

SOUTH COAST ROSE SOCIETY

Roses Roses Roses

June 2003

Next Meeting

June 19, 2003

7:30 pm

**South Coast Botanic
Garden**

Our speaker this month is Jim McAllister from Kellogg Garden Products. Jim has spoken to our society in years past, but it's always exciting to hear about what's new at Kellogg's. I consider Jim a soil doctor! His expertise in soil amendments can turn ho-hum soil into super soil! You may want to jot down your questions for Jim, because he will try to help everyone.

I will miss seeing everyone this meeting, but I'm proud to announce that my daughter Jennifer is graduating from South High School the same night.

Gloria Leinbach
Program Chair

Refreshments for June are to be provided by:

Carolyn Grayson
Spud Monahan
Bridget Stamos
Rita Spalding

Thanks!

Views and News

This month I (your newsletter editor) am commiserating with Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society President, Karen T. S. Gubert, who admits in her newsletter message that her roses are unusually beset by powdery mildew – the worst in the 16 years she's lived there – and that she is also having trouble for the first time with rust and blackspot – as she puts it “My entire yard is under quarantine.” I'm not glad that her roses are beset by rose diseases, but it does make me feel better that my roses are similarly under assault by some of the worst powdery mildew I've ever seen, and I've had some roses nearly overwhelmed by evil rust. ('Playboy' is coming back, thank goodness, but I'm sorry to say that 'Hot Cocoa' seems to be a magnet for rust. Sigh.) If your roses are suffering as well, you are probably resorting to the sprayer – so I thought this month would be a good time to print Steve Jones's article “What do you do when exposed to chemicals?” I try to be careful when I spray, but I'll admit I'm occasionally caught downwind and have to run in and wash. Please read Steve's article and be careful when you spray!

History of Kellogg Garden Products

During the 1920s it was a widely held belief that farmlands, like mines, had a finite capacity. Citrus farmers were told to abandon groves when their yields would drop off. The concept of sustainability did not exist. That is until H. Clay Kellogg discovered Nitrohumus. Named for the two dominant characteristics that he could measure, the black sediment that he discovered in the dry Santa Ana riverbed performed miracles when he applied it on his orange trees.

Friends, neighbors, and passersby admired his beautiful yard and were astonished by the yield of his orange trees. However the farmer of the 1920s was not convinced that anything could be applied to a "depleted" orange grove to make it thrive. So H. Clay set out to prove the benefits of his miraculous soil amendment. He acquired 10 acres of an orange grove known to be "depleted" and spread a generous amount of Nitrohumus®. When the orange yields increased, H. Clay traded his thriving 10 acre orange grove for a "depleted" 20 acres. Pretty soon the local farmers caught on and began buying Nitrohumus® (*cont'd. pg. 7*)

What do you do when exposed to chemicals?

By Steve Jones

In an earlier article, I discussed the different types of pesticides and how they kill pests. This is important to know because what would happen if you are accidentally exposed to the material?

In most cases, an exposure to the typical pesticides we rosarians use is not a matter of life or death; we do not deal with that many highly toxic materials. The most toxic is disulfoton, the main ingredient in granular systemic fertilizers. The chemicals of greatest concern are those that would cause irreparable damage to the body.

The human body is a marvelous machine and it can counteract most chemicals. Almost all of the chemicals we use are not carcinogenic (causes cancer), but some are irritants, teratogens (cause birth defects as it affects the eggs or sperm of the parent), mutagens (mutates cells), or will affect the central nervous system. Some will target a specific organ in the body, such as the kidneys, and can do some real damage if exposed continually over time. Time and dose are major factors. For most of us, we have little exposure, so it is unlikely to be a major concern. Those who spray weekly need to be concerned.

To avoid poisonings you need to wear protective clothing, including a long sleeved shirt, goggles, boots, gloves, and in some cases, a respirator. Cover all parts of your body from exposure. Those paper masks are only good for working around dusty materials, but most of the pesticides are organics and will evaporate into the air.

