the evolution of the rose in all its forms as we know it today.

Classification Scheme

To accommodate Wild Roses, taxonomists such as A. Rehder originally divided the Genus Rosa into four subgenera; three very

small and anomalous, namely Hulthemia, Hesperrhodon and Platyrhodon and one major, Eurosa containing the roses proper (see illustration). However, the Hulthemia subgenera was subsequently disqualified from belonging to the rose family because of its solitary leaves attached to the stem rather than the



Botanical Place in the Plant Kingdom

compound structure of all other rose leaf sets (mainly 3, 5, 7, 9, etc.). While Eurosa, characterized by having smooth hips, is divided into ten sections, three can be regarded as very small and of little importance as far as garden roses are involved. This subdivision within Eurosa is based on certain physical parameters (stipules, sepals, blooms, styles, leaves, thorns, etc.). However, the role of chromosome count in the cell nucleus does also provide a principal subdivision. Most wild roses carry 14 chromosome (i.e. two sets of seven) and are therefore called 'Diploids'. Roses containing 28 chromosomes are termed as 'Tetraploid'. Roses with 42 chromosomes are 'Hexaploid'. Only a few roses have eight sets of chromosomes (i.e. 56) and are called 'Octaploid'. Roses with odd-numbered sets of chromosomes usually lack fertility and do not survive in nature. Such plants are termed 'Triploids' and 'Pentaploids'.

Geographical Distribution

Species Roses are distributed throughout the Northern hemisphere in four main regions, The East, Asia, Europe and North America as follows:

Geographical Distribution of Species

Banksianae:	from China.
Bracteata:	from southern North America.
Caninae:	from Europe, Asia and North Africa.
Carolinae	from the United States and Canada.
Chinensis:	from China.
Cinnamoneae:	from Europe, Asia and North Africa, the largest section comprising more than 50 diploid, tetraploid, hexaploid and octaploid species from throughout the northern hemisphere.
Gallicanae :	from central and Southern Europe into Asia.
Laevigatae:	from east Asia which has become naturalized in the southern states of the USA.
Pimpinellifoliae:	from Asia, spreading to Europe.
Synstylae:	from China, predominantly a large number of white-flowered, diploid climbers and wichuranas.

GENUS HULTHEMIA

Hulthemia persica

Species | yellow blend

Synonyms: 'Barberry Rose', *H. berberifolia*, *Lowea berberifolia*, *R. berberifolia*, *R. persica*, *R. simplicifolia*

Distinct from all other roses in lacking stipules (the leafy bits at the bases of leaves) and having simple (undivided) leaves and prickly hips, *H. persica* is usually given a genus of its own, although it is closely allied to the genus *Rosa*. Its flowers are unique, too – single, solitary, and bright yellow, with red blotches at the base of the petals. It makes a small shrub only 1m (3ft) tall, but it may extend its root system far beyond this distance. It is difficult to propagate and establish, and you are far more likely to see its hybrid by an unknown rose, 'Hulthemosa hardii', than *H. persica* itself. Indeed, it is 'Hulthemosa hardii' that is shown in the photograph. To accommodate hybrids between *Hulthemosa* and roses, a hybrid genus was created in 1941 under the name 'Hulthemosa'. The small shrubs that make up this hybrid group are all xerophytes (plants adapted to living in dry conditions), having veinless leaves and a long root system. They look more like roses than *Hulthemia*s, with pinnate (feathered) rose foliage and leaflets arranged in pairs along the leaf stalk and a single leaflet at the end.

Locations: Afghanistan, Iran and Russia; discovered 1790

Summer flowering

HABIT Bush H/W 1m/60cm (3ft/2ft) | ZONES 4–10



GENUS ROSA

Typical Species in North America

Rosa stellata mirifica

Species | mauve

Synonyms: 'Sacramento Rose', 'The Gooseberry Rose', *R. mirifica*



The rare, strange and beautiful *R. stellata mirifica* resembles a gooseberry bush but is more prickly. It is often mistakenly identified as *R. stellata*, since these two Wild Roses are very similar. Both are native to the mountains of New Mexico and California, but *R. stellata* is temperamental in gardens and you are more likely to see the more vigorous *R. stellata mirifica*. Among other places, it grows around the rim of the Grand Canyon in Arizona. It makes a low shrub of about 1m (3ft) tall and wide, with bright green foliage and single, glossy-petalled flowers in bright mauve-pink. Spiky red hips usually follow in the fall/autumn.

Locations: California and New Mexico; discovered 1916

Summer flowering | Fragrant

HABIT Bush H/W 1m/1m (3ft/3ft) | ZONES 4–10

Rosa carolina

Species | medium pink

Synonyms: 'Carolina Rose', 'Pasture Rose', *R. humilis*, *R. parviflora*, *R. pennsylvanica*, *R. pratensis*, *R. virginiana humilis*



One of the common Wild Roses of the eastern United States and Canada, this species is a freely suckering climber that forms dense thickets, growing to 1–1.8 (3–6ft) tall by 1m (3ft) wide. A late flowerer, it is a useful landscaping subject, providing color when other roses have finished flowering. It is one of the commonest American

species grown in gardens. The single flowers are mostly borne one to a stem, and vary in color from pale pink to cerise. They are followed by glossy, brilliant red hips.

Locations: North America; discovered 1826

Summer flowering

HABIT Climber H/W 1–1.8m/1m (3–6ft/3ft) | ZONES 5–11

Rosa virginiana

Species | medium pink

Synonyms: Virginia Rose, *R. humilis lucida*, *R. lucida*, *R. lucida alba*, *R. pennsylvanica*

This native of the eastern United States is one of the most beautiful of all flowering Wild Roses. A tall shrub that can reach a height of 1.8m (6ft), it is compact rather than spreading in habit and will form a thicket hedge if you grow it from cuttings on its own roots. The single, bright pink flowers appear late over a long season; the foliage turns a stunning, rich, tawny gold in the fall/autumn; and the orange-red hips are first-rate. The young leaves are dark green and very glossy.

Locations: North America; discovered 1807

Summer flowering | Fragrant

HABIT Bush H/W 1.8m/1.2m (6ft/4ft) | ZONES 3–11



The Naming of Species Roses

Since the botanists of the 18th and 19th century preferred to use Latin or Greek, the naming process took on the format of the term "Rosa" followed either by the word best describing location or characteristics. Sometimes, in place of the botanical derivation, the variety was named in honor of the discover. The following list of Latinized names have been translated into English:

acicularis	needle-like (prickles)
arvensis	field
canina	sharp thorns
filipes	threadlike
foetida	unpleasant smell
foliolosa	leafy
gallica	from Gaul (France)
gigantea	gigantic
glabra	smooth or hairless
glauca	white bloom
inodora	no scent
longifolia	long leaves
macrantha	large flowered
macrocarpa	large-fruited
macrophylla	with large leaves
majalis	bigger
micrantha	small flowers
microphylla	small leaves
minima	dwarfed
multiflora	many flowers
mutabilis	changing colors
nitida	shining
odorata	fragrant
officinalis	prescription medicine
palustris	marshes
pendula	weeping
pisocarpa	pea-like hips
polyantha	many-flowered
pomifera	apple-bearing hips
rugosa	wrinkled
sempreflorens	everblooming
sempervirens	evergreen
sericea	silky
setigera	bearing bristles
tomentosa	woolly
villosa	hairy
viridiflora	green flowers

Rosa laevigata

Species | white; **Synonyms:** 'Cherokee Rose', *R. camellia*, *R. cherokeensis*, *R. hystrix*, *R. nivea*, *R. sinica*, *R. ternata*, *R. triphylla*

The State Flower of Georgia, USA, is one of the very earliest roses to bloom in spring, its large, single, white flowers shining against the glossy, dark green, evergreen foliage. Unusually, this Wild Rose has leaf sets that are made up of only 3 leaves, while most other species generally have leaf sets of 5 or 7 leaves. It is native to China, but botanists have debated



whether it is also American ever since 1803, when French botanist André Michaux found it growing apparently wild in the southern states of America, in the lands of the Cherokee Indian tribes. This beautiful, if thorny, climber is suited to mild climates only and will grow to 5m (16ft) tall. *Rosa laevigata rosea*, the 'Pink Cherokee', is not as rampant as the white form, growing to 1-1.8m (3-6ft) tall, but is otherwise similar in habit.

