



ROSE HERALD

Bob & Bridget Louie Host

There's shade and beauty for all in their garden on August 24, 2009.



The Louies live on .7 acres, beautifully landscaped. The back yard is where most of their garden is located. They currently care for about 100 rose bushes, mostly Hybrid Teas and Floribundas. A 3,000 gallon Koi Pond, numerous large trees, lots of lawn, perennials, and Bridget's

luxurious pots of annuals round out the back yard.

Bring a lawn chair and enjoy the comfort of shade and the congeniality of good company. Refreshments will be served.

Friends are always welcome.

[www.owt.com/
rosesociety](http://www.owt.com/rosesociety)

Meeting time & place	Page 2
Minutes from July 27	Page 2
ARS Election Results	Page 2
"Musings" by H. Young	Page 3
August in the Garden	Page 3
About Us	Page 3
<i>The Rose</i> Book Review	Page 4
AOE & AARS Awards	Page 5
Bee Aware	Page 6
Officers, CRs, Calendar	P. 8

This is Murphy, the Bernese Mountain Dog who lives with the Louies and greets visitors with affection.

*Photo by
Bob
Louie*



PRESIDENT RICHARD KERKOF

Have you been a little stressed and hot lately with our 100+ degree temperatures? Just think how those roses must be feeling. With an extra cold winter, a late spring and now a hot summer that has been one for the record books, our roses have had to endure quite a bit this year. We the caretakers have also been asked to endure a lot to keep them blooming, watered and just surviving. With this current



SHARING NEWS AND VIEWS

cooler streak we can hope they will be a lot happier.

Our meeting in June was in the Honor Garden at Lawrence Scott Park. We owe Tom Miles a debt of gratitude for doing a masterful job of keeping the garden looking good, especially this year. It was really good to see Jane Melville's family in the garden to help

Continued on Page 2



MEETING TIME

Monday, August 24, 7:30 p.m.
(7:00 p.m. for garden tour)

HOW TO GET THERE

From Richland and Pasco, exit Highway 240 at Edison Street. Continue south to Clearwater and turn right. Turn south on Kellogg St. Go one block and turn left at Jefferson St. Go to the end house in the cul-de-sac—20 North Jefferson.

Minutes, July 27, 2009

by Cindy Sharer, Secretary

Nearly 20 people, plus Murphy, the Louies' Bernese Mountain Dog, gathered under the huge sycamore just south of the Honor Garden, our society's public rose garden at Lawrence Scott Park. We began with refreshments to beat the 100 degree heat. Tom and Marlyn Miles brought homemade vanilla ice cream with fresh strawberries, and cookies.

Richard Kerkof began the meeting at 7:40 p.m. with the dedication of the plaque donated by Jane Melville's family. Jane's middle daughter, Sandy Melville-Gettelman, Jane's grandson Jordan Engel, and his dad Dave Engel were there to say a few words and remember times in Jane's home rose garden. The plaque says simply but eloquently, "Jane Melville 1930-2007. She loved her roses, as she loved us all."

Richard presented Tom Miles with his Consulting Rosarian certificate that he earned at the May show. Tom credits Harlow Young for his assistance in studying for the exam.

Richard asked for a volunteer to lead the August meeting, as he will be at the Benton Franklin County Fair judging 4H exhibits that evening. He

also mentioned we need volunteers for a Nominating Committee to find next year's officers.

Helen Newman and Bob Louie agreed that our By-Laws need to be updated. Helen said that the American Rose Society's By-Laws could be used as a guide, while making everything fit our local circumstances. Helen suggested that those interested in reading and working on the ByLaws contact Richard Kerkof.

Once again, our reminder to please save your gently used items for the Rose Society's fall fund-raiser to be held at the Campbells' home in West Richland.

From President Kerkof, cont..

dedicate Jane's plaque. It is set in concrete facing the garden. As the workers sit on one of the Ken and Vina Hudson benches for a bit of respite, they can look down and read Jane's plaque. It's like having Jane there encouraging us to take time and smell the roses.

It was also great to be able to present Tom Miles with his Consulting Rosarian credentials. He definitely shows what he has learned as you stroll through the garden and see how good everything looks. He is so good about instructing others how to help take care of the garden. We are lucky to have him taking care of the roses. If you missed the meeting and haven't had a chance to go out to the garden, you might do so and enjoy the beauty of the real show piece we have here in the Tri-Cities.

