



The Phoenix

The Newsletter of the Greater Atlanta Rose Society
Affiliated with the American Rose Society



October 2007

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Hello Fellow Rose Lovers,

There are two things on my mind as I sit down to write this letter. First and foremost is the severe drought North Georgia is experiencing. It is frightening to think about running out of drinking water. My heart goes out to the communities that are under even more restrictions than “no outdoor watering”. I can’t imagine being told to take a shorter shower! Of course I am also very concerned about our roses. We all work so hard and sometimes spend a lot of money in the pursuit of following our passion of growing beautiful roses. There have been some interesting articles in the paper lately about the use of rain barrels and other ways we can get through this drought. If we do lose roses, we might want to think about replacing the more finicky ones with EarthKind Roses [Editor's note: See the EarthKind rose article on Page 3]. These roses will live without any help from the rosarian. It never hurts to do our rain dance and hope that the weathermen are wrong in their prediction of a dry fall and winter!

The other thing on my mind today of course is the upcoming Deep South District convention and show. It is only days away now. The convention committee has worked very hard in only a few short months to prepare for this event. The number of registrations grows daily so we should have a good turnout. I am not sure we will have a lot of local roses for the show. But please bring what you have. It will be a lovely show no matter how many

blooms are in it! I do hope all of you will plan to be there and help your society! Hey, there won't be much to do in the garden by then – right?

And this is terrific practice for hosting the 2010 American Rose Society National Convention.

Our nominating committee this year consists of John Keller, Henry Everett, and Chris Woods. Please consider helping your society next year by serving as an officer or a committee chair. We will learn the results of their work in the November *Phoenix* and will vote at the November meeting.

Even in the drought I hope your roses are making you smile,

Louise

DEEP SOUTH DISTRICT CONVENTION AND ROSE SHOW IS NEAR – VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED!

The time has come to take care of all those last minute commitments to the DSD Convention and Rose Show. We know what the schedule looks like, but we're still short on some volunteers.

Most especially, we need volunteers for setting up and taking down the rose show. Set up will be in the Heritage Ballroom at 10am on Friday, October 19. We need as many volunteers as possible to make this go quickly – and we know from our many rose show set-ups at ABG that this can go quickly.

We'll be taking the show down following the banquet on Saturday evening, probably at 10:30. So if you're attending the banquet, please stay to help!

We'll also need roses – maybe not quite show quality – to decorate tables, so please bring what you have.

The convention schedule looks like this:

Fri., Oct. 19

10:00-2:00	Show Set-Up
2:00 - 4:30	Arrangement Seminar
8:00 - 10:00	Dessert Buffet

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Sat., Oct. 20

5:30 - 9:30	Rose Show Prep
6:30 - 9:30	Entries for Show Accepted
9:45 - 12:30	Rose Show Judging
1:00 - 5:00	Show Open
12:30-3:15	Speakers
3:30 - 4:30	DSD Annual Meeting
6:30 - 7:30	Cash Bar
7:30 - 10:00	Banquet
10:30 -	Show Take-Down

Sun., Oct. 21

9:00 - 2:00	Garden Tour
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Remember, anyone who volunteers at the show can deduct any related expenses – parking, mileage, even registration if you need to do that to work.

Ya'll come! And bring roses!

COMING EVENTS

Oct 13-14 – Northeast Georgia/Gwinnett Rose Societies Rose Show, Athens, GA, **HAS BEEN CANCELLED.**

Oct 13 – Georgia National Fair Rose Show, Perry, GA. Contact Stephen Hoy, Hoy127@Cox.net, 478-953-7705.

Oct 16 – NO GARS MEETING THIS MONTH

Oct 19-21 – Deep South District Convention & Rose Show in Atlanta, Sheraton Buckhead

Nov 20 – **GARS** meeting, 7:30pm, ABG

Dec 8 – **GARS** Holiday Party

OCTOBER IN THE ROSE GARDEN

By Bobbie Reed, *Consulting Rosarian*

OBSERVE – What's happening in *your* garden? September was another dry month – 59% below average – in the worst drought since records have been kept in Atlanta. We're now 43% short on rainfall for the year. Winners in the rainfall lottery this month, south of I-20, had over 2" of rain, while Alpharetta and Dunwoody had barely 0.5". Meanwhile September stayed warm, with lingering 90° temperatures. The result, as I look at local gardens, is droopy plants.