Locations: China; discovered 1759

Spring flowering; HABIT Climber H/W 5m/3.5m (16ft/12ft) | ZONES 4-10

Old Garden Roses

While the ancient world of the wealthy Romans and Greeks admired roses for their beauty and perfume, there was no attempt to hybridize new varieties. Whatever serendipitous natural pollination provided mankind was seemingly satisfactory in spite of their possession being highly prized. Man really began to dabble in rose breeding seriously in the 16th and 17th centuries. In particular, the Dutch performed some outstanding pioneer work with *R. centifolia* as evidenced by the frequent appearance of their many progeny in numerous still life flower paintings of that era. The birth of old garden roses was a work in progress. As a result of a mixture of intentional breeding or planned parenthood and, twenty one distinct classes have emerged over the centuries worthy of recognition as heritage roses, a superior term for description.

ALBAS (A)

Supporting the widely held belief that their heritage is directly from *R. canina*, the stems and foliage are very similar but more refined. The other parent in their marriage is believed to be either *R. damascena* or *R. gallica*. Whatever the exact origins, all members of this class are consecrated with vigor and vitality and scent. Often referred to as 'white roses' the plants have an upright habit with dense blue-green foliage and admirable disease resistance. The color range provided by the dozen or so members of the class range from pure white to clear deep pink.

'Great Maiden's Blush'

Alba | white

[*R. alba* x *R. centifolia*]

'Cuisse de Nymphe', Grande Cuisse de Nymphe', 'Incarnata', 'La Royale', 'La Séduisante', 'La Virginale', 'Maiden's Blush', *R. alba incarnata*

This ancient classic variety combines all the most desirable attributes of the Albas - blue-grey leaves cloth the bush covered with blush-pink blooms scented with a lovely refined perfume. In Victorian England the rose went by the name 'Maiden's Blush' while in France the more suggestive and seductive name chosen



was 'Cuisse de Nymphe' (meaning thigh of the passionate nymph). The flowers are pure white, rosette shaped, double and richly fragrant. It is highly desirable by connoisseurs of old roses European 15th century, Summer flowering, Intense fragrance (6ft/5ft) ZONES 4-11

AYRSHIRE (Ayr)

The founding member of the class was first seen in the backyard garden of Mr. Dalrymple by Mr. J. Smith of Monksgrove Nurseries, Ayrshire, Scotland. Easily recognized by its plant habit of climbing tall but with the elegance of cascading beautiful over whatever thicket it chooses to call home, it is reported to prefer a colder climate but has adapted well to even Californian climates. As a boy growing up

in the Scottish countryside, I can well remember its ubiquitous presence along the lanes to school. But the taste of "Rose Hip Syrup" still lingers in my boyhood memories as the essential source of Vitamin C, especially after World War II!

BOURBON (B) & CLIMBING BOURBON (Cl B)

In polite terms, it is related that the sharing of a rose bed on Reunion (once called "Ile de Bourbon"), an island in the Indian Ocean, between such partners as the licentious hybrid china 'Old Blush' and the damask 'Quatre Saisons' resulted in union to give a rose called 'Rose Edward' whose seeds were transported to France. Whatever credence one gives to this romantic tale, the plants are generally thornless ranging in size from 2 to 15 feet and are repeat bloomers.

'Louise Odier'

Bourbon | deep pink

One of the most elegant of pink roses, 'Louise Odier' bears full, double blooms so perfect in their symmetry that they have often been compared to camellias. They are a lovely shade of warm pink suffused with lilac, and exhale a beautiful perfume. The



bush is sturdy and on the tall side, with healthy, bright green leaves, and flowers as continually as a modern Bush Rose. It would make a good hedging plant, and is also tolerant of shady situations. It came from the French raiser M. Margottin, few of whose roses are grown today, in 1851.

Margottin, France, 1851

Parentage unknown; Repeat flowering | Intense fragrance

HABIT(5ft/4ft) | ZONES 5-11

BOURSAULT (BsIt)

Smooth stems and dark wood and leaf shape all point to this small group of thornless ramblers as descendants of a cross between *R. pendulina* and *R. chinensis*. However, this conclusion may be in error due to chromosome data. Named after the French gardener who developed this class they are once blooming.

CENTIFOLIA (C)

Over 200 centifolias were introduced by the Dutch from 1580 to 1710 giving them their class name based on a petal count of more than 100. This group possess a very complex heritage involving *R. gallica*, *R. phoenicia*, *R. moschata*, *R. canina* and *R. damascena* as evidenced from recent chromosome data. Once blooming, the plant habit is rather gangly with blooms not able to be self supported because of the weight particularly after raining. Featured frequently in Dutch still life flowering paintings of the 17th century, they have also been referred to as "cabbage roses". Prone to mildew but they do possess a most wonderful range of fragrances.

DAMASK (D)

Crusaders of the 12th and 13th centuries were responsible for bringing back to Europe with them specimens of damask roses, in particular 'Autumn Damask' or 'Quatre Saisons'. The redeeming feature of this variety was recurrent blooming and a tremendous intense perfume. Endowed with soft downy foliage, the canes have a multitude of thorns with flowers borne on short stems. Often used by apothecaries of the time, this variety possessed high commercial significance.

HYBRID BRACTEATA (Hbc)

A small group of roses with a climbing or angularly sprawling habit carrying numerous thorns along the canes and stems, 7-9 leaf sets. Hips with reflexed sepals generally fall off naturally when rip.

CHINA (Ch)

There are number of forms, both single and double, pink and red, of the original single petalled *R. chinensis* cultivated in home gardens and as well as casually along the roadside in China.

HYBRID CHINA (HCh) & CLIMBING HYBRID CHINA (Cl HCh)

While the origin of this class is accredited to *R. chinensis* (now thought to be extinct in the wild) and a red form once named *R. semperflorens* ('Slater's Crimson China'), it is the introduction of a pink form in 1781, called 'Old Blush' in both Holland and England that is credited with the ability of recurrent blooming in most of our modern roses today. Plants are petite ranging from 2 to 3 feet tall with stems often too weak to support clusters of blooms. They are not hardy and need protection to survive winter climates. Repeat blooming together with spicy fragrances are their hallmark and legacy to modern roses.

HYBRID EGLANTERIA (HEg)

Closely related to *R. canina*, these hybrids are recognized for their highly distinctive apple scent of their foliage rather than the flowers themselves. Great for making an impenetrable hedge.

HYBRID FOETIDA (Hft)

This Asian group of roses are responsible for providing the yellow gene into the evolution of the rose while also imparting climbing characteristics to their offspring. Generally they are very vigorous shrubs.

HYBRID GALICA (HGal)

The most notorious member of this class is '*R. gallica officinalis*' also known as 'Apothecary's Rose' treasured for its medicinal properties and rose oil. Plants are winter hardy and no not generally exceed 4 feet in height but the display of flowers (both in quantity and quality) in the Spring is spectacular beating out any other rose in competition. Easy to grow, plants can often spread their dominance over hedges on the byways and country lanes of Europe.