Oh yes, let us not forget the ice cream treat Tom and Marlyn provided for us. The meeting was like being at a wonderful ice cream social. Good friends, beautiful surroundings and great hosts providing us such a tasty treat really hit the spot in the heat.

As you know, it is time to come up with a slate of officers for next year. If you are currently an officer and would consider serving again, please let me know. If you are interested in becoming an officer, please let me know. If you think of anyone you would like to see as an officer, please let me know. Our society is a good group of rosarians who do a lot to share their love of roses for many, and we want to continue to carry out this mission. Please consider taking an active role and help keep our society around for a long time to come.

Our next meeting will be on Monday, August 24 at the home of Bob and Bridget Louie. Bring a friend and come out to our last garden meeting of the season. Linda and I will have to miss this meeting, as we will be judging the 4H floriculture and vegetables at the fair. We love encouraging the youth and finding a way to spread our love of roses with them. Who knows who may be the next rose member of our society some day! I look forward to seeing all of you again at our fall show meeting in September.



News Flash: Jolene Adams is our new ARS Vice President. She received 878 votes to Bob Martin, Jr.'s 875. Both are respected leaders in the rose world. Jeff Wyckoff moved up to the office of President. Congratulations to all.



MUSINGS

by Harlow Young, 2/09

I walked the rows
 And picked a rose
 Of such exquisite beauty
 Its colors danced
 In rose romance
 With perfect shape and symm'try.
 I deeply gazed,
 To meditate
 On what could be its lineage.
 Oh, mystery
 Of history
 My thoughts do too much query.
 But herein let
 Me not forget
 The moment...now...enjoy it!



*This rose is 'Touch of Class,'
photographed by Harlow Young*

AUGUST IN THE ROSE GARDEN

by Norma Boswell, Consulting Rosarian

It won't be long until we can pick and enjoy fall roses instead of miniaturized and abbreviated summer ones. There are a few simple things we can do right now to make our fall blooms better.

Apply granular fertilizer. August is the last month to feed granular fertilizer, and the last month to include nitrogen in the formula. Late-born canes (September and October basals starting from the graft) rarely survive through winter.

Whether you add ammonium sulfate (nitrogen and sulfur), 10-10-10, alfalfa pellets, blood meal, fish meal, kelp meal, compost, manure, or other gifts of your own choice, it's important to *water before and after*. Water helps prevent

leaf burn and conducts fertilizer down to the roots.

Think twice before attacking insects. Chemicals from sprays make their way into rivers and lakes, causing harm to nearly every living thing, including ourselves. The use of pesticides is banned in Germany, and other countries are currently restricting their use. New York has recently banned pesticide applications on public gardens. Certain countries and states are looking at the big picture: doing no harm to the environment.

Responding to the big picture, hybridizers are breeding more and more for disease resistance (and fragrance, to keep the buying public happy).

Another good thing has been happening all along; we have allies in our gardens that we might not be aware of. Spider mites, for instance, are kept somewhat under control by predatory mites. In addition, destructive mites can be kept in check by blasting the bottoms of leaves with water every three days, destroying their webbed breeding grounds. Mites actually need to be on leaves in order to breed.

Many helpful insects eat aphids, but if these prolific leaf, stem and bud suckers manage to increase past our level of tolerance and our ability to wash them off or squash them between thumbs and fingers, we can spray them with insecticidal soap, which does minimal damage to the environment because it kills only the soft-bodied insects it touches.

Weeding and mulching are two very satisfying activities for cool morning and evening hours. As mentioned earlier, a 3-4 inch layer of shredded bark chips is made to order for clean, bare ground. If you spread ammonium sulfate or other nitrogen-rich fertilizer before laying the bark, and "weed-feed-mulch" in small, manageable patches, you and the roses will spend some happy August days.

Tri-City Rose Society

Check page 8 for 2009 events from now through fall.

Check page 1 for this month's program and **page 2** for directions to our meeting place.

We welcome suggestions for speakers and programs. Contact Jim Campbell, 967-2606, scotch1943@verizon.net, or Harlow Young at 735-3481. Email harlow.young@conagrafoods.com.

TCRS meets 10 times a year on the 4th Monday of the month. Our year begins at Richland City Shop Complex. We visit public or individual gardens during the summer. We move to various inside locations in September and October.

We are a nonprofit educational society affiliated with the American Rose Society. Visitors are always welcome!

Production Staff



NORMA BOSWELL

Rose Herald Editor and Publisher for 23 years, Norma is also

a CR and American Rose Society (ARS) Horticulture and Arrangements Judge.