Typically, there are three types of exposure to the human: oral (ingestion), inhalation (breathing), and dermal (such as eye or skin contact). Each pesticide has its own dangers;

therefore it is vital that everyone using these materials knows of the potential dangers. And don't think this only applies to synthetic chemicals; the organic materials can be just as harmful. Of the exposures, there are two commonly used terms, acute (short term) and chronic (long term) toxicity. Acute is usually immediate, such as burning the skin. Chronic is like smoking, it has long-term effects. A chemical can have both acute and chronic effects. Speaking of smoking, those who smoke are generally at a higher risk when exposed to chemicals, often as much as 20 times more so.

Make a list of every pesticide that you use. **READ THE LABEL.** The label contains the hazards of use, methods of exposure, toxicity, and most importantly, the first aid instructions in case of poisoning. If the label is too small, get a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) from the manufacturer. Many of these are available from the Internet. You can also take the label down to a copying place and have the first aid and hazard sections blown up to readable size. Keep these handy at all times. Know the mixing ratio, never mix with other chemicals than the label specifies.

The MSDS typically has all of the information found on the labels and more. They have the chemical data, composition, hazard information, first aid measures, fire fighting measures, accidental release measures, handling and storage, exposure control (protection needed), toxicological information, ecological information, disposal information, and regulatory information. It is always a good idea to have the MSDS of all your chemicals. Also, they have telephone numbers to call in case of emergency.

One of the biggest exposures to the rosarian is splashing the concentrated material onto your skin or in your eye. (I believe this question is still on the Consulting Rosarian test.) This is where you need to wear protective clothing and eye protection when

you mix chemicals. The clothing you wear should be washable, but wash them alone, do not wash with other clothing. A Tyvek suit is lightweight and washable, plus provides excellent protection. See what the label says to do when you do splash the material on you. Most will say to wash with soap and water. You really have to make sure to treat it properly; using the wrong material may speed up the damage or exposure. Once again, know what the label says. The pesticide itself may not be the problem material in all cases. Funginex is relatively harmless, but the oil carrier is the offending material. The carrier can cause irreparable damage to the eyes, so that is why it has been rated as Danger. Other chemicals may be synergistic, not bad by themselves, but dangerous if combined with another material.

Know the meanings of the warning categories. These warning labels are on all chemicals. The lower the number, the more hazardous the material.

- I Danger – highly toxic**
- II Warning – moderately toxic**
- III Caution – slightly toxic**
- IV Caution – toxic**

Another characteristic is if the chemical is water or oil soluble or insoluble. That is critical for the proper treatment of exposures. If the material and carrier are water insoluble then using water will further spread the material rather than thin it down.

The other common route of exposure is inhalation. Most of this occurs when you are spraying in windy conditions and the material comes back onto you. Another route is mixing the material in a closed room. As mentioned before, most pesticides are organic liquids and they evaporate rather quickly. A respirator is

the equipment of choice to reduce inhalation exposure.

The third exposure is oral, usually in the form of ingestion. This is not a concern to most rosarians as we do not eat what we spray. However, an agriculture expert from New Mexico told us of the story of a person who mixed chemicals and stored the excess in a Coke bottle. His grandchild, thinking it was the “real thing,” drank the poison and died. We have discussed before the hazards of not storing pesticides in the original container and never mix up more than you can use. Never store mixed pesticides; they go bad quickly once made up in water. The chemical is hydrolyzed, and often makes it ineffective. The other mode is inhaling dusts. Some of the chemicals come in a powdered form, like Eagle and Bayleton. Use a dust mask when working around these materials.

The following is a list of the first aid recommendations for exposures to the most common pesticides used by rosarians. If the person is unconscious, do not attempt to give first aid, call 911 right away.