HYBRID GIGANTEA (HG)

Alister Clark (1864-1949), a man of considerable means, had a great passion for roses in developing repeat blooming disease-resistant roses from *R. gigantea* that would thrive on neglect in Australian climates! At Glenara, north of Melbourne, he developed around 120 Hybrid Giganteas, but only 60 have survived into the 21st century. These were varieties that had very glossy green foliage and need little or no attention during the year.

HYBRID PERPETUALS (HP) & CL. HYBRID PERPETUAL (Cl HP)

Ancestry of this group is primarily based on Bourbons crossed with almost any other partner. As a result the class was recognized around 1820 characterized by their repeat blooming, plant size (6 feet all upright), fragrance and color range (mostly pastel pinks and reds). Plants serve as usual garden shrubs mixed with other companion plants.

MOSS (M) & CLIMBING MOSS (Cl M)

Resulting from a chance sport from a centifolia, the first moss is credited as appearing in the 18th century. Highly characteristics of the class is the appearance of stiff bristles to soft downy glands just underneath the flower what we might term as "moss" giving the class their generic name. Rather than fading into obscurity, popularity with Victorians in England guaranteed their continued deliberate breeding. As an added bonus pine scented oleoresins are released when the moss is rubbed between the fingers. Plants are winter hardy growing normally to 3 to 6 feet tall. Some varieties are repeat blooming.

NOISETTE (N)

This class was brought to life by John Champneys, a rice grower of South Carolina who crossed 'Old Blush' (a gift from a French friend and neighbor, Philippe Noisette) with the Musk Rose, *R. moschata*. In return, seeds were given to Philippe who in turn sent both seeds and plants to his brother Louis in Paris who eventually coined the class to be known as Noisettes. Plants are often large and sprawling reaching up to 20 feet tall with large clusters of flowers appearing somewhat later in the spring than other OGRs.

PORTLAND (P)

The little clan of Portlands was created from the appearance and transportation in the late 18th century to France from England of a variety ultimately named 'Duchess of Portland', known and much loved for its continually flowering habit. In France it was regarded by breeders as an important stud rose serving as the matriarch to produce a lineage of roses with similar properties. They have characteristic short peduncles and large fragrant flowers on plants only reaching 4 feet tall.

TEA (T) & CLIMBING TEA (Cl T)

While the exact origin of this class is steeped in botanical confusion, the forerunner was probably a cross between *R. gigantea* and *R. chinensis* with the highly regarded capability of repeat blooming. In 1810 the Fa Tee Nurseries of Canton, China sent a plant of such a cross, *R. indica odorata* to Sir Abraham Hume in England - the variety was later given the name 'Hume's Blush'. The second tea rose to arrive in Europe, *R. odorata ochroleuca*, was collected during a 1824 expedition to China by the Royal Horticultural Society. While many more tea roses arrived via ships of the East India Company transporting tea, the emergence of the nickname "tea-scented roses" was coined by sailors who obviously looked after the plants during transit. Tea roses are not hardy and require a mild climate for survival. Loved by the Victorians as a boutonniere, tea roses became popular for their beauty of form and stately elegance.

In 1966, the American Rose Society defined Old Garden Roses (OGRs) as those classification types that existed prior to 1867, the year of the introduction of the first hybrid tea, 'La France'. For clarification of this definition, it should be understood that not every variety in these classes may date prior to 1867, but at least one variety must have qualified as being in existence prior to the pivotal date of 1867. Therefore, any new variety belonging to these classes hybridized after 1867 may be considered an OGR.

The charm and beauty of OGRs lies in three important advantages. One, they generally endow the garden with a heavy fragrance. Two, the multi-varied flower forms they exhibit in white to pale pastel colours to deep mauves are most attractive when used with other companion plants. Three, since most varieties are only once blooming in the Spring the harvest of red rose hips in the Fall and Winter provide a tapestry of unrivaled beauty when other flower have gone completely.

The Genealogy of Old Garden Roses

The indigenous Species Roses of antiquity grew in four main geographical areas - the Far East, the Near East, Europe and North America. Up until the 15th and 16th centuries no deliberate breeding of new varieties had been seriously attempted merely leaving Nature to go its own merry way. Here is a condensed narrative to explain the evolution of the various old garden roses developed from the Species.

European Influences

Forging the initial pioneering breeding efforts were the Dutch with the development of Centifolias. Derived from a complex heritage involving *R. damascena*, *R. gallica officinalis* and *R. canina*, the Dutch introduced over 200 different varieties during 1580 to 1710, regretfully still only offering one bloom cycle in the spring. A chance sport from a Centifolia gave birth to the first Moss Rose in the early 19th century. In the 19th century Hybrid Chinas were developed using Centifolias along with 'Old Blush' transported from the Far East leading to the recurrent blooming class known

as Hybrid Perpetuals, one of the direct ancestors of our modern Hybrid Teas. In this evolutionary process, several important cultivars deserve a mention. Two Hybrid Foetidias, 'Harison's Yellow' and 'Stanwell Perpetual' (a cross with 'Autumn Damask') are pivotal to the development of hardy Scotch Roses. A third Hybrid Foetida, 'Soleil d'Or', is responsible for introducing the yellow gene into early Hybrid Teas.

With the fall of the Roman Empire, roses lost their biggest fans and it was not until the Crusades of the 12th and 13th century that the very fragrant Damasks found their way from the Middle East to central Europe thereby introducing a commercial trade for use as perfumes and medications. At the center of this trade was a recurrent bloomer, 'Autumn Damask' (aka 'Quatre Saisons'), thus providing a potential seed parent to inject recurrency into existing varieties. Before the Crusaders introduced 'Autumn Damask' to Europe, the main source of medicine and rose oil was from '*R. gallica officinalis*' (aka 'The Apothecary's Rose') centered in the town of Provin near Paris. Portland Roses were also a result of breeding with 'Autumn Damask'.

Albas (often referred to as "White Roses") as a group were primarily derived from *R. canina* with the other parent being either *R. damascena* or *R. gallica*. Towards the end of the 18th century a repeat flowering variety from England, called 'Duchess of Portland', arrived in France and quickly gained popularity.

The Near East Influences

There is even true romance in roses. On the Ile de Bourbon, an island in the Indian Ocean, it is thought that a chance encounter between the promiscuous 'Old Blush' from the Far East and 'Autumn Damask' from the Near East produced the first Bourbon Rose and hence a new class. Meanwhile in America, 'Old Blush' had been crossed with *R. moschata* by a plantation grower from Charleston to produce a seedling, eventually called 'Champney's Pink Cluster', given to his French neighbor, Philippe Noisette, in return for his gift of 'Old Blush'. Philippe had a brother in France who developed the resultant seeds and hence gave his name to the new class of roses.

