The Tri-City Rose Society is a non-profit educational organization with valuable affiliations to the Pacific Northwest District and the American Rose Society.

Visit all the websites above to broaden your love and knowledge of roses!

The Tri-City Rose Society has links to all the archived newsletters and photos from past rose show entries. We encourage our TCRS members to join the ARS; there are many membership options.

To join-or-renew ARS membership Click Here.

The Tri-City Rose Society Officers, Consulting Rosarians (CR), Master Rosarians (MR) and other helpers

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ARS Horticulture Judging Audit
Friday, May 31, 2019 at 5:00-8:00 p.m.
Dinner is at 6:30 p.m.
In the Boardroom at the Hampton Inn
You DO NOT have to be a judge to participate
Register by May 21, 2019—sign up at the May meeting. For questions or registration contact JoAnn Brehm at jobrehm@outlook.com or 627-0577 and leave a message.
President’s Message by Harlow Young

There are a few important characteristics that gardeners like us enjoy this time of year:

- The greening of everything, even the weeds
- Our gardens taking on a rapid growth explosion from Winter’s “hibernation” to Spring’s bloom. In our experience, there was little growing through the snow about three weeks into March. Then the weather warmed, and the roses began to leaf, grow taller and taller, form buds, and now blooms are starting to open. What an emotional rush. All this simply amazes me each Spring.
- Anticipation of the Spring colors, their variety and beauty
- Fellow gardeners bragging about their roses blooming, when you only have buds
- Ending the day absolutely exhausted from the rush of things that need to be done in the garden, around the house, people asking for help, helping when they don’t ask, etc.
- Enjoying the blessings of the garden, its color and solitude
- Rose Shows: preparation, entering your garden’s best, and then enjoying the total color of the show. (Winning a ribbon or trophy isn’t everything. It’s enjoying the event with fellow rose enthusiasts, hobbyists and the public who come to experience it as well.)
- The birds are starting to pair up and build nests, soon to have little ones.
- Frost, snow and ice are but a memory, happily.

This is the time of year that we spent all Winter dreaming about, and now we work all season to cram as much into it as we can to make memories. What a cycle. I have found it very beneficial, yes therapeutic, to step aside from the rush now and then to consider the grander scheme, to slow down, and occasionally take a sabbatical from the garden. Life is not all about jobs, roses, gardens, and flowers. I enjoy family, friends, walking in the wilds of nature where few have gone, and an occasional time of solitude and relaxation.

The May 20, 2019 meeting will be good, since it will be almost two weeks before the Rose Show, enough time for you to groom your roses in the garden for entry into the show.

I hope to see you there. As you mingle with friends and neighbors, invite them to the meeting. And suggest that they bring their roses to the show.

Next TCRS Meeting April 22, 2019—7 p.m. Benton PUD, Kennewick, WA

As our editors will probably emphasize somewhere in this newsletter, our Tri-City Rose Society meeting will occur this month one week earlier than normal since the fourth Monday is Memorial Day. This month’s meeting theme will be “Preparing Roses for the Rose Show.” Your President will be the featured presenter. The key concepts of the presentation will center on what the Rose Show Judges look for in an entry, how they decide on the class winners, with the intention of helping you prepare your entries for the show. This sometimes seems so repetitive from year to year, which is true. But I always learn something new from each year’s presentation.

So, **bring one or two blooming examples of roses from your garden, and we'll use them as props for the discussion.** I’m afraid that the examples from my garden will be quite minimal, but if everyone brings at least one, we should have enough examples to make this an interesting meeting. **And I have some good garden materials to offer as door prize drawings for three or four lucky attenders!**

**Also at the Monday Meeting:**
- 6:30 p.m. pick up vases, entry tags, show schedule.
- Bring back **POLISHED** trophies, and prizes.
- Bring donated vases (glass, ceramic, metal, any color) for cut roses sale.
- Pick up & distribute yellow/black Rose Show signs around Tri-Cities.
- **Show Luncheon PLEASE sign up at May meeting**. (More information on bottom of page 4.)
President Harlow Young called the meeting to order at 7:05 p.m. on April 22 at the Kennewick PUD Building. There were 10 members in attendance. The minutes of last month’s meeting were approved as printed in the *Rose Herald.*

**Old and New Business**

Richard Kerkof asked for help in pruning 30 rose bushes at former member Nancy Roy’s home in Richland. The new owner needs these removed by May 6 when the house will be painted. If you are able to help out, join us at 10:00 a.m. this Saturday, April 27.