WATER – Roses love water, and I love roses. But we all want to have water to drink and wash and

flush, so we're all going to have to live with the outdoor watering ban. Unless we have a well, a creek, a rain barrel, or gray water, we'll have to rely on spotty rainfall to water our roses. Meanwhile, there are other ways to help them, like lots of mulch and keeping weeds at bay.

DON'T FEED – If you can't water, you shouldn't be feeding your roses, since adding fertilizer will only increase the risk of burning the roots. If your roses *are* well-hydrated, a little liquid fertilizer can be applied this month. Otherwise, don't fret; it's time to back off on food anyway, so roses can harden off any new growth before cold weather sets in.

SPRAY CAREFULLY – We've always been advised to spray only immediately after watering, to protect our roses from spray burn. If you can, try to spray shortly after a rain. Meanwhile, keep an eye on your garden for signs of disease – lingering blackspot, or powdery mildew stimulated by these gorgeous fall days – so you know what to spray with. BannerMaxx is good for blackspot when sprayed every other week, but powdery mildew will require more frequent sprayings, maybe alternating with the hard stuff like Eagle or Rubigan to keep a serious infestation under control.

DEADHEAD – It's almost time to quit deadheading. You can let faded blooms remain on the bush, or remove just the petals if the faded blooms are too ugly. This will let the rose bush know that it can slow down and stop producing new flowers this fall, as it concentrates on producing hips, those Vitamin C-packed fruits of the rose. If you haven't been spraying your roses with pesticides, you can collect ripe (red or orange) rose hips to make tea or jelly.

SHARE – If you have roses, by all means bring them to the DSD Rose Show. Even if you don't have roses with enough "substance" to win awards, go anyway to share the beauties others have brought us, and to enjoy the "rosy" company. And even less-than-perfect roses are great to decorate your home and garden, or share with friends.

ENJOY – I think I enjoy October in the garden most of all. The weather is pleasantly cool, the trees are colorful, and the roses are brighter. While not being able to water is frustrating to the avid gardener, the extra time I gain by not watering at odd hours means I have more time to enjoy the roses!

EARTH-KIND™ ROSES

HAVE NATIONAL IMPACT

By Gaye Hammond, *Houston Rose Society*
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In August's newsletter we talked about the basics of the EarthKind™ Rose Research Program. As every Society member well knows, "You never have enough roses". When I first learned about the research on roses being done at Texas A&M, that research was on the verge of being discontinued because, as I was told, "Gaye, we've identified a handful of roses that grow with no care - what more do you want?" Well, that was a silly question to pose to someone addicted to roses. My response was, "We need at least 50 EarthKind™ Roses - so what are you doing to identify more roses for the collection?" That question led to a lecture about how much money research costs, the length of time it would take for the study, and the resources that would be called upon for an expansion of the existing study.

Without hesitation, the Houston Rose Society gladly extended a substantial financial grant to Texas A&M to continue the research program. That grant came with one string attached - the University had to expand the research to identify a collection of EarthKind™ Roses that would perform under the same grueling adverse conditions the original collection was subjected to but do so in every state in the country! This would be a huge undertaking - requiring field trials in every US Cold Hardiness Zone, but I was convinced it could be done.

EARTH-KIND™ GOES NATIONAL

With funding supplied by the Houston Rose Society, work on the National EarthKind™ Rose Research Project began in 2004. The National Study, an expansion of the original research project, scientifically studies the suitability of a collection of 30 rose cultivars to be grown in any state in the country. Roses evaluated in the National Study must not only meet the same criteria as their EarthKind™ predecessors (no spray, no fertilizer, tolerance to different soil types, etc.), they must also be extremely winter hardy to 28 degrees below zero and be heat/drought tolerant as well.

One tremendous benefit of the National Study will be the creation of regional collections of

EarthKind™ Roses, similar to the collection already designated for gardens in the South. Without a doubt, the importance of the National Study to the future of rose horticulture on a national and international level is priceless!