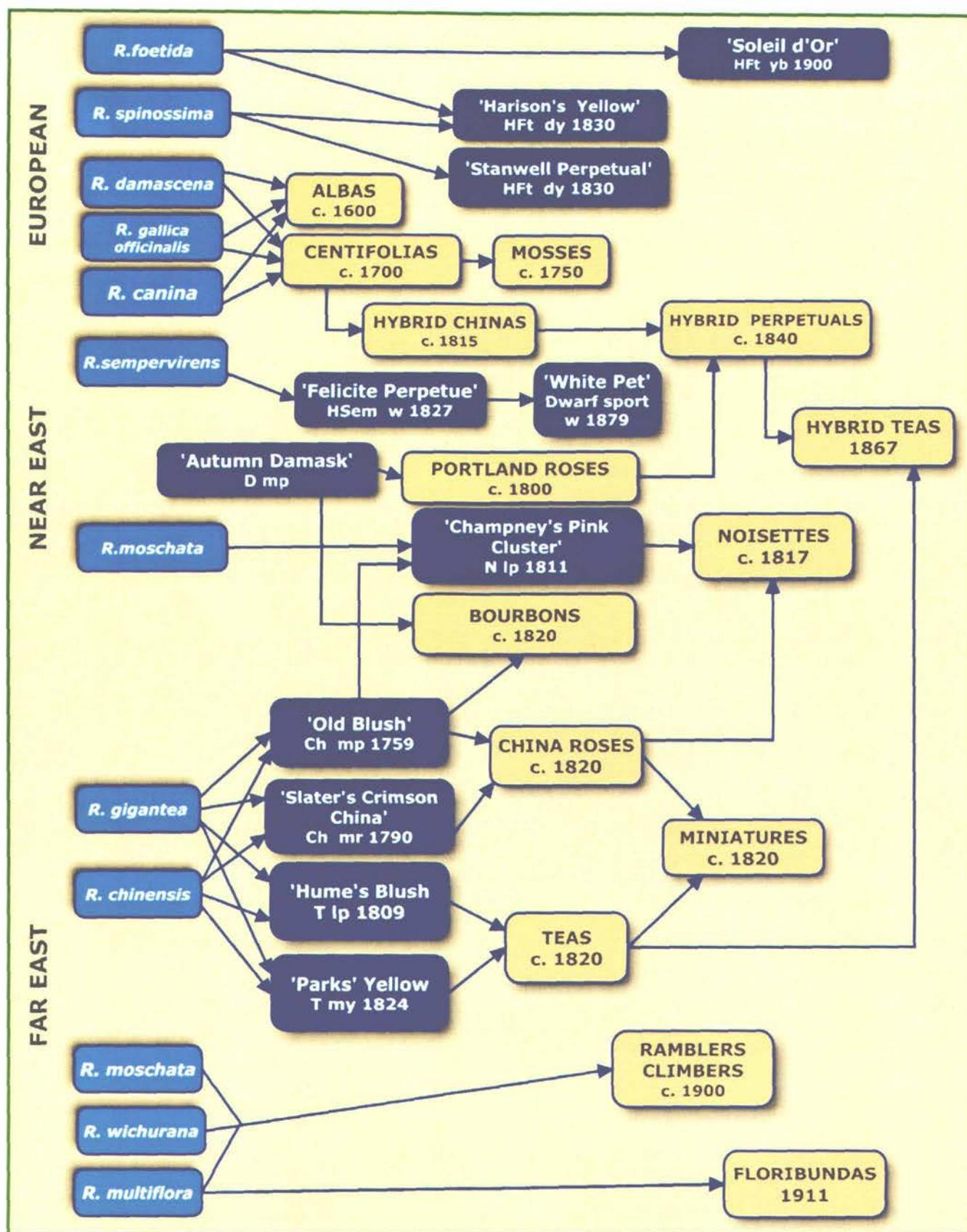
The Far East Influences

It is the Far East, however, that gave the world four important genetic varieties, 'Old Blush', 'Slater's Crimson China', 'Hume's Blush' and 'Park's Yellow' (referred to as the four stud roses from China). Clearly all four were the result of crosses using *R. chinensis* and *R. gigantea*. The combination of 'Old Blush' and 'Slater's Crimson China' gave rise to China Roses, while the latter pair to Tea Roses. Thus rose evolution took the biggest stride in its history when these classes provided the next giant step in developing Hybrid Teas, Floribunda and Miniatures with the strong characteristics of repeat flowering throughout the growing season. Additionally, *R. moschata*, *R. wichurana*, and *R. multiflora* were responsible for the development of Ramblers and Climbers and Floribundas.



'Autumn Damask'

The Genealogy of Old Garden Roses



The Modern Roses

The Modern Roses are the group of rose classes that were introduced on or after 1867, the key cut-off date being the introduction of Guillot's 'La France', regarded as the first Hybrid Tea. They account for most of the roses grown in gardens today, both in the number of plants sold and the number of cultivars available, and can be divided into three main categories according to growing habits: Bush, Shrub, and Climbers & Ramblers.

Bush Types

The Bush Roses are perhaps the most important. They are the roses most people choose when they want to add just a few roses to the garden, and they supply a wide diversity of color to please even the most discerning gardener. Their great virtue is their repeat flowering: with reasonable care a Bush Rose can be expected to keep on flower from the end of spring until late autumn, or fall. Their habit is regarded as sometimes architecturally awkward reflecting the stiffly upright and thorny bushes, which are not enhanced by the pruning and trimming needed to ensure plentiful flowers.

Out of bloom they offer no great attraction to the eye other than a canopy of attractive green foliage and are often naked around the base of the plant. Planting lower growing plants in front for camouflage can help. In cold climates, where they grow waist-high and you look down on the flowers, they are acceptable, but in a warmer climate where they often grow head high or taller, one is only too aware of the thorny stems and the inability to view the blooms particularly if you are of small stature! Within this group reside the most popular of all roses:

Hybrid Teas & Grandifloras

Bush Roses are divided into Large-flowered and Cluster-flowered. The Large-flowered Roses (Hybrid Teas to the traditionally minded) are grown for the beauty of the individual flowers, borne singly or at most in threes or fours. Whether they have only five or as many as seventy petals (thirty is about the norm), they are expected to display a classic form, the petals slowly unfurling from a high, conical centre. They are at their best when about two-thirds open, the full-blown flowers often not quite fulfilling the promise of the sculptured buds.

American hybridists tend to favor more refined flowers, while the British and Europeans those of more buxom build. Most cultivars have flowers which range in size from 11 to 15 centimetres (4 1/2 to 6 inches), but there are occasional giants that can touch 18 centimetres (7 inches). These tend to be shy with their blooms. Height varies with soil, climate and pruning, but in most places 'average' implies a bush of 1.0-1.5 metres (3-5 feet) tall with fragrance ranging from odor-free to overwhelming.

American catalogues use the term 'Grandiflora' to designate Bush Roses that seem to blend the characters of both the Large-flowered and Cluster-flowered Roses with taller growth than either. The prototype is the exceptionally tall 'Queen Elizabeth'.

Floribundas & Polyanthas

The Cluster-flowered Roses (better known as Floribundas) are grown for the massed effect of their clusters of bloom, each cluster bearing from five or so to as many as thirty flowers, with solitary flowers only on the weaker shoots. The individual blooms range from about 6 centimetres (2 1/2 inches) to as large as 14 centimetres (5 1/2 inches). As a general rule, the larger the flower, the smaller the cluster. The shape of each bloom is less important than that the cluster as a whole be nicely arranged, with the flowers not bunched tight but given sufficient room to expand unhampered. Some of the newer Cluster-flowered Roses approach the Large-flowered Rose ideal, while others are just open and flat; and still others are quartered and ruffled, in the Old Garden Rose style. The range of colors is perhaps the widest of any group, but most are deficient in scent.

You can expect a Cluster-flowered Rose to be a little shorter and bushier in growth than a Large-flowered Rose, and often healthier, though both very tall and dwarf cultivars exist. Cluster-flowered Roses come into bloom a week or so later than the Large-flowered Roses. There is no reason not to mix the Large-flowered and Cluster-flowered Roses in the same bed, as long as you take the heights of your chosen cultivars into account.

The Polyanthas are Bush Roses too, but are distinct by their dwarf growth and tiny flowers—one of 5 centimetres (2 inches) is very large for the group—carried in clusters of up to a hundred blooms. Popular in the 1920s, they are not much loved today. They derive their cluster-flowering habit from *Rosa multiflora*, and, crossed with the Large-flowered Roses, gave rise to the earliest Cluster-flowered Roses, which were called Hybrid Polyanthas for a while, and then Floribundas.

Shrubs

Though a dictionary will tell you that 'bush' and 'shrub' mean the same thing, Shrub Roses are a distinct group, usually growing larger with a spreading habit. As such some of them are less suitable for growing in beds in a formal rose garden. Again they are a mixed bag; some, like 'Scarlet Fire' or 'Frühlingsgold', spring flowering only; others, most of them, repeat flowering. Some are really just overgrown Cluster-flowered Roses. You will find many of the Shrub Roses described as 'Park Roses', 'Landscape Roses', 'Romanticas', 'Amenity Roses' or some such, according to the whims of the raisers' marketing people.