Bob Louie has asked to be replaced as our club Treasurer. Jolene’s son-in-law, Adam Diaz, who is a tax accountant, offered to fill the position. Norma Boswell moved that we accept Adam’s offer to be our Treasurer and award him a TCRS membership. The motion was seconded and passed.

Harlow would like each of us to take a rose bed to care for at Lawrence Scott Park. He passed around the bed chart, and some of us signed up.

Jolene said there will be a horticulture audit class on May 31 at 5:00 p.m. in the Board Room of the Hampton Inn. This will count towards credits for rose show judges’ continuing education. Audits keep everyone up to speed on current rules. *The general public is welcome so they can learn what judges look for in rose winners.* The class is free. All participants are encouraged to order food from the Hampton Inn.

**What Do Roses Like To Eat?**

Our speaker for the evening was our own Tom Morris, who had planned this talk for last February, but it was cancelled due to the snowstorm. Tom has worked for 25 years as a crop advisor for Simplot, where he advises farmers in crop fertilizing, and weed and dust control. He works mainly with conventional farmers, but does consult with a few organic farmers also.

Although scientists know the quantity of elements needed per acre of many farmed crops, the same isn’t true of roses grown by homeowners, as there are just too many variables to consider. Nothing in the literature tells us what a rose needs per plant. Tom showed us a printout of his own rose soil analysis. A soil sample sent to an analyzing lab will help us know what elements our soils may be deficient in. Tom sends his soil samples to KUO Testing Labs in Othello. He showed us and discussed the results of a soil sample from his yard.

Even if you choose not to test your soil, it is probably beneficial to annually add some top dressing of fertilizer. Tom uses both compost from his kitchen scraps and conventional purchased fertilizers. While nitrogen is readily absorbed and needed by plants, phosphorus is less so. Working it in with a trowel may be helpful.

**Tidbits from the lecture:**

- Soil and water pH were discussed: Columbia River water (which is used in Tom’s irrigation) has a pH of 7.8, and the city of Pasco’s municipal water has a pH of 7.0. Since P and Zn are not available at a pH of 8, some acidifying would be helpful.
- Cottonseed meal is high in nitrogen.
- Columbia Basin soils are low in boron, but too much boron is toxic. Boron is in almost every plant fertilizer around; don’t stress on boron.
- Controlled release NH4SO4 has been around since the early 1990’s; they mimic an organic fertilizer in this respect.
- Mycorrhizae are algae that help soil nutrients get into the plant.

From Wikipedia—A mycorrhiza is the **symbiotic association between a green plant and a fungus.** The plant captures the energy coming from the sun by means of its chlorophyll and supplies it to the fungus, and the fungus supplies water and mineral nutrients taken from the soil to the plant.

A question came up about getting rid of thrips, and Tom said that a systemic was probably the best solution.

**Tom suggests doing at least one good thing for your soil every year,** whether it’s testing your soil, trying out fertilizers, or watering more (or less) than last year.

Tom contrasted his soil with Harlow’s: Whereas Tom’s soil is so sandy that a sample core immediately falls out, Harlow’s soil is almost all clay and you cannot get the core sample out of the metal tube. When Harlow creates a new rose bed, he digs out the top 18 inches of soil and replaces it with a mixture of compost and leaves.

Tom handed out many door prizes and awards for good questions asked by members. Every member went home with something from Tom, including prizes and useful information.
Tri-City Rose Society
71st Annual Rose Show

What a Wonderful World

Saturday – June 1, 2019
Richland Community Center – 500 Amon Park Drive
Richland, Washington

Entries Received 7:30 A.M. - 10:00 A.M.
Judging begins 10:15 A.M.
Luncheon 12-1 P.M. (Registration below)
Open to the Public 1:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.
Pick Up Roses, Awards 4:00 P.M.

www.owt.com/roosesociety—for a complete schedule

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME!