Roses in the National Study are:

- / Grown in all native soil types including, sand, loam and also in highly alkaline clay soil with a pH rating between 8.0 and 8.4. (Ideally, roses grow best in slightly acid soils with a pH rating of 6.5);
- / Grown in test beds made up of unimproved soil with no soil amendments added at any time during the study period;
- / NEVER fertilized;
- / NEVER sprayed with fungicides or insecticides;
- / Receive NO supplemental watering after the first year;
- / NEVER pruned other than to remove dead wood.

EARTH-KIND™ NATIONAL CONTENDERS

The National Study will be done in two phases each containing 30 study cultivars. Phase I of the National Study is evaluating the following roses: **Amiga Mia** - A shrub rose introduced in 1978 by Dr. Griffith Buck. It has double, medium pink, fragrant blooms containing 30 petals on a bush that averages 3' x 3' in the North and 4' x 6' in the South. Suitable for gardens as far north as Zones 4b. The southern extremes for this rose have not yet been determined, however it has done very well in field trials throughout Texas.

April Moon - A shrub rose introduced in 1984 by Dr. Griffith Buck. It has double, ivory blushed with yellow, fragrant blooms containing 28 petals. Blooms are many times borne in clusters. The average bush size is 4' x 4' in the North and 7' x 8' in the South. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4a to 9.

Barn Dance - A shrub rose introduced in 1975 by Dr. Griffith Buck. It has double, orange-pink, fragrant blooms containing 23 petals. This cultivar has few thorns and the average bush size is 3' x 3' in the North and 4.5' x 8' in the South. Suitable for gardens in Zones 5a to 9.

Belinda's Dream - A shrub rose introduced in 1992 by Dr. Robert Basye. It has very double, fragrant, medium pink blooms containing 114 petals. This rose makes an excellent cut flower. The average bush size is 5' x 5' and is suitable for gardens in

Zones 5a to 9.

Blushing Knock Out - A shrub rose introduced in 2004. It has single blush pink blooms containing 7 petals and is not fragrant. The average bush size is 6' x 6'. This rose is suitable for gardens in Zones 5b to 9.

Carefree Beauty - A shrub rose introduced in 1977 by Dr. Griffith Buck. It has semi-double, medium pink, moderately fragrant blooms containing 15-20 petals. This cultivar produces orange hips and makes an excellent cut flower. The rose was known in the South for many years as *Katy Road Pink*. This cultivar is known for its ability to be a seed and pollen parent and is used throughout the world by modern hybridizers to introduce disease resistance in their new creations. The average bush size is 5' x 5' and is suitable for gardens in Zones 4a to 9.

Chuckles - A floribunda rose introduced in 1958. This rose has semi-double, very fragrant, deep pink blooms containing 11 petals. The mature bush size is 4' x 4'. It is suitable for gardens in Zones 4b to 9.

Country Dancer - A shrub rose introduced in 1973 by Dr. Griffith Buck. It has double, moderately fragrant, deep rose pink blooms containing 20-25 petals. This rose has few thorns and is known to tolerate some light dappled shade. The mature bush size is 4' x 4'. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4b to 9.

Dublin Bay - A large-flowered climber introduced in 1975. It has double, very fragrant, medium red blooms containing 25 petals. The average bush size is 10' x 5'. Suitable for gardens in Zones 5a to 9.

Earth Song - A grandiflora rose introduced in 1975 by Dr. Griffith Buck. This was actually Dr. Buck's favorite rose and the original plant still resides at the edge of the porch at his home in Ames, Iowa. It has double, deep rose pink, fragrant blooms containing 25-30 petals. The blooms have a dark pink/light pink petal reverse with a mature bush size of 4' x 4' in the North and 5.5' x 8.5' in the South. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4a to 9.

Flora Dora - A found shrub rose that has double, medium red, lightly fragrant blooms containing 24 petals. Mature bush size is 3' x 3'. Suitable for gardens in Zones 3a to 9.

Folksinger - A shrub rose introduced in 1985 by Dr. Griffith Buck. It has double, yellow blend, fragrant blooms containing 28 petals. The average bush size is 4' x 4' in the North and 6' x 8.5' in the South. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4a to 9.

Knock Out - A shrub rose introduced in 2000. It

has single cherry red blooms containing 5 to 7 petals that are not fragrant. Average bush size is 6' x 6' and we have some reports that the rose will tolerate some light dappled shade. Suitable for gardens in Zones 5b to 9.