Avid (abamectin) – This acaricide has a high acute toxicity. Overall it is moderately toxic. Eyes: immediately rinse all parts of eyes with running water. Skin: wash with plenty of soap and water. Ingestion; drink plenty of water and do not induce vomiting. Inhalation: move to fresh air.

Banner Maxx (propiconazole) – This is a very common fungicide. Its overall toxicity is very low. Eyes: immediately rinse all parts of eyes with running water. Skin: wash with plenty of soap and water. Ingestion; drink plenty of water and do not induce vomiting. Inhalation: move to fresh air.

Cleary’s 3336 (thiophanate methyl) – This material is an irritant. Eyes: flush out for 15 minutes with water. Skin: wash with soap and

water. Inhalation: move to fresh air. Ingestion: drink 1-2 glasses of water, induce vomiting.

Conserve (spinosyn A) – Very low toxicity, this is one of the new “hot” insecticides.

Overall, one of the safest insecticides. Eye: may cause slight irritation. Skin: not likely to irritate skin. Ingestion: not likely to cause problems or toxicity. Inhalation: not likely to cause adverse effects.

Disulfoton – The main ingredient in granular systemic fertilizers/ pesticide. Very toxic, avoid inhaling dust, keep away from pets and animals. Eyes: flush out for 15 minutes with water. Skin: wash with soap and water. Inhalation: move to fresh air. Ingestion: call hospital or poison center right away. Drink 1-2 glasses of water, induce vomiting if immediate care is not available, vomit until fluids are clear.

Funginex (triforine) – Carrier makes it hazardous to the eyes. Eyes: wash out with water for 15 minutes and make sure eyelids are open. Skin: wash with plenty of soap and water. Ingestion: drink milk or water, do not induce vomiting. Inhalation: move to fresh air.

Malathion – One of the lower toxic insecticides. Has a strong odor because of the carrier. Eyes: immediately rinse all parts of eyes with running water. Skin: wash with plenty of soap and water. Ingestion; drink plenty of water and do not induce vomiting. Inhalation: move to fresh air.

Mavrik (fluvalinate) – Has a high oral acute toxicity. I am personally allergic to this material, causes swelling of exposed areas such as the skin or throat if inhaled. Eyes: flush immediately with water. Skin: apply corn oil to area. Inhalation: move to an area with fresh air. Ingestion: drink several glasses of water and induce vomiting.

Merit (imidacloprid) – Another one of the new “hot” insecticides that is low in toxicity.

Eyes: immediately rinse all parts of eyes with running water. Skin: wash with soap and water. Ingestion; drink plenty of water and induce vomiting. Inhalation: move to fresh air.

Nova, Systhane, Eagle (myclobutanol) – A good fungicide, comes in powder or liquid form. Low toxicity. Eyes: immediately rinse all parts of eyes with running water. Skin: wash with soap and water. Ingestion; drink 2 glasses of water. Inhalation: move to fresh air.

Orthene (acephate) – A common pesticide, often sold in combination with Funginex as Orthenex. Moderate toxicity. Eyes: immediately rinse all parts of eyes with running water for 15 minutes. Skin: wash with plenty of soap and water. Ingestion; drink plenty of water and induce vomiting. Inhalation: move to fresh air.

Subdue (mefenoxam) – A fungicide used for controlling downy mildew. Eyes: immediately rinse all parts of eyes with running water. Skin: wash with plenty of soap and water. Ingestion; drink plenty of water and induce vomiting. Inhalation: move to fresh air.

Volck Oil – Used for dormant spraying. Not very toxic, mostly an eye irritant. Eyes: immediately rinse all parts of eyes with running water. Skin: none required. Ingestion: do not induce vomiting. Inhalation: move to fresh air.

As you can see, these are not chemicals to take lightly. Prevention is the key to first aid. Never mix chemicals in a closed area, never spray on windy days, wear all of your protective clothing, and read the label and MSDS sheets and know all about your pesticides before starting.

Reprinted from the June 2003 issue of “Rose Ecstasy,” bulletin of the Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society, Kitty Belendez, Editor.