JO ANGELOS



She helps her husband lay pipe and build a second house . . . and meets rose writing deadlines. Jo is a

dedicated volunteer with energy and humor.



NANCY FOSTER-MILLS

Nancy combines Jo's and Norma's pages, and keeps a valuable website

for TCRS at www.owt.com/rozesociety.

**Peter Schneider Recommends**

THE ROSE, by David Austin. Woodbridge, Suffolk, England: Garden Art Press/Antique Collectors' Club, 9 1/2 x 12 in., 352 pp. color photos, glossary, bibliography, index, \$85 (Copyright 2009 Peter Schneider)

This is a big, heavy, beautiful book. Like any David Austin publication—calendar or catalogue—its photographs are superb, and often breathtaking.

Indeed, the obligatory introduction about the Romans and the Bible, African tombstones, Shakespeare and Brueghel is redeemed by particularly well-chosen illustrations, and soon we are out of emblems and poems, and into the old roses.

Austin begins with the original once-blooming old roses, before progressing to the repeat-blooming old roses and modern roses. His own English roses appear in the middle of the book, followed by climbers, ramblers and finally species roses. Each section includes a concise prologue that fits the classification into context, historically and horticulturally. This is followed by paragraph-long descriptions of recommendable roses. In some respects this book is like having the Austin catalogue between hard covers, freed from most space constraints.

Austin shows an appreciation for what each group of roses can bring to our gardens, and when he describes hybrid teas as having evolved into “bud flowers” he isn’t throwing a stink bomb over his rose-covered wall into the establishment of exhibitors and florists who have gotten to define rose beauty for a long time. He’s only stating the truth, in a particularly gentle way.

The entire tone of this book is positive. Austin does not condemn defective roses, he simply omits them. The section on modern bush and miniature roses is rock solid, sticking to proven favorites. Austin goes out on a limb only for Sean McCann’s ‘Tantalizing Mary.’

It would have been fascinating to read Austin’s thoughts about the roses bred to compete with his: Guillot’s

Generosa Roses, Meilland’s Romanicas, and Harkness’ English Legend series, to name just a few. But even though these breeders are following in David Austin’s footsteps, he isn’t looking back. In fact, there are very few recent shrubs other than his mentioned at all.

Although not advertised as such, this is essentially an expanded, updated version of Austin’s book *The Heritage of the Rose*, which was published in 1988. Many descriptions of old garden roses remain unchanged (and there’s nothing wrong with this; it’s not like there have been a lot of ‘Mme Zoetmans’ developments in these past twenty years). There have been a lot of developments with Austin’s English roses. ‘Bredon,’ which appeared on the back cover of the dust jacket of his 1988 book, is not even mentioned this time.

This is not a work of revisionist rose history. As in the previous book, C.C. Hurst and Graham Thomas are quoted freely, and Austin specifically credits John rather than Ann Bentall with ‘Ballerina’ and ‘The Fairy.’ He lets the late Susan Williams-Ellis define the difference between the colors of old and modern roses: speaking in terms of fabrics, she found the colors of heritage roses to be like vegetable dyes, while many modern roses appear in “chemical” colors.

In the preface to the section on English roses, Austin identifies himself as his roses’ harshest critic. But the criticism is largely confined to omission. Austin creations that have not stood the test of time are simply left out of this account, and with only a few exceptions faults of the scores of English roses that we do find here are not enumerated. Readers may have found it helpful to learn that ‘Leander,’ for example, does not repeat very well, and that the vigorous ‘James Galway’ falls short of other English roses in its discreet fragrance.

There is interesting background information about the naming of many English roses. Some of this is more specific than what we’ve been told in previous books by Austin. The beautiful

‘Sharifa Asma,’ we now learn, is named for a princess in the royal family of Oman. Oddly, about ‘Janet’ we are told only that it was “Named for Janet, in her memory, who had a life-long love of roses.”

My eyes often glaze over while reading about species roses. I don’t know enough about them, and it’s hard to keep the minute details straight. *The Rose* shines in its treatment of species, combining Austin’s uncomplicated text with stunning photographs. This is now the book I will refer to first when wanting details of a particular species rose.