New Dawn - A large-flowered climber introduced in 1930. This rose has double, blush pink, fragrant blooms containing 35-40 petals. The rose primarily blooms in spring and is known to tolerate some light dappled shade. Average bush size is 15' to 20' x 10'. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4a to 9.

Pearlie Mae - A grandiflora rose introduced in 1981 by Dr. Griffith Buck. It has double, apricot blend, moderately fragrant blooms containing 35 petals. The mature bush size is 4' x 4'. Suitable for gardens as far North as Zone 4a. The Southern extremes for this rose have not yet been determined (however it does well in field trials throughout Texas).

Penelope - A hybrid musk rose introduced in 1924. It has semi-double, light pink blooms that are very fragrant and contain 16 petals. This cultivar produces orange hips and has few thorns. It is reported to tolerate some light dappled shade and makes a nice mannerly climber. Mature bush size is 8' x 5'. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4b to 9.

Pink Knock Out - A shrub rose introduced in 2004. It has single medium pink blooms containing 7 petals and is not fragrant. This cultivar averages 6' x 6' and is reported to tolerate some light dappled shade. Suitable for gardens in Zones 5b to 9.

Polonaise - A shrub rose introduced in 1984 by Dr. Griffith Buck. This rose is very double with deep pink to crimson, lightly fragrant blooms containing 43 petals. Mature bush size is 4' x 4' in the North and 6.5' x 7.5' in the South. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4a to 9.

Prairie Breeze - A shrub rose introduced by Dr. Griffith Buck in 1978. It has double, mauve, fragrant blooms containing 25 petals and produces orange-red hips. Average bush size is 3.5' x 3.5' in the North and 4.5' x 7' in the South. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4a to 9.

Prairie Harvest - A shrub rose introduced in 1985 by Dr. Griffith Buck. It has very double, light yellow, fragrant blooms containing 43 petals. The average bush size is 4' x 4' in the North and 6' x 9' in the South. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4a to 9.

Prairie Princess - A shrub rose introduced in 1972 by Dr. Griffith Buck. It has semi-double, orange-pink blooms that are not fragrant and contain 12-16

petals. Dr. Buck used this cultivar extensively in his breeding program. It has bright orange hips and can be used as a small mannerly climber. This rose is predominately a spring-bloomer suitable for gardens in Zones 4b to 9. Average bush size is 6' x 4' in the North and 5.5' x 10' in the South.

Princess Verona - A shrub rose introduced in 1984 by Dr. Griffith Buck. It has double, medium pink, lightly fragrant blooms containing 30 petals. Average bush size is 5' x 5' in the North and 5.5' x 10' in the South. Suitable for gardens as far North as Zones 4a. The southern extremes for this rose have not yet been established, however it has done well in field trials throughout Texas.

Quietness - A shrub rose developed by Dr. Griffith Buck and introduced after his death by his family in 2003. It has very double, very fragrant, light pink blooms containing more than 41 petals. Average bush size is 4' x 4' in the North and 4.5' x 6' in the South. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4b to 9. Of all of the Buck Roses that I have grown, this has been the most vigorous, hardiest and most floriferous.

Sea Foam - A shrub rose introduced in 1964. This rose has double, creamy white blooms containing 30-35 petals. Blooms are not fragrant and are borne in clusters. This rose can be used as a small mannerly climber and its average bush size is 8' x 4'. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4a to 9.

Seminole Wind - A large-flowered climber introduced in 1977. This rose is properly known known as '**Rosarium Uetersen**'. It has very double, coral pink, fragrant blooms containing 142 petals. The average bush size is 12' x 8'. Suitable for gardens as far North as Zones 4a. The southern extremes for this cultivar have not been established, however it has done very well in field trials throughout Texas.

Square Dancer - A shrub rose introduced by Dr. Griffith Buck in 1974. This rose has very double, deep pink, fragrant blooms containing 50-60 petals. Average bush size is 3.5' x 3.5' and it is suitable for gardens in Zones 4b to 9.

Summer Wind - A shrub rose introduced by Dr. Griffith Buck in 1975. This rose has single, orange-pink, intensely fragrant blooms containing 5-9 petals. This rose will produce hips and is reported to tolerate some light dappled shade. Average bush size is 5' x 5' in the North and 5' x 6.5' in the South. Suitable for gardens in Zones 4b to 9.