These are not, however, official or recognized groups. A new group, mostly from the British hybridizer David Austin, sought to unite the perfume, full-petalled flowers and relative elegance of growth of the Old Garden Roses with modern colors and repeat flowering. Called "English Roses", they have become the height of fashion and are currently enjoying prolonged popularity since their introduction in the 1980s.

Climbers & Ramblers

Climbing Roses are something of an assortment. First there are the climbing sports from the Bush Roses, both Large and Cluster-flowered, whose blooms are usually identical to the bush cultivars from which they sprang, and whose names, prefixed by the word 'Climbing', they still bear. Examples include 'Climbing Iceberg' and 'Climbing Double Delight'. They are not always reliably repeat flowering, however, and you should check this point when buying them. They are apt to be rather stiff in growth.

Distinct from this first group are what are called the natural climbers, specifically bred to climb. Some are only spring flowering like 'Albertine' and 'Alberic Barbier', though most of the newer cultivars repeat to a greater or lesser extent. They tend to be less vigorous than the climbing sports mentioned above, and many of the more restrained are excellent pillar roses for training on verandah posts or the like to create pillars of bloom. The flowers may be either Large-flowered or Cluster-flowered in style, and fragrant or not. Just about the full range of colors is available.

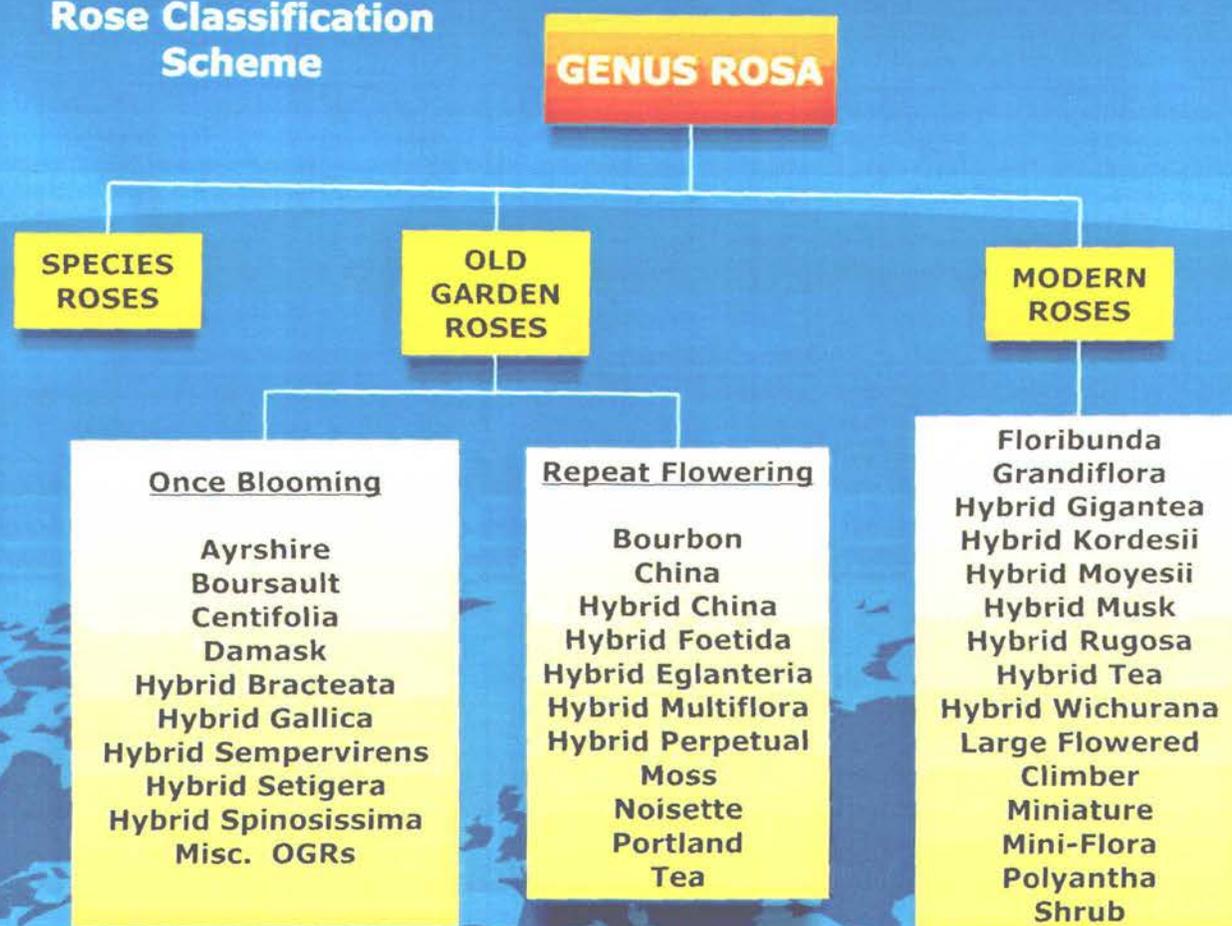
Miniatures & Mini-Floras

Often described as the dwarf counterparts to hybrid teas and floribundas, Miniature Roses and the newly introduced Mini-Floras have been popularized because of their diminutive size and charm.



'Jilly Jewel'

Rose Classification Scheme



CLASSIFICATION OF ROSES

During the last half of the 20th century an evolution of rose classification schemes took place. The World Federation of Rose Societies (WFRS) formulated a family tree based on three distinct groups, namely Wild Roses, Old Garden Roses, and Modern Roses. This system of classification was simple to understand with major emphasis on recurrent versus non-recurrent and climbing versus non-climbing. The recurrent non-climbing roses represent the majority of modern roses with a sub-division into large, cluster and dwarf flowered varieties.

This system embraced by the Royal National Rose Society of Great Britain was employed as a fundamental mechanism to describe roses and their growing habit as well as criteria for exhibiting at rose shows. The terms Hybrid Tea, Floribunda and Miniature did exist for commercial purposes and communication to the public, but the fundamental concept of distinguishing on the basis of growing habit dominated. This system was acceptable by most countries of the world and received widespread adoption with breeders and introducers alike through the rose world with the sole exception of the American Rose Society (ARS).

This disagreement stemmed from the fact that in 1955, the ARS was formally designated as the International Registration Authority for Roses (IRAR) and chose to adopt a scheme based on a composite mixture of botanical and commercial designations. Rose registrations were approved according to this strict classification scheme. In 2000 at the 12th World Rose Convention, the World Federation of Rose Societies succeeded in bringing harmonization to the classification as depicted above. From time to time, complete lists of comprehensive descriptions of all registered roses are published. The latest edition, Modern Roses 12, published in 2007 listed almost 29000 roses.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

125th Anniversary German Rose Society Rose Congress, Kurhaus Baden-Baden June 2008

JILL BENNELL, DHM

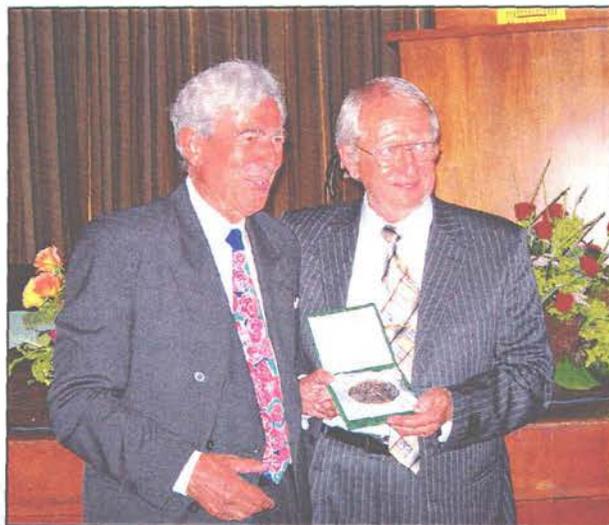
Three hundred and sixty five delegates gathered in Baden-Baden to celebrate 125 years of the German Rose Society.