The edition that I’m reviewing has not been updated for the American audience. We are not told, for example, that ‘Alan Titchmarsh’ is ‘Huntington Rose’ in this country, or warned of numerous roses that will be too tender in many parts of America. Yet there is much to learn in this book—I’ve wondered why many bourbons do very well for me, with winter protection, but the beautiful ‘Louise Odier’ always struggles to stay alive over winter. Austin has learned from the seedlings it generates that ‘Louise Odier’ must have a lot of noisette in its ancestry. That explains a lot.... Whatever parents he has been using lately, most of his newest roses have outstanding disease resistance.

All of the incredible photographs in this book are perfectly captioned. Not only are all roses named, so are all of the companion plants that appear with them. Within the text there are no obvious misspellings.

One of the few errors in this book is the statement, made about portland roses, that “only a handful remain.” *Combined Rose List 2009* includes 33 portlands in commerce today.

The book concludes with short, useful, perfectly illustrated chapters on Roses in the Garden, Roses in the House, and Rose Cultivation.

This is an expensive book, but will repay the reader in the abundant inspiration it provides, both in its wonderful photography and its helpful, positive and accurate text.



AOE, Award of Excellence

Four winning minis/minifloras

The American Rose Society tests new miniature roses at gardens around the country. This year's Award of Excellence (AOE) winners were announced at the American Rose Society's Mini National Convention in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The first winner is **'Daddy Frank'** (shown below) hybridized by Robbie Tucker.



'Daddy Frank' is a deep red, non-fading miniflora that should be a very good garden rose because of its disease resistance and long-lasting form. Robbie named this beautiful miniflora after his grandfather.

'First and Foremost' is another brilliantly colored mini-



flora. 'First and Foremost' was hybridized by Frank Benardella.

It is deep pink with a lighter reverse and a white center. The bush is healthy and vigorous, and the abundant blooms last well on the plant and also as cut

flowers. These qualities should endear 'First and Foremost' to exhibitors, arrangers and home decorators.

The plant itself can grow 30 inches tall, covered with buds and flowers in all stages of development. Foliage is dark green and glossy. Parentage is seedling r/w x 'Timeless.'

'Magic Show' (BENjets) is a true miniature rose hybridized by



Frank Benardella.

'Magic Show' grows 18-24 inches tall. Glossy foliage and bright colored blooms set off the exhibition blooms which may possibly be better than one of its parents, 'Kristin.' This plant gives lots of flowers and is a fast rebloomer. Parentage is 'Perfection' x 'Kristin.'

'Spirit Dance,' also called WEKsinratebe, is unique in color.



'Spirit Dance,' a miniflora hybridized by Christian Bedard, offers 30+ petaled, slightly fragrant yellow buds that open to a warm butterscotch, blushed by the sun to orange and deep red.

The bush has deep green, glossy foliage, a rounded growth habit and medium height. The long lived flowers are suited for cutting and showing. Parentage is 'Singin' in the Rain' x 'Teddy Bear.'

AARS Picks Just One

AARS judges have chosen **'Easy Does It'** as the one and



only winning rose for 2010. 'Easy Does It,' a floribunda, is also known as HARpageant. AARS (All America Rose Selections), sponsors 23 test gardens around the country, one of which is here in Kennewick off Union Street, the Master Gardener Grange Park Test Garden (behind the AARS Demonstration Garden). You can observe 'Easy Does It' in bloom and form your own impression.

'Easy Does It' has vibrant colors, ranging from mango to peach to apricot. It has a mild, fruity fragrance, and its blossoms of 25-30 petals are medium-large, double and ruffled. Dark green, disease-resistant foliage contrasts beautifully with the blooms.

This floribunda is of medium height and in its first year appears orderly and bushy.

The parentage of 'Easy Does It' is ('Queen Charlotte' x 'Della Balfour') x 'Baby Love.'

The hybridizer is Harkness New Roses, 2010.

BEE AWARE – things might not “bee” as they seem



by Jo Angelos

Since my article in the March issue of the *Rose Herald*, my casual interest in pollinators (who they are, what they do, how they do it and how they survive) has grown into a true hands-on learning experience. Articles have given me an insight of what **should be**. But as I become more aware of what **is** happening in my own back yard, I have learned things are not always what they seem when you get down and close.

I have had the opportunity to attend classes offered by the Washington State Beekeepers Association (WSBA) and I've attended the local bee society meetings (Mid-Columbia Beekeepers Association). As a rose grower, maybe pollination isn't a huge deal. But as consumer of food products, when I am told 1/3 of what I eat each day has a direct link to the pollination process, That means 1 out of every three bites I eat every day was produced as a result of a plant being pollinated. If every third bite was missing, I think I would realize the importance very fast.