Day of the Show:
⇒ Arrive at 6:30 a.m. to help set up tables outside and inside.
⇒ Judges Meeting at 9:45 for instructions and team assignment at Judges Breakfast
⇒ Clerks Meeting at 9:45 for team assignment at Judges Breakfast
⇒ Bring buckets of roses (any kind & color) beyond what you will enter into the show.
⇒ Bring donated vases large & small, any color!

Invite your neighbors, friends, and family! We will have a room full of fragrant and colorful roses, music, rose cards and cut roses in vases for sale, a delicious lunch, and rose friends to make it a Rosie kind of day!

2019 TCRS ROSE SHOW LUNCHEON—Open to Family & Friends
Brucci’s Catering: Sandwiches, salad, chips, drinks, cookies
Noon-1:00 p.m. Richland Community Center (Arts & Crafts Room)
Fee: $10/person—$20/family, pay Tri-City Rose Society
For Reservations call or text Jo Angelos 308-1392.
Lawrence Scott Park Memorial Rose Garden

Opportunities Await!

Just as the spirit of the American people joined together during WWII, we come together to care for the Memorial Rose Garden. Not only to promote our love of roses but to honor the TCRS members who worked to make the garden a beautiful place for us. Call Harlow to choose a bed.

Rosie the Riveter Planting Day
At this point, these two Kennewick locations are the only sites in WA state! Come and join the fun—and, of course, wear a bandana!

More details on page 10.

‘Rosie the Riveter’ Planting Day
Saturday, May 25th
Master Gardener Garden at 11:00 a.m.
Lawrence Scott Park 12:00 p.m.—Red Area On Map

Rosie, Rosie, the Riveter
(To the tune of Row, Row, Row Your Boat)

Rosie, Rosie, the Riveter
A famous symbol for women
Worked the Home Front during World War 2
Helping America win.

Rosie, Rosie, the Riveter
No job was too much to do
Factories, shipyards to name a few
Held the country together like glue.

Rosie, Rosie, the Riveter
We believe you’ve earned a reward
Tell the people in the U.S.A.
You deserve a Gold Medal Award!
Mycorrhizae, (say MY CORE RYE ZEE), are very important in rose nutrition, soil biology and soil chemistry. The following explanation is taken directly from Wikipedia with very slight modifications.

A mycorrhiza is a symbiotic association between a rose and a fungus in the plant's rhizosphere, its root system. The rose makes organic molecules such as sugars by photosynthesis and supplies them to the mycorrhiza fungus, and the fungus supplies to the rose water and mineral nutrients, such as phosphorus, taken from the soil.

Sugar-water/mineral exchange
The mycorrhizal mutualistic association provides the fungus with relatively constant and direct access to carbohydrates, such as glucose and sucrose. The carbohydrates are translocated from their source to root tissue and on to the plant's fungal partners. In return, the plant gains the benefits of the mycelium's higher absorptive capacity for water and mineral nutrients, partly because of the large surface area of fungal hyphae, which are much longer and finer than plant root hairs, and partly because some such fungi can mobilize soil minerals unavailable to the plants' roots. The effect is thus to improve the plant's mineral absorption capabilities.

Mechanisms
The mechanisms by which mycorrhizae increase absorption include some that are physical and some that are chemical. Physically, most mycorrhizal mycelia are much smaller in diameter than the smallest root or root hair, and thus can explore soil material that roots and root hairs cannot reach, and provide a larger surface area for absorption. Chemically, the cell membrane chemistry of fungi differs from that of roots. For example, they may secrete organic acids that dissolve or chelate many ions, or release them from minerals by ion exchange. Mycorrhizae are especially beneficial for the rose partner in nutrient-poor soils.

Unaided plant roots may be unable to take up nutrients that are chemically or physically immobilized; examples include phosphate ions and micronutrients such as iron. One form of such immobilization occurs in soil with high clay content, or soils with a strongly basic pH. The mycelium of the mycorrhizal fungus can, however, access many such nutrient sources, and make them available to the plants they colonize. Thus, many plants are able to obtain phosphate, without using soil as a source.

