

# The Buckeye Rose Bulletin

A Publication of The Buckeye District of The American Rose Society



Winter 2020



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*We are Ready  
for Spring!*



*And it's Time to Come out  
of Hibernation and Attend  
the Buckeye District's  
Spring Meeting.  
See Details on Page 4.*

## Things To Do Yet This Winter...

- 1) Horticulture Judges: Time to fill out and send in your annual Judges' Report. (page 29)
- 2) Fill out your registration form for the Buckeye District Spring Meeting, April 18, 2020. (page 4)
- 3) Photographers: Start reviewing and preparing your rose photos for the 2nd Annual Buckeye District Photo Competition. (page 5)
- 4) Mark your calendars for upcoming rose shows and events in the Buckeye District (page 39)

## **DISTRICT DIRECTOR'S ARTICLE**

**Steve Campbell**

[steve@teamameritest.com](mailto:steve@teamameritest.com)



I would like to take the opportunity of this column to recognize two long time leaders of the Buckeye District of the American Rose Society. And I would like all of us in the District to take a few minutes to reflect on the massive contributions these two rosarians have made across Ohio and throughout the U.S. and beyond.

Few names are more recognized in ARS circles than Gary Barlow and Lew Shupe. Gary and Lew have been long time members of the Miami Valley Rose Society. All of us have been inspired by their expertise in rose arranging and our lives have been enriched by their friendship.

As we all, know, the passing of Lew erected a marker in rose arranging history. Gary continues assembling visual masterpieces however the blessing of watching this "dynamic duo" work in harmony, is relegated to living in our memories. Who among us have not been invited to try our hand at entering arrangement completion? Most of us have attended at least one arrangement school where they spilled out their expertise with quiet patience to help our "baby steps".

At the fall 2019 ARS Board of Directors meeting I was pleased to join my vote with all present in the creation of the **"The Barlow/Shupe National Award 'Excellence in Oriental Design'"**.

This is a new national challenge class in the ARS rose show arrangement section. The award will be given annually at the Fall American Rose Society convention/rose show. It recognizes excellence of design and creativity, with a focus on Oriental design that shows an appreciation of flowers and nature.

The resolution notes that this award honors the lifetime achievement of Lew and Gary, long-time judges, arrangers, teachers, mentors, Klima Award recipients and authors in the American Rose Society. Specifications of the award are as described:

1. The award is for a standard size Oriental arrangement that shows excellence in using the design elements, together with the expected expressive nuances of Eastern Ikebana design.
2. The arrangement schedule will identify the title of this class as "Excellence in Oriental Design." The description will be written to include "any style of design in the Oriental manner."
3. To be eligible for consideration of this award the design must use arranger grown roses that are identified on the entry tag.
4. Additional fresh flowers, foliage and plant material(s) may be incorporated but the rose(s) must be the dominant flower.
5. A background is encouraged.
6. The entrant must be a member of The American Rose Society.

All of us combine with rose arrangers all over the United States and around the world who are very pleased the ARS created this national honor.



Other items of interest in the ARS Board Meeting include the reduction of Regional Directors from 10 members to 4 members, one for each quadrant of the U.S. The Northeast Region will include the following districts: Buckeye, Great Lakes, Illinois-Indiana, New York, North Central, Penn Jersey and Yankee.

What's in a name? The ARS has adopted a new standard to standardize rose names. Traditionally, some roses have been marketed under different names in various locations. The new designation, "American Exhibition Name" (AEN) establishes one name for each rose cultivar registered or otherwise available in the United States.

There has been a lively debate in recent years about "disqualifications" of rose show entries. The ARS Board of Directors has put that debate to bed. It approved plans to amend the "Guidelines and Rules for Judging Roses" publication which will remove the disqualification status for the following:

- Stem on stem
- Side buds
- Materials below lip of vase
- Name infractions
- Misplaced entries
- Mislabeled entries
- Missing information on entry tag
- Grooming materials left on specimens
- Aphids, mites, thrips and other things that can be blown off specimen

For more details, please read Jim Hering's 'Buckeye Judges' Corner' column later in this bulletin.

Please participate in our national research project to fight Rose Rosette Disease. Each ARS Consulting Rosarian is asked to participate in the Rose Rosette Disease Monitoring Network by monitoring the gardens in their area on a regular basis for symptoms of RRD. Please go to [rose.org](http://rose.org) website to sign up. Your organization has joined in support of the renewal of the Specialty Crop Research Initiative proposal to the USDA entitled, "Combatting Rose Rosette Disease: Short term and long-term approaches". So far over 100 CRs have signed up.

Please mark your calendar for the Spring 2020 ARS Spring National Rose Show and meeting. It will be held June 17-22 at Colorado Springs, Colorado. The event is being hosted by Pikes Peak Rose Society.

Get ready for our Buckeye District Spring Meeting. We will be featuring the Second Annual Buckeye District Rose Photography Show. Bring your pictures to enter into the competition.

Thanks and get ready for planting. Steve

# 2020 SPRING MEETING

Mark your Calendar for Saturday April 18th  
8:30-4:00

**TICKET**  
Rare Rose Raffle

SINGER Rose AUCTION  
**SOLD**

**FREE REGISTRATION**

**REGISTRATION