Being a member of our Rose Society where education is a part of our mission statement, I hope to begin the educational process right in my own back yard. In many cases, we can't begin to teach until we have been taught, and sometimes those lessons are learned the hard way. One example may be the development of Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) in bee hives. Pesticide use has been a possible factor in this very deadly and costly disease. The main symptom of CCD is simply no or a low number of adult honey bees present In the hives. There are live queens and no dead honey bees. Seemingly healthy bees simply abandon their hives en masse and never return. Often there is still honey in the hive and immature bees (brood) are present. Beginning in October 2006, some beekeepers began reporting losses of 30-90 percent of their hives. Colony losses are not unexpected during winter weather, but the magnitude of this loss without a known cause is highly unusual.

Once we realize what insects we are “hosting” we can encourage them to remain and help sustain a suitable environment for them. These measures can be vital to the health of these pollinators and possibly ours as well! Anytime a spray is administered to a bloom, it creates the opportunity for an insect to transfer those chemicals. While most of us don't have an active role in the broad process of pollination with our livelihood based on honey bee hives, we do play an important part in our own back yard. The chemicals we place on our vegetation is taken back to the hives and very often becomes a part of the food for the young. Pesticides are even found in the wax foundations made by the worker bees that house the eggs laid by the queen.

Here are some of the pollinators whose health, in varying degrees, affects our own.



Honey Bee: Workers of the European honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) are undoubtedly the most familiar bees to North Americans. They are tan with varying degrees of orange or brown, more hairy than the yellow jacket, but less furry than the bumble bee. The honey bee is a social insect that can survive only as a member of a community, or colony. The colony inhabits an enclosed cavity, its nest. Domesticated colonies are kept in artificial containers, usually wooden boxes, known as hives.

Chris Kilmer of the Tri-Cities is the owner of the hives on the right. I can only think this qualifies as “The Biltmore Estate for Bees.”



Bumblebees (of the genus *Bombus*): In spring, queens emerge from underground where they have spent the winter, and look for a nest site, often found underground in an old mouse nest or rodent burrow. Bumblebees visit flowers for the nectar and pollen upon which they feed, and once the eggs they lay have hatched, they use those plant resources to feed larval worker bees. Bumblebees can generate heat with their flight muscles, and queens will use this ability to incubate their brood and speed up development of the workers. (As a mother this is so intriguing – all the years I seemed to be flailing my arms through the air at my children, it could have been to speed up their development. I feel better now.) There are 49 species of bumblebees in the United States. If you are interested in seeing the variations of their color sequence and the corresponding names go to www.ars.usda.gov and type in “ID a Bumble bee.” It is an amazing website!



While the Yellow Jacket is not considered an important pollinator, the information and awareness is valuable. Even though they intrude on our BBQ's, we've never been stung by one. The protein they are searching for is fed to their young, just as the pollen is the protein taken for brood and adult bees. Without sufficient pollen, the bees cease rearing brood.

Yellow Jacket: Yellow jacket wasps (*Vespula*) are often mistaken for bees. Indeed, some folks call them "meat bees", but they are in fact social wasps related to hornets and only distantly related to bees. Yellow jackets may on occasion visit flowers (or your watermelon slice) for sugar, but unlike bees, yellow jackets are carnivorous, eating insects, carrion and picnic fare. Hence, they have no brushes or pollen baskets for carrying pollen. They are relatively hairless and all resemble the one pictured here. Their nests are made of paper, not wax, typically built in shallow underground cavities. Like honeybees and bumble bees, yellow jackets have a potent sting.



Then I happened upon insects that are not honey bees but do resemble them – so my quest to find out who they are and what they are doing began. After reading up on them, I found there is no need to bring out the spray or bug zapper. These prolific pollinators do **not** sting or bite!



Flower Fly (family *Syrphidae*): A number of harmless insects mimic the look of social bees and wasps. Most familiar among these are the flower flies whose resemblance to particular genera of social bees or wasps can be uncanny. Flower flies have but one pair of wings; bees have two pair. Flower flies often hover, unlike our bees. Flower flies, though often hairy, do not accumulate loads of pollen under their abdomens or on their hind legs as female bees do. Nonetheless, they can be significant pollinators. There are nearly 900 species in North America; most have yellow-and-black stripes and are excellent mimics of wasps or bees. Flower Flies can't sting, but sounding and looking like insects that can, makes birds and other predators avoid them. Flies in the genus *Copestylum*, for example, use their disguise to enter unnoticed the nests of bumble bees or social wasps, where they lay their eggs. Their larvae feed on dead bees and other detritus in the nests. Flower flies are not only important as pollinators in farms and gardens, but they also help to control pests. About 40% of the

world's species belong to groups with larvae that eat aphids, scales, and other soft-bodied pests. Next time you are in the garden if you see flower flies hovering around your rose bush, look closely and you may just see a grub-like flower fly larva rearing up to consume an aphid.