Disease, drought and salinity resistance and its correlation to mycorrhizae
Mycorrhizal roses are often more resistant to diseases, such as those caused by microbial soil-borne pathogens. These associations have been found to assist in rose defense both above and below ground. Mycorrhizas have been found to excrete enzymes that are toxic to soil borne organisms such as nematodes. More recent studies have shown that mycorrhizal associations produce a defense response similar to the response that occurs when the rose is under attack. As a result of this inoculation, defense responses are stronger in roses with mycorrhizal associations.

Mycorrhizal roses are also more resistant to the effects of drought. The significance of mycorrhizal fungi includes alleviation of salt stress and its beneficial effects on plant growth and productivity. Although salinity can negatively affect mycorrhizal fungi, many reports show improved growth and performance of mycorrhizal roses under salt stress conditions.

Resistance to insects
Recent research has shown that plants connected by mycorrhizal fungi can use these underground connections to produce and receive warning signals. Specifically, when a host rose is attacked by an aphid, the plant signals surrounding connected plants of its condition. The host plant releases volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that attract the insect's predators. The roses connected by mycorrhizal fungi are also prompted to produce identical VOCs that protect the uninfected roses from being targeted by the insect.

Discovery
Associations of fungi with the roots of plants have been known since at least the mid-19th century. However, early observers simply recorded the fact without investigating the relationships between the two organisms. This symbiosis was studied and described by Franciszek Kamiński in 1879–1882. Further research was carried out by Albert Bernhard Frank, who introduced the term mycorrhiza in 1885.
During the middle of the 19th and into the 20th centuries, there was a lot of horticultural exploration of Asia (China, Japan, and Korea particularly) for new plant varieties to introduce into European and North American gardens. Many rose species and some rose hybrids came into world commerce as a result of these “expeditions.” This article contains the history of discovery of one perhaps lesser-known rose species, *Rosa moyesii* (pronounced “Mow-yes-ee-eye”). My first, and maybe only, personal contact with a hybrid of this species was at one of the first Tri-City Rose Shows I attended in which a modern Hybrid *Moyesii* shrub, ‘Nevada,’ hybridized in 1927 by Pedro Dot, was displayed. It was so uniquely different from most of the modern shrubs that it captured my attention. I don’t think that many folks in our area are growing this hybrid, though the American Rose Society, in its Handbook for Selecting Roses has given it a high garden performance rating of 8.8. That designation is defined as “an outstanding rose, one with major positive features and only minor negatives; among the top 1% of all roses.”

Peter Beales, in his classic volume *Roses*, writes of *R. moyesii*: “It is not surprising that breeders, from time to time, have experimented with this rose as a parent; for, as a species, it is one of the best and most garden-worthy of all the wonderful wild (sic) to have come to us from the wilds of China…. Every garden should have at least one (Hybrid Moyesii), for not only do they produce a good crop of flowers, but with one or two notable exceptions where fruit is not important anyway, they all bear a heavy crop of very attractive hips each autumn.” Beales more descriptively writes of the abundance and color of the *Moyesii* hips in his book *Classic Roses*: “It is undoubtedly the fruit (the hips) that makes this rose and its hybrids so popular. Although the hips are not as large as in some other species, the plant can usually be relied upon to yield a large crop each year. Produced pendulously, they are orange-red and flagon-shaped (vase-like), with a five-pointed crown of sepals.” The ARS Encyclopedia of Roses further says that this species is “… not suitable for small scale gardens” because of its size. It has a lot of small leaflets and ferocious prickles.” The original species and many of its newer hybrids may make a bush up to 13 feet tall, by some references and as wide as 10 feet. (Parentheses are mine. HY)

David Austin wrote concerning red coloring in roses in *The English Roses*: “A deep crimson rose is so special that it seems to be a flower apart from roses of other colours (sic). Red is a symbol of passion and is often the most popular colour (sic) with men. However, crimsons and other reds tend to be something of a challenge for the rose breeder. There are almost no deep red roses in nature, except for the beautiful species *Rosa moyesii*.” I find it interesting that David Austin Roses USA lists fifteen red roses hybridized by Austin in their web site catalog. I did not research these to determine the source of the red coloring in the Austin roses.