The Fairy - A polyantha rose introduced in 1932. It has small, light pink, double blossoms containing

20-25 petals. Blooms tend to lighten in summer heat. This rose is not fragrant. Average bush size is 3' x 4' and is suitable for gardens in Zones 4a to 9.

Winter Sunset - A shrub rose hybridized by Dr. Griffith Buck and introduced by his family in 1997. It has double, yellow blended with apricot blooms that are moderately fragrant and have 26-40 petals. Mature bush size is 3.5' x 3.5' and is suitable for gardens in Zones 5a to 9.

YOU CAN BE PART OF THIS RESEARCH

Public response to the EarthKind™ Rose Research Program has been overwhelming. This response reinforces the theory among rose society leaders that our efforts to encourage more people to grow roses have been hampered by the public's perception that roses are high-maintenance temperamental, chemically dependent plants. Community surveys tell us that the general public does not have time or the inclination to spray; is afraid to prune because of the fear they will hurt the plant; has insufficient time each week to maintain a high-maintenance landscape - but this same population demands a landscape that is beautiful throughout the growing season. Through the EarthKind™ approach to cultivar selection and landscape management we remove the very things that are keeping the general public from including roses in their landscapes.

By 2004, we were inundated with requests from rose societies, garden clubs and Master Gardener groups with offers to help and field test roses in their areas. That year the EarthKind™ Rose Brigade was formed. The Brigade provides the gardening public, whether they are rose societies, homeowners, nurserymen, and public gardens a vehicle to meaningfully participate in this monumental effort. Being a Brigade member involves no dues, no registration fees and no attendance at meetings.

Brigade members are simply asked to grow roses pre-identified by Texas A&M as possible candidates for study under the EarthKind™ program. Members may grow as many or as few bushes as they wish. Brigade members make three simple commitments:

- / To grow the selected cultivar(s) for 3 years;
- / To NEVER spray the EarthKind™ candidates with any chemical or organic insecticides/fungicides; and

/ To report their observations annually on the EarthKind™ website.

These field trials provide valuable insight and validation to the research program, enabling the University and the Houston Rose Society to further expand the program and study more rose varieties.

Through the Brigade, garden clubs, rose societies, master gardener groups and botanic gardens are sponsoring display gardens devoted to EarthKind™ Roses within their own communities. This effort not only provides beautiful gardens showcasing roses requiring almost no care, it also provides valuable field trials (necessary for any scientific research study). Individuals and/or groups interested in participating in the EarthKind™ Rose Brigade should contact the author.

The EarthKind™ Rose Program is undoubtedly the largest, most aggressive horticultural research project ever undertaken on roses. Ultimately, its applications will benefit gardeners in every state. EarthKind™ is rapidly becoming the horticultural gardening system of the 21st century!!!

Roses highlighted in green are original EarthKind Roses.

FALL ROSES

By Linda and Walt Reed, *Master Rosarians*

Haven't the colors in the garden been wonderful? It has been a stressful season with the freeze, searing heat, and drought. The cooler weather has rejuvenated our roses. They are not dropping as much foliage. The blooms are back to normal size and the petal count is up to normal, after the stress that the heat put them under. Now if we can just get some rain everything in the garden would be happy.

It has been so much more pleasant working outdoors in preparation for our garden tour in conjunction with the Deep South District Fall Convention October 19-21. We hope the roses will cycle well so that we'll have some blooms. If you have yet not registered for the convention, please do so now. It will be a fun-filled and informative weekend with fellow rosarians.

Now we have some suggestions for your garden this fall. If you plan on showing at the district show, you may want to follow your fertilizer program to get ready for a show in lieu of what is recommended below.

We have had a bit of a problem with those pesky worms drilling holes in the buds, but two applications of Orthene seem to stop their attack. They are once again looking good when they blossom. This shows that a spray program is still important to keep down the black spot and any pesky insects that show up. The next worry can be mildew with the cooler nights but Rubigan (expensive but very effective) or Immunox (more readily available, but may require several sprayings) should take care of that.