Bee Fly (*Bombylius major*): They are among the many flies that imitate bees, bumblebees in this case, and this is how they got both their common and their scientific name. Like some bumblebees they are brown and furry and they make a buzzing sound when flying. But unlike them they have only two wings instead of four, large eyes, skinny long legs and very short antennae. They possess a stiff and long tongue, or proboscis, which they use for probing into flowers to sip their nectar while hovering in front of them. By not landing on the flower they seem to try to avoid the predators that may be hiding in them.



Pictures and clips were taken from the following web sites: www.ars.usda.gov (Agricultural Research Service) Type in "ID a Bumblebee" or Is it or isn't it a bee? www.everythingabout.net doing a search on bees. North American Pollinator Protection Campaign www.nappc.org and www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/pollinators.



TCRS Officers, Consulting Rosarians (CR) & Other Helpers

* CR President Richard Kerkof, 5306 Cleveland Lane, Pasco, WA 99301-8434; (509) 547-1860 greenthumbsrjm@hotmail.com

* CR Co-Vice-President Jim Campbell, 1307 Maple Lane, West Richland, WA 99353-9332 (509) 967-2606 (NOTE: Dorothy Campbell also CR.) scotch1943@verizon.net

* CR Co-Vice-Pres Harlow Young, 3218 W. 2nd Ave., Kennewick, WA 99336-4577 (509) 735-3481 harlow.young@conagrafoods.com

* Treasurer Bob Louie, 20 N. Jefferson St., 99336-1811 531-5727 blouie1@charter.net

* Secretary Cyndy Sharer, 2134 Rainier Ave., Richland, WA 99354-1832 (509) 375-4246 cl.sharer@gmail.com

* Membership Chair Anne Muggli, 106 W. 23rd Place, Kennewick, WA 99337-4926 (509) 586-0060 Tomann@aol.com

* Co-Membership Chair Linda Kerkof (Linda will serve when Anne is out of town. See data given for President Richard Kerkof above.)

* CR *Rose Herald* Editor Norma Boswell, 465 Mateo Ct., Richland, WA 99354-1981 (509) 375-0567 rosybos@owt.com

* Associate Editor Jo Angelos, 719 S. Yelm Place, Kennewick, WA 99336-4817 (509) 586-0857 angelosfolk@verizon.net

* Webmaster Nancy Foster-Mills, 1537 Adair Dr., Richland, WA 99352-9443 (509) 628-9340 thundar2007@gmail.com and www.owt.com/rosesociety

* CR JoAnn Brehm, 1113 Saddle Way, Richland, WA 99352-9640 (509) 627-0577 brehmj@3-cities.com

* CR Tom Miles, 118 Bremmer St., Richland, WA 99352-8491 (509) 627-7003 thmpmi@charter.net

* Helping to collate, fold, staple, and label: Jim & Kathy Weber jweber@clearwire.net

* CR Helen Newman, 102703 E. Vaca Rd., Kennewick, WA 99338-9341 (509) 627-0880 hnewman@owt.com

Mark Your Calendar

August 24, 2009

Garden meeting in the back yard of Bob & Bridget Louie

August/September RIR

Observe your new roses and fill out the evaluation form found in the *American Rose* magazine. Put your results online.

August 24-29, 2009

Benton Franklin Fair. Our society will provide an educational display.

September 28, 2009

Fall In-House Rose Show Challenge

October 26, 2009

Fall Banquet, Special Speaker Jack Kiley and Installation of Officers for 2010. This is our last meeting of TCRS until January.

Tri-City Rose Society: www.owt.com/rosesociety
Webmaster Nancy Foster-Mills

Email Coordinator Janet Bryant:
dandjbryant@charter.net

Associate Editor Jo Angelos: angelosfolk@verizon.net

Editor Norma Boswell: rosybos@owt.com

465 Mateo Court
Richland, WA 99354-1981



Addressee Name
4321 First Street
Anytown, State 99354