The 56th International Rose Trials had taken place on 19 June and many of the international judges stayed on to enjoy the celebrations which began with a supper reception that evening at the Kurhaus. A stroll through the historic city of Baden-Baden brought the delegates to the city hall where the Mayor of the city greeted the delegates with a Champagne reception.

The following day was the official ceremony celebrating the 125 years of the German Rose Society attended by the Mayor of the city of Baden-Baden. The day included lectures and talks, including speakers from France, Odile Masquelier and Italy, Helga Bricchet (Past WFRS President). Bernd Weigel, President of the German Rose Society spoke on the history of the German Rose Society. Our President, Dr Gérald Meylan spoke of the importance to the World Federation of Rose Societies of the National Rose Societies throughout the world. All three European Vice Presidents attended – Maurice Jay (France), Stefan Wagner (Romania) and Lars-Ake Gustavsson (Sweden) who brought special greetings from the Scandinavian Member Countries – Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland. Representatives from the following WFRS Member Countries were present: Austria President – Mr Libowitzky, Belgium President – Frans Thomas, Bermuda – Marijke Peterich (WFRS Vice President representing Bermuda, USA and Canada), France – Maurice Jay (WFRS Vice President representing Southern Europe), Hungary President – Dr Ágoston Hegedűs, Italy – Helga Bricchet (Past WFRS President), Japan – Mr Naoki Ishikawa – President Echigo trials for fragrant roses, Luxembourg President – Annette Block, Netherlands Secretary – Mrs Reike Nouwens Van Wert, Switzerland President – Dr Theodor Zwygart. Amongst the presentations to Bernd Weigel was a special leather bound citation from the WFRS presented by Gérald Meylan and also a splendid medal presented by Dr Ágoston Hegedűs the Deputy President of the Hungarian Rose Society – a very new member of the WFRS. Later the delegates attended the baptism of a new rose – Souvenir of Baden-Baden at a musical evening in the rose trial garden in the Beutig. The warm weather, the wine, the music, and the beautiful roses made for a truly delightful evening.

Next day morning was the Annual General Meeting of the German Rose Society and guests were to learn later in the day that Bernd Weigel had been re-elected by the members for President for a further three years. Congratulations and best wishes to Bernd and to the German Rose Society for their continued success. There were several activities for guests during the morning and in the afternoon buses were provided for all the delegates to visit a castle and park and thence to a celebration dinner at another baroque castle in Rastatt – some 40k from Baden-Baden.

The final day included a tour of a private garden in Alsace and guided botanical tours of the Gönneranlage garden in the famous Lichtentaler Allee or the Trial Garden Beutig and finally a wine reception farewell in the Beutig.



Hungarian Deputy President, Dr Ágoston Hegedűs presenting a medal to Bernd Weigel, president of the German Rose Society. The Medal was struck in honour of Rudolf Geschwind, famous rose breeder in the time of the Austro-Hungary monarchy



125th ANNIVERSARY GERMAN ROSE SOCIETY Gesellschaft Deutscher Rosenfreunde

The President of the World Federation of Rose Societies has the honor and pleasure, on behalf of the members of the Executive Committee and 40 national rose societies, in conveying his warmest congratulations to the German Rose Society, Gesellschaft Deutscher Rosenfreunde, on the occasion of this magnificent anniversary.

The WFRS is extremely grateful to the Gesellschaft Deutscher Rosenfreunde for the prominent role it has played in the development of the Federation.

The President would like to thank most sincerely all those who, over the many years, have been instrumental in the growth of their society, and he wishes the Gesellschaft Deutscher Rosenfreunde every success in its future projects.

Baden-Baden, 20 June 2008


Dr Gérald Meylan
President



Tea Roses - Old Roses for Warm Gardens

Reviewed by DAVID RUSTON, DHM

Tea Roses

Old Roses for Warm Gardens

Authors: Lynne Chapman, Noelene Drage, Di Durston, Jenny Jones, Hillary Merrifield, and Billy West.

9 x 11 inches; hardbound; color plates.

Published by Rosenberg Publishing Pty Ltd., Box 6125 Dural Delivery Centre NSW 2158, Australia.

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The book "Roses - Old Roses for Warmer Gardens" is the first book written on these fascinating roses for over a century. The last one printed, was by the National Rose Society (now RNRS), a small volume in 1901. This new work has been brilliantly researched by authors Lynne Chapman, Noelene Drage, Di Durston, Jenny Jones, Hillary Merryfield, and Billy West from Western Australia.

The book has taken 8 years to delve into the history of such a diverse group, where colour, petal count and growth can vary so much from season to season. A variety with 30 petals in summer heat can increase to 100 in late autumn and winter and colour can change from cream to yellow to copper to deep pink as well. To make matters worse, names of so many varieties have been lost and the same rose can have different names in the USA, + France, Germany, and South Africa.

The "Tea Girls", our affectionate name for the tea drinking authors have researched the tea rose collections in Australia, New Zealand, the gardens of the USA and in particular the National Collection in San Jose and southern France, Italy and Sangerhausen in Germany and have come to some amazing conclusions.

All 70 varieties and their sports have been analysed with a detailed description of inflorescence, pedicel, bud shape and colour, also sepals, flower size, and shape, flower colour, receptacle and hips, fragrance and leaf and bush structure. This is all from acute personal observation by the authors. Nothing written before has been taken for gospel truth.

To show the difference in petalage and colour throughout the season, there are 3 or 4 excellent colour photographs of each variety. This book is an absolute must to have for anyone growing these amazing roses.

They are resistant to heat, drought and neglect. Many bushes up to 150 years old, in warmer parts of the world, have built up to enormous size with thousands of blooms each year, existing often without any care. The authors observe that the following roses, growing in Australia and New Zealand do not correspond with the original descriptions and photographs.

Among these are 'Adam' or is it President?, 'Comtesse Riza du Parc', 'Francis Dubreuil', 'Madame de Tartas', 'Madame Hoste', 'Papillon', 'Princesse de Sagan', 'Rubens', 'Souvenir D'Un Arni' and 'Triomphe de Luxembourg'.

The girls have also told us that what we grow as 'Mme. Berard' is 'E. Veyrat Hermanos', the popular 'Jean Ducher' is 'G. Nabonnand', 'Souvenir D'Elise Vardon' is 'Mlle. Franziska Kruger and my favourite tea 'D. Grill' is 'William R. Smith'. Is it a case of "A rose by any other name will smell as sweet"?