Now that we have had some nicer roses, we need to start thinking about getting the roses to the dormant state. Mother Nature will start decreasing the active growth, and bud formation will decline. To facilitate this, stop most of your fertilizer program at least six weeks before the first freeze might be expected in your area – that's probably no later than October 1. Do not use any high nitrogen fertilizer, because it stimulates new growth that would probably be killed with the first frost. Organics, such as fish emulsion, Mills Magic Mix, or Purely Organic, are okay to use but would probably be just as useful to the plants if you wait until spring.

This is the time to get a pH test of your garden, if you haven't done so this year. It takes some time to get the pH up if you need lime; adding the recommended amount in the fall should have a good effect by next spring when you want your roses to benefit from fertilization. I recommend using dolomitic limestone because it will supply magnesium, which the plants need to aid in photosynthesis, and you will not need as much Epsom salts

The next step is to stop deadheading your roses and let the hips form. This signals the plant that its job of producing blooms is done, which causes growth to slow or stop. You should not deadhead after November 1, at the latest. Just remove the rose petals. After the show you can also cut back on watering (if you have a legal water source). Roses should only need about one half of the summer requirement of water this fall, but do keep moisture in the root zone.

We will have more on winterization next month. For now continue to enjoy the nice roses you will have this fall, and again, **come to the District Show and bring your roses**. Exhibiting is fun and you'll enjoy seeing the roses from all over the district.

NEED HELP WITH YOUR ROSES?

Our society is fortunate to have a number of members who have been trained and certified as Consulting Rosarians and **Master Rosarians** by the American Rose Society. These members are available for advice and consultation. Please call on any of them whenever you need help with your roses.

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THE GREATER ATLANTA ROSE SOCIETY 2007 MEMBERSHIP FORM

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 ADDRESS _____
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 E-mail Address _____

GARS Membership Dues Categories (Per Household)

Half-Price Membership after July 1 \$10 ____

I would like to support GARS with an elevated membership:
 Friend of GARS \$25 - \$34 ____
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I would prefer to receive
the full-color Society newsletter by ____ E-mail,
or, the black & white newsletter by ____ U.S. Mail

I am an American Rose Society member. Yes No
 Number of Rose Bushes in my Garden _____

Make check payable to "GARS" and forward to:
 STAN LEACOCK, GARS TREASURER
 3871 Gladney Drive
 Atlanta, GA 30340

ADDITIONAL ROSE RESOURCES

American Rose Society, PO
 Box 30,000, Shreveport, LA
 71130, phone 318-938-5402.



Annual dues are now \$49, or \$46 for those 65 or older. Three-year memberships are \$140; associate memberships and family memberships are also available at a discount. Membership benefits include the *American Rose Magazine*, the *American Rose Annual*, and the *Handbook for Selecting Roses*. The American Rose Society also publishes four specialty quarterly bulletins: *Rose Exhibitors' Forum*, *OGR & Shrub Gazette*, *Mini/Mini-Flora Rose Bulletin*, and *Rose Arrangers' Bulletin* (\$15 for *REF*, \$10 for each of the other three), to help you explore the world of roses. Website: www.ars.org

The *DSD Bulletin* is the 2003 Gold Medal-winning quarterly publication of the **Deep South District** of the ARS. Subscriptions are \$10 per year, or \$25 for 3 years. Mailing address: Jim & Kay Harrell, 121 Shore Rush Circle, St. Simon's Island, GA 31522.

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THE GREATER ATLANTA ROSE SOCIETY is affiliated with the American Rose Society. We meet at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, 1345 Piedmont Ave NE, Atlanta, on the third Tuesday of most months. Membership is open to anyone interested in growing roses. Annual dues are \$20 per household. Membership benefits include the newsletter; meetings with informative speakers and programs; and conversations with some really nice rose-growing people! Contact any officer for more information, or come to a meeting.

MEMBERSHIPS & RENEWALS: Mail payment to:
Stan Leacock, Treasurer, 3871 Gladney Drive, Atlanta, GA 30340.

While the advice and information in this newsletter are believed to be true and accurate, neither the authors nor Editor can accept any legal responsibility for any errors or omissions that may have been made. The GARS and ARS make no warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to the material contained herein.

The Phoenix

Newsletter of the Greater Atlanta Rose Society



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Which rose will win queen at the DSD District show?

REMINDER: The October meeting has been replaced by the Deep South District Convention and Rose Show, October 19-21, at the Sheraton Buckhead.