The *Moyesii* species was discovered in western China about 1890 and introduced in Europe and North America about four or five years later. One of the great attractions of this rose to rose growers and hybridizers was the deep crimson colored flowers, though the species was a once-flowering variety. Many of the hybrids carry on this once-blooming characteristic; however, ‘Nevada,’ a white hybrid of *Moyesii*, has a very showy full bloom in early spring and blooms sporadically through the season. Some rose historians have questioned the parentage of ‘Nevada’ because it produces a very dark, almost black and rounded hip more like *R. pimpinellifolia*. However, the ARS retains the designation as a *R. moyesii* hybrid.

According to rose taxonomy, *R. moyesii* is a member of the subgenus ‘Rosa,’ section Cinnamomeae (one of eleven sections in this subgenus). In this section, there are two particularly “important” species. One is *R. moyesii* and the other is *R. rugosa*. The *Moyesii* species was named by Ernest Henry ('Chinese') Wilson (a noted English plant collector and explorer who introduced a large variety of about 2000 Asian plant species to the West) in honor of Reverend James Moyes of the China Inland Mission who had been a host for ‘Chinese’ Wilson at the time the rose was rediscovered in Szechuan.
The story of its discovery and naming are captured in an article published by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University in a publication called *Arnoldia*. In the August 2016 issue appears an article entitled: “A Rose Returns to the Arboretum.” I include it here for your reading enjoyment. Note that the article refers to the “production system” which is the University’s green houses and plant development programs. They still receive a wide variety of seeds, plants, and cuttings from sources world-wide to evaluate their adaptability to commercial horticulture.

The article reads: “One accession in particular that we are eager about having the opportunity to move through the production system is (the) Moyes rose (*Rosa moyesii*). First collected by Antwerp E. Pratt in 1893, *R. moyesii* was introduced from Western Sichuan in 1903 by Ernest H. Wilson, Arboretum plant explorer and botanist, and William Botting Hemsley. Wilson collected *R. moyesii* on the Tibetan frontier, near Tatien-lu, while on expedition for James Veitch and Sons Nurseries. Wilson noted that ‘the species is not uncommon in shrubberies on the mountains between Mt. Omi and Tatien-lu,’ and described the solitary flowers as ‘very dark red ... 5 to 6.5 cm across’ and ‘singularly pleasing.’ Wilson wrote that *R. moyesii* was ‘named in compliment to the Rev. James Moyes, of the China Inland Mission, stationed at Tatien-lu, to whom I am much indebted for hospitality, assistance, and companionship on one long and interesting journey in Eastern Tibet.’ Sargent later commissioned Wilson to collect for the Arboretum, and in 1909 Wilson was successful in acquiring seeds—the Arboretum’s second accession of *R. moyesii* (17091). The first accession (6827) was obtained two years prior, as a plant, directly from Veitch Nurseries. The blossoms of *R. moyesii* are unique, an intense deep red. Wilson wrote in 1930, ‘few if any wild species of Rose (sic) have created so much interest as this native of the Chino-Thibetan (sic) borderland.’ However, he also noted that ‘unfortunately, in this climate the flowers bleach rapidly and New England gardens will never know the real beauty of this Rose,’ which prompted him to add that the ‘hips ... in this country are more attractive than its flowers.’ The showy orangish red hips have an elongated, bottle-like shape and can reach 2 inches (5 centimeters) long. *R. moyesii* is still a popular species rose today, but ‘Geranium,’ a selection introduced to North America by the Arboretum, is more widely grown. ‘Geranium’ was written about in 1960 by Donald Wyman, Arboretum horticulturist from 1935 to 1970, as a plant of possible merit. It is more compact than the species, with larger hips. This selection originated at the Royal Horticultural Society’s garden at Wisley in southern England. ARCHIVES OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.”