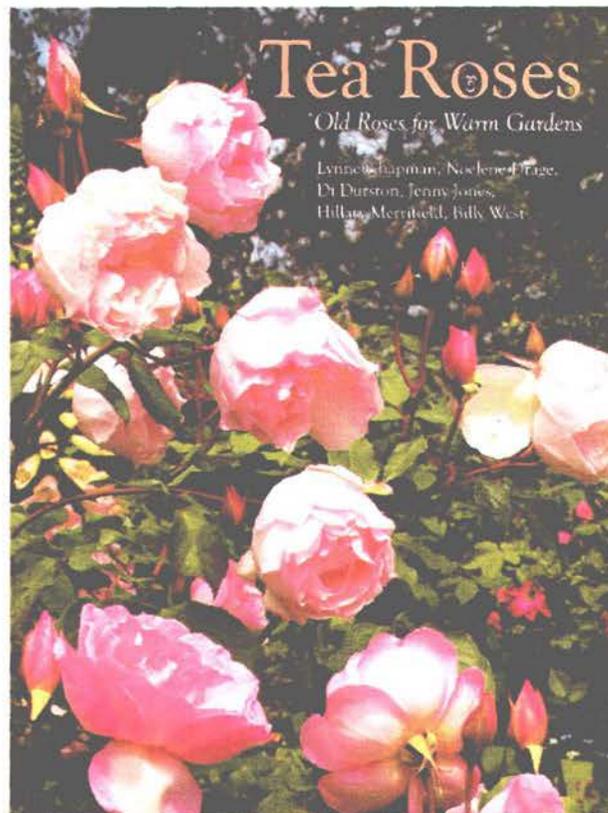
The great controversy over 'Monsieur Tillier' and 'Archiduc Joseph' leans toward the former grown under that name in the USA, France, Australia and New Zealand. The book contains a well researched history of the Tea Rose - the ancestors of the class, the all important four stud Chinas, the rise in popularity of the Teas from 1810 to an early peak in 1830 - 1850, then a decline to a rise from 1860-1890, with a peak from 1890 -

1900 Then came another decline to a steady rise from 1970 to the present day.

A chapter on exhibiting Tea roses in exhibition boxes is discussed, with a photograph of 6 superb 'Mrs. Foley Hobbs'. A large box of zinc labels was found at a sale at Anlaby in South Australia. They had been imprinted on zinc and in perfect condition. Out of over 500 labels, 153 were of Tea roses and 38 of them are still in commerce today. Finally there are chapters on early Tea roses in Australia and the formation of 'Heritage roses in Australia', a group with over 1000 members. These chapters include a colour photograph of 'Lady Hillingdon in a teapot and the first colour plate in an Australian book. Roses are 'Marie van Houtte', 'Alfred K. Williams', and 'Comtesse de Nadaillac'. It is estimated that there were nearly 1000 varieties available in Australia at the beginning of the 2e. century. Apart from the 70 described in this classic work, mention is made of another 150 varieties in the book, there could be up to another 500 still growing in country gardens, unnamed but still loved. A large percentage of these roses will never be identified correctly.

However we are trying to put these old Teas, Noisettes and Chinas in a National Collection. for further research and identification and classification as part of our National Garden History. The authors of this classic work must be congratulated on a scholarly and comprehensive book that will be cherished as the "Tea Rose Bible".

The publication has been well worth all the time and research into this most fascinating classic. We will look forward to a further edition when more of our lost beauties have been identified. We all agree that the old Tea Roses have survived drought and heat better than any other roses and most other plants in our vast country and will be grown for many years. I hope for centuries to come.



Tea Roses

Old Roses for Warm Gardens

Lynne Chapman, Noelene Drage,
Di Durston, Jenny Jones,
Hillary Merrifield, Billy West

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

Executive Committee Meeting June 19th 2008, Baden-Baden

Present

Dr Gerald Meylan, President
Mrs Marijke Peterich, Vice President, North America, Lars-Ake Gustavsson, VP Scandinavia & Northern Europe, Maurice Jay, VP Southern Europe, Stefan Wagner, VP Eastern Europe, Mrs Helga Brichet (Past President) and Jill Bennell, Hon. Treasurer. In the absence of the Executive Director, Mrs Bennell agreed to take the minutes.

The President noted that the meeting had a quorum and welcomed those present to the meeting.

Item 1. Apologies for absence received from: Mrs Isa-Maria Bozzolo, Dr Thomas Cairns, Mr Peter Elliott, Mrs Rachel Flood, Mrs Sheenagh Harris, Mrs Margaret Macgregor, Mr Takamasa Tsuge and the Executive Director Mr Malcolm Watson.

Item 2. Minutes 26 October, Santiago were approved. Proposed Maurice Jay, seconded Marijke Peterich.

Item 3. Financial Report. The Treasurer produced a very simple statement of monies in and monies out since 1 January 2008. Accounts had been paid in respect of World Rose News (1st issue 2008-£883); Audit (2007 Accounts £650); Annual fee to Companies House (£30), leaving a balance of £494 in the current account and £4,573 in the Reserve Account. Commitments remaining were: Executive Director's Honorarium 2008 = £2,400, 2008 Rose Directory = £260 (invoice received), World Rose News (2nd issue 2008 - £900 estimated) and the website £175. The Treasurer commented on the saving on the 1st issue of World Rose News and sought the meeting's approval to continue with one copy only per recipient for the next issue July 2008. Mrs Peterich commented that, although not ideal member countries were at liberty to copy and distribute World Rose News. The committee agreed that one copy per recipient be continued for the next issue.

The Treasurer tabled the membership schedule which showed an amount of £1,114 subscriptions outstanding including Associate and Breeder members and also one or two member countries still owing for 2007. She asked that Vice President continue to urge the countries in their regions to settle the subscriptions. Dr Wagner said that he had experienced difficulties in obtaining any news about the Slovakian and Polish Societies.

Finally, the Treasurer confirmed the Specialised Conservation Committee account had been closed and the monies transferred to the Charities Deposit Fund account as agreed at the last meeting in Santiago. The Charities Deposit Account stood at £13,119 including the £838 transferred.

Item 4. World Rose Convention – Vancouver 2009. In his report the President said he is in constant contact with the organizers. He said that he knew concern had been expressed by quite a few that the Convention Hotel was too expensive and was pleased to report that there were now five additional hotels, of varying prices and all within a reasonable distance of the Convention Hotel, now on the web site.

The Treasurer felt that some information on prices, if only approximate, should be available on pre and post and also daily tours. Most people had a budget and would wish to plan accordingly, and she was of the opinion that the projected time of September for such information was too late. The members agreed and the President said that he was due a conference call to Vancouver within the next few days and would ask for at least some approximate prices. Dr Wagner also pointed out that a good margin of time was necessary if visas were required for Romanian visitors to Canada. The President said that he would

also check this and for other member countries such as Russia, China etc. Mr Gustavsson pointed out the importance of knowing the duration of the pre and post tours in particular the cruise to Alaska and Dr Wagner expressed similar concern.

The President agreed to raise all the concerns in his conference call and would e-mail all the Executive Members and Mrs Tabb (Chairman of the WFRS Convention Committee) after the call.

Item 5. Regional Conference – China. The President tabled two letters, one from the Chinese Rose Society requesting a Regional in the city of Changzhou in early May 2010 and another from the Mayor of the city of Changzhou offering the city's full support of the Chinese Rose Society and a WFRS Regional Convention. He asked for the committee's agreement that an application form be sent to the Chinese Rose Society. He further asked that subject to receipt of the completed form, the application be sent to the entire Executive for a final decision. The committee was unanimous in its support of a Chinese Regional and of the action proposed by the President.

Item 6. Triennial Report-Vancouver. The President hoped that it would be possible to produce a report, as was the case in Houston and again in Osaka, for the delegates to Vancouver. He suggested that the report deal with the WFRS years from January 2006 to December 2008. There were differences of opinion on the usefulness of such a report, Mrs Peterich and the Treasurer felt that it was not a priority and expressed doubts as to whether people really wanted to add to the weight of their homeward bound luggage. The Treasurer pointed out that although the Federation had inherited several hundred of the Japanese Report which were advertised for sale in World Rose News, there had been only a dozen or so 'takers'. Mr Gustavsson expressed appreciation of the Japanese Report, particularly the scientific articles and felt that a Report featuring similar articles on activities during the past three years would be of interest to many delegates.

Discussion ensued on the possible content and the Treasurer suggested articles from the Breeder Members; also who would edit the Report; what form would it take – bound book, newsletter etc.. Finally the President said he would like to have a Triennial Report in some form or another for Vancouver and Mrs Peterich proposed that he ask each member country to contribute an article of say 2 pages for inclusion in the Report and this was agreed.