Evolution of the Hybrid Tea

by Daphne Filiberti of rosegathering.com

It isn't difficult to recognize our modern Hybrid Teas in a group of Hybrid Perpetuals or Teas, but things weren't always that simple.

At some point in time, the hybrids of the Tea rose began to evolve into new, dynamic territory. One of the first instances happened when Jean-Baptiste Guillot discovered 'La France' in a patch of seedlings in Lyon-Monplaisir. No one knows what the parents of 'La France' were, and no one has been able to say if 'La France' was the first seedling produced by a *natural* cross between a Hybrid Perpetual and a Tea; uncertain parentages characterized the time. 'La France', however, combined some of the best qualities of the Teas and the Hybrid Perpetuals, and became the prototype for a new breed of roses.

Henry Bennett, an English farmer and cattle breeder, saw the benefits of artificially pollinating the Tea with the Hybrid Perpetual. He reported his planned parentages, and began to systematically promote a new class. From that point on, rose breeding changed dramatically as the other rose breeders saw the advantages of making deliberate crosses. Bennett has been called the father of Hybrid Teas. In 1879, Bennett presented a group of ten distinct varieties, which he persuasively advertised as "Hybrids of the Tea Rose."

Soon after Bennett introduced his roses, he met with the Horticultural Society of Lyon to discuss the status of the Hybrid Teas. As a result of Bennett's meeting in Lyon, the French announced the creation of a new class called Hybrides de Thé. Soon after, the French and English breeders began to list some of their roses in the new class. Although the French accepted the new class, it took until 1893 for the British National Rose Society to acknowledge it. Up until that time, 'La France' had been classed in Britain as a Hybrid Perpetual.



photo from www.rosesguillot.com

La France

The Hybrid Teas were the first group of roses to show deliberate crossings between roses, and have come to be associated with modernization. Modern rose chronology has been assigned a beginning marked by the introduction of 'La France' in 1867. This assignment can be considered somewhat arbitrary because 'La France' was a chance seedling with unknown parents. Nonetheless, 'La France' was chosen as the prototype of the group; and the date of its introduction, 1867, is still in use to separate the Old Garden Roses from the Modern Roses. © Copyright 2000 Daphne Filiberti; text and photo (page 6), reprinted by permission.

Classic Hybrid Teas

By Steve Jones

There are a series of older hybrid teas that I would consider classic. Many experts consider that the modern hybrid tea came after the introduction of Peace, as the form of hybrid teas changed from previous years. The classic hybrid tea form today is with a high, pointed center and spirals out from the center. Older hybrid teas were more globular, semi-double or single. There is a long list of outstanding older hybrid teas that are still outstanding today. *(continued page 6)*

Classic Hybrid Teas continued
I list here some of those roses that are available today and that do well in the Santa Clarita Valley. In no particular order:

La France (1867) – Claimed to be the first hybrid tea; a good strong bloomer in our climate. Grows about 4 feet tall, with nice formed pink blend blooms. Some fragrance.

Dainty Bess (1929) – I love this dusty pink single-petalled rose with burgundy stamens. Good grower to 3 feet makes nice sprays of blooms. Nice fragrance, too.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria (1891) – We have this rose over at the Heritage Garden. It is still one of the best white hybrid teas around. Good hybrid tea form of today, the plant is a strong upright grower to 4 feet. Not as well known as it should be.



photo Daphne Filiberti
www.rosegathering.com

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria

Mme Caroline Testout (1890) – Named for a famous French fashion designer, this was the rose for the city of Portland. Thousands of these roses were planted all through the city. There is a bush and climbing version. Cupped pink blooms with a great fragrance. Bush grows to 3 feet, the climber to 12 feet.

California (1916) – How can you talk about the older hybrid teas without mentioning one named for our fair state? A good orange yellow, with globular form. Grows on a 2-3 foot plant. Good bloom.