**An illustration of Rosa moyesii from the October 21, 1916, issue of The Garden, a weekly gardening journal published in London from 1871 to 1927, is shown here (left), as part of this same article in Arnoldia. A photo of Ernest Henry Wilson and a plaque in his honor (right) was discovered in a Wikipedia web search.**

My web search also led me to a book written by Allen J. Coombes titled *The A to Z of Plant names: A Quick Reference Guide to 4,000 Garden Plants*. On page 257 is the reference and description of *R. moyesii* (see resource #6 for web address).

**Resources:**

6. [https://books.google.com/books?id=iw8y2GI1vFwC&pg=PA257&dq=Rev.+John+Moyes+%281876-%2B1930%29&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjZ4Jb4s_3hAhFjQHnuhp0YgRoQ_AUoECAgQA#v=onepage&q=Rev.%20John%20Moyes%20%281876-%2B1930%29&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=iw8y2GI1vFwC&pg=PA257&dq=Rev.+John+Moyes+%281876-%2B1930%29&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjZ4Jb4s_3hAhFjQHnuhp0YgRoQ_AUoECAgQA#v=onepage&q=Rev.%20John%20Moyes%20%281876-%2B1930%29&f=false)
Ellie with Me

Working side-by-side with a “just turned 5” year old, there is the question that comes around at least hourly within the conversation and that question is, “Why?” While some may tire of answering that recurring question, I’m excited she cares and really wants to know the answer. And many times, to my amazement, she recites the correct answer when telling others about what she has been doing and learning.

Ellie lives next door and has a big picture window that overlooks my back yard. If I’m outside, she knows it—and before I know it, there she is! On her birthday, she did let me know, as she stood in her new dress, “I’m dressed much too beautiful to compost with you today!” And indeed, at that point, she was. That’s not to say she couldn’t change in a moment’s notice—to her “gardening clothes and boots.” She is always ready to “feed the worms!”

After our long, drawn-out Winter the Spring blooms have been even more satisfying this year. The slow melting Spring snow gave them a good start, and they are healthy and ready to rally with size and color! Ellie and I are fascinated with our Spring garden. We enjoyed many Mini Rose varieties on our Mother’s Day table.

My first memory of a rose (which I may not have known was a rose) was when I was Ellie’s age. We had a bush outside our back door along the fence. Thinking about it now and realizing how this variety spreads, I’m sure it was planted by the neighbor and eventually extended to our side. The neighbors had a small, very well kept yard and grumbled if we walked on the grass, or retrieved our kick balls from it. Mr. and Mrs. Hixson liked my younger brother, so he was the one we sent for ball recovery. All that said, I adored and loved that rose more than anything else every Spring. It meant warm weather, shorts, swinging on the swing set and the end of the school year! Ellie shares this same excitement as we watch things grow, and it warms my heart to have her see the fruits of our labor after working hard in the garden. She knows we aren’t done with a project until it is done, and she is there for the long haul.

After joining the rose society several years ago, I learned the name of my beloved childhood rose was ‘Harison’s Yellow.’ If I hadn’t joined, I doubt I would have learned its name, and I’m sure I wouldn’t have figured it out on my own. I wouldn’t have dreamed a rose would go back as far as the 1960’s! I now know that roses have names and heritages that, yes, extend beyond my years! Another advantage of belonging to our rose society is the chance to “learn from the best” - to find out what works and even more important—what doesn’t work, so I have success in the time and money I invest in my garden. First, I joined our local society, then found the Pacific Northwest District Rose Society and finally the American Rose Society. When I have a question—I will find the answer from one of these societies!

My very own “Harison’s Yellow” is blooming as I write this—the fragrance and the simplicity of the blooms draw me back to that place in my childhood. Every year I tell myself I’m going to slow down, bask a little in the sunshine and enjoy the sweet fragrance of that once-blooming rose. And every year, the blooms come and the petals fly away much too quickly—have I slowed down and enjoyed them as I wanted to? Sadly, no.