Item 7. Any Other Business.

a. The President said he had a small problem with the meetings schedule for Vancouver. He preferred to hold the meetings in the evening at a time when delegates would be back from day or half day tours.

b. Dr Meylan wished to produce a President's Report for Vancouver similar to his half yearly report. He would send the report to all members, officers, chairmen etc. in advance for discussion at Council one in Vancouver. This was agreed.

c. The President then quickly ran through his travel itinerary for the coming months which included a visit to the Scandinavian Countries, Northern Ireland, Eire and India and another pre-Convention visit to Vancouver, USA, Japan, Australia and more.

Item 8. Date of next meeting. Friday 25th October at the Adelaide Regional Conference.

There being no further business, the President thanked the members for attending and closed the meeting.

\\<end>

WFRS AWARDS

Call for Nominations

MALCOLM WATSON, *WFRS Executive Director.*

Reference is made to the Federation's Articles of Association, and in particular our "Standing Committees Composition and Procedures" document (dated November 2004). Please pay particular attention to the following sections and take any appropriate action.

Description	Page #	Action Required	To be sent to:
WFRS Honours Committee	4	Nominations to be submitted by the Member Society on its headed paper and signed by an official of the Member Society. Each honour to be clearly defined and the name and full address of the nominee entered beside each honour.	The WFRS President. Not later than 1st November, 2008
Award of Garden Excellence - Nomination Form	8	To be completed by the nominating Member Society.	The Executive Director. Not later than 1st December, 2008
Evaluation form for above	9	One form each to be completed by the two evaluators chosen by the nominating society and returned with the nomination form and not more than 6 images (slides/ photographs) and one other supporting document.	The Executive Director. Not later than 1st December, 2008
WFRS Rose Hall of Fame & Old Rose Hall of Fame	10	3 Modern Varieties only and 3 Old Garden Varieties to be submitted by the Member Society on its headed paper and signed by an official of the Member Society.	The Executive Director. Not later than 1st November, 2008
Evaluation form for above	13	One form each to be completed by two evaluators chosen by the nominating society and returned with a nomination form. <u>Do not include copies of the book at the stage.</u>	The Executive Director Not later than 1st September, 2008
Application to host a World Rose Convention	21-25	To be completed by the Member Society applying to host the 2015 World Rose Convention.	The Executive Director. Not later than 1st December, 2008

Members are reminded that previous award recipients are all detailed on the Federation's website – www.worldrose.org - click on World Rose Directory 2008. If you require any clarification or a further copy of Standing Committees Composition and Procedures (November 2004 edition) document, please let me know.

WORLD FEDERATION OF ROSE SOCIETIES

Website: www.worldrose.org

Executive Committee



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- SHOW JUDGES:** Mr. Edmund W. Griffith, 2517 Oak View Drive, Mobile, Alabama 36606, USA. Roseone@concentric.net

MEMBER SOCIETIES

The World Federation of Rose Societies is the international organization for 38 National Rose Societies around the world representing more than 100,000 individuals who share a love of the rose.

- ARGENTINA: Rose Society of Argentina
AUSTRALIA: National Rose Society of Australia
AUSTRIA: Osterreichische Rosenfreunde Garten-Gesellschaft
BANGLADESH: National Rose Society of Bangladesh
BELGIUM: Societe Royale Nationale 'Les Amis de la Rose'
BERMUDA: Bermuda Rose Society
CANADA: Canadian Rose Society
CHILE: Association Chilean de la Rosa
CHINA: China Rose Society
CZECH REPUBLIC: Czech Rosa Club
DENMARK: Danish Rose Society
FINLAND: Finnish Rose Society
FRANCE: Societe Francaise des Roses
GERMANY: Verein Deutscher Rosenfreunde
GREECE: Greek Rose Society
ICELAND: Icelandic Rose Society
INDIA: Indian Rose Federation
ISRAEL: Israel Rose Society
ITALY: Associazione Italiana della Rosa
JAPAN: Japan Rose Society
LUXEMBOURG: Letzeburger Rousefrenn
MONGOLIA: Mongolian Rose Association
NETHERLANDS: Nederlandse Rozenvereniging
NEW ZEALAND: National Rose Society of New Zealand
NORTHERN IRELAND: Rose Society of Northern Ireland
NORWAY: Norwegian Rose Society
PAKISTAN: Pakistan National Rose Society
POLAND: Polish Society of Rose Fanciers
ROMANIA: Asociatia Amicii Rozelor din Romania
RUSSIA: Russian Association of Rosarians
SLOVAKIA: Rosa Klub Zvolen - Slovakia
SLOVENIA: Slovenia Rose Society
SOUTH AFRICA: Federation of Rose Societies of South Africa
SPAIN: Asociacion Espanola de la Rose
SWEDEN: Swedish Rose Society
SWITZERLAND: Gesellschaft Schweizerischer Rosenfreunde
UNITED KINGDOM: Royal National Rose Society
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: American Rose Society
URUGUAY: Asociacion Uruguaya de la Rose

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- AUSTRALIA: Heritage Roses Australia Inc
ENGLAND: David Austin Roses Ltd
FRANCE: Societe Nationale d'Horticulture de France
FRANCE: Rosa Gallica Association/Roseraie de la Cour de Commer
FRANCE: Roses Anciennes en France
FRANCE: Les Amis de la Rosarie du Val de Marne
ITALY: Roseto Botanica "Carla Fineschi" di Cavriglia
ITALY: La Tacita S.R.L. Societa Agricola
JAPAN: Hana no Miyako Gifu for The Promotion of Flowers & Greenery.
JAPAN: The Rose Culture Institute
PORTUGAL: Quinta do Arco Rose Garden
SCOTLAND: Scottish Sweet Pea, Rose & Carnation Society
UNITED STATES: Ashdown Roses Ltd

WFRS AWARDS COMMITTEE

IAN SPRIGGS
Chairman, WFRS Awards Committee

I thought it appropriate that I should make a few comments about the procedures as to how this Standing Committee will operate under my Chairmanship.

Firstly, all standing orders will be strictly adhered to. Any variance will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances, and those circumstances will be determined by the whole Committee, i.e. the voting representative of all WFRS Countries, not me as Chairman.

All applications, reports, letters must be in English. Any application received in another language will be returned to the Member Country.

WFRS Awards of Garden Excellence

A power-point presentation will be prepared by me which will include the six photographs of the nominated garden and the assessors ratings (similar to Osaka). I would hope that the assessors are realistic in their ratings. No garden is perfect, and the prestige of this Award becomes less, if a garden is not marked properly and commented on as to how it can be improved. At the Awards Committee Meeting in Vancouver, a representative of the Garden nominated will be given the opportunity to speak BRIEFLY to the presentation if they so wish. All applications etc will be available for perusal if required.

WFRS Literary Awards

Again the orders for this Awards are quite clear. Nomination forms and assessors reports are to be in the hands of the Executive Director and then the Chairman 9 months prior to the Convention. A copy of the book is not required at this stage. However an image of the back and front cover will assist with the power-point presentation. A copy of the Book should be available at the Convention to assist with the Committee's recommendation.

Please adhere to the standing orders fully. It will make my job and the duties of the Executive Director much easier.

Dr. Tommy Cairns awarded Gold Honor Medal by American Rose Society



At the ARS Spring Rose Convention held in Denver, Colorado, June 27-30, ARS President Steve Jones announced that the prestigious and coveted Gold Honor Medal was awarded to Tommy Cairns for his sustained and dedicated service to the rose. The audience rose to their feet with what is best described as a long and loud applause. Tommy was

emotional but managed to deliver a few words of thanks with his usual sense of humor shining through.

LUIS DESAMERO

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