Mrs. Oakley Fisher (1921) – One of my favorite singles. Deep yellow blooms with maroon stamens. Vigorous grower to 4 feet. Also fragrant.

Ellen Willmott (1898) – A beautiful light pink single rose with dark stamens. A good spray of this rose is awesome. Doesn't bloom as much as other roses, but still worth having. Grows about 3 feet tall.



Photo by Kitty Belendez

Ellen Willmott winner in Three Sprays in a single vase, entered by Ron & Modine Gregory in Roses by the Sea Rose Show 2003

Irish Elegance/Irish Fireflame – Both of these bronze orange singles are great roses. The problem is that one is often sold as the other. Lucky for us, both are good roses. Very vigorous growth can grow to 5-6 feet.

Kitchener of Khartoum (1917) – A large hybrid tea, could be a shrub. Grows large, over 6 feet, bushy growth. Brilliant red, near-single blooms, great fragrance. AKA: K of K.

Columbia (1916) – Another large growing hybrid tea. Large, very full pinkish blooms on a 6-foot plant. Good fragrance also.

These classic roses can be shown in rose shows as most have a "Classic" hybrid tea class, usually roses over 25 years old. The singles can be shown in the single open class also. There are a lot of good older roses still available today. Try Vintage Gardens, Ashdown Roses, and Antique Rose Emporium. I will cover more excellent older hybrid teas in another article.

Reprinted from the June 2003 issue of "Rose Ecstasy," bulletin of the Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society, Kitty Belendez, Editor.

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History of Kellogg's continued from pg. 1

instead of trading their land away. Thus began the sustaining practice of restoring soils as you farm.

In 1953, H. Clay Kellogg, Jr., son of the founder, purchased Globe Fertilizer and began seeking in earnest the homeowner and retail garden shop as customers. H. Clay Jr. diversified the product offering, adding various organic ingredients to Nitrohumus® to create planting mixes ideal for California soils. Gromulch®, Amend®, Topper® are widely recognized as the highest quality name brand blends for planting mixes and top dressing. H. Clay Kellogg, Jr. encouraged organic solutions to everyday gardening problems. He pioneered the decorative bark market in the 1950s, seeing beauty in the castaway "trash" from the lumber industry and saving bark from a fiery fate. His legacy lives on as his son, H. Clay "Hap" Kellogg, IV serves as president and leader of the organization.

Now known as Kellogg Garden Products, Kellogg is celebrating its 75th year of business.



Member Update

Please clip and add to your roster. This brings our membership to 92!

Welcome to our newest members who signed up at the Rose Show:

Evelyn & Tom Costa
Long Beach, CA 90810

Diane DeFidelibus
San Pedro, CA 90732

Janet Grilli
Lomita, CA 90717

Dan Seymour
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Richard Grant

Upcoming Events

Sept. 13 Yavapai Rose Society Rose Show, Prescott, AZ Info: Phyllis Kelly (928)776-4491

Sept. 20-21 Albuquerque RS Rose Show, New Mexico State Fairgrounds Info: Alan Troyer (505) 299-9590 troyer@swcp.com or Jody Ifversen (505) 291-9780

September 24-29 ARS Fall National Convention, Washington, DC Info: Joe Mirilovich (703) 620-5825 jjmirilovich@aol.com.

Sept. 27-28 California Coastal Rose Society and Armstrong Garden Centers Rose Show and Fall Festival of Roses, Carlsbad, CA. Info: Chris Greenwood crisgreen1@aol.com

Take note! There will be no newsletter and no meetings in July and August.

See you all at the potluck in August and the meeting in September!

South Bay Gardens 2501 Manhattan Beach Blvd. Redondo Beach offers 10% discount for mentioning SCRS. (310) 536-9116

Thanks, as always to our sponsors, Sunflower Farms, 17609 S. Western Avenue Gardena, CA (310) 527-8371 “Where Good Things are Always Growing”

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