Ellie has given me reasons to look at things a little different—I need to make time for little things (such as painted nails) and learn that satisfaction wins over perfection every time. Whatever we do is done for reason...a past memory, a present need or a future desire. While we may think our decisions are personal, they may have long lasting effects that we may never know about. The Hixsons’ rose planting may have brought about special memories for them but little did they know its effects on a 5-year old little girl. As I tell Ellie the story of this special yellow rose—I’m very confident she will remember it, and maybe tell her children and grandchildren and maybe, just maybe, she will have it in her own garden someday.

Be happy with what you have and are, be generous with both, and you won’t have to hunt for happiness.

~William e. Gladstone
‘Rosie the Riveter’ Planting Day - Saturday, May 25th at 11:00 a.m.

Save this Date! We are ready to plant three ‘Rosie the Riveter’ roses for the first Rosie the Riveter Memorial Rose Garden for SE Washington at the Master Gardener Demonstration Garden, located off Union by the Mid-Columbia Library in Kennewick, WA! In addition, three roses will be planted in the Tri-City Rose Society rose garden at Lawrence Scott Park.

Everyone – wear a Rosie the Riveter bandana!

Exact locations are:

Master Gardeners Demonstration Garden at 1620 S. Union in Kennewick, WA, by the Rose Gardens opposite end of the Library – 11 a.m.

Tri-City Rose Society Memorial Garden located in Lawrence Scott Park, 6020 W. Quinault, Ave Kennewick, WA – around 12:00 p.m. after the first garden planting.

The Girl Scouts of the Tri-Cities have been notified and invited to help plant the roses. We still have to invite local media, etc.

Basic Steps for Creating a Rosie the Riveter Memorial Rose Garden

DONE Choose a Location – Master Gardeners Demonstration Garden & TCRS Rose Garden at Lawrence Scott Park, both in Kennewick, WA

DONE Order Rosie the Riveter Roses

DONE Planting Date Scheduled

DONE Girl Scouts Invited

DONE Official Garden Signs Ordered and Received

Still to Do

Get Tri-City Girl Scouts involved to:

Invite our own Rosies who worked on the War effort at Hanford, partners, elected officials, service organizations, historical societies, etc.

Notify local media.

Plan events & activities - Rosie Readings (A poster with name, and a little info, and photo if available of a ‘Rosie’ who worked at Hanford or another place, family member, friend, or someone famous) by Girl Scouts and sing the Rosie, Rosie, the Riveter song (on page 5).

Share your story - We will send the National organization photos from the planting with our Girl Scouts and all involved wearing bandannas for our official garden photo.

This is the first of several events we will have in 2020 as we celebrate the 75th year of the end of WWII. We hope to add more roses to the garden by then and have several larger celebrations.
With the TCRS 71st Annual Rose Show just around the corner, please remember these show sponsors as you shop and give them a big “Thanks!”

Pallis Pool & Patio, 201 N Fruitland—Kennewick  
Pallispool.com

Wood’s Nursery, 2615 Van Giesen—Richland  
www.woodsnursery.biz

Ranch & Home, 845 N Columbia Center Blvd—Kennewick  
http://www.ranch-home.biz

Flower Farm, Columbia Center Blvd—Kennewick  
www.tricitiesflowerfarm.com

Job’s Nursery, 4072 Columbia River Rd—Pasco  
www.jobsnursery.com

Mac’s Garden Center, 6711 W Court—Pasco  
www.facebook.com/Macs-Garden-Center-

Columbia Grain & Feed, 2001 West Lewis St—Pasco  
www.columbiagrainandfeed.net

Farmer’s Exchange, 215 W Canal Dr—Kennewick  
www1.mowerhome.com

Jesse’s Lawn Maintenance, 6418 W Deschutes Ave—Kennewick  
www.jesseslawn.com

B & B Printing—Kennewick & Pasco  
www.bbprinting.com

Northland Rosarium, 9405 S Williams Lane—Spokane, WA  
www.northlandrosarium.com

LuLaRoe with Christine Diaz & Jane Cassinelli  
www.facebook.com/groups/lularoechristinejane/

On The Edge Sharpening Service—Bill Mager 509.947.6439  
bmager@yahoo.com

Meeting to answer show questions and get show properties.  
(See page 2 for more information.)

JUNE 1, 2019
71st Annual Rose Show!
Check out the details—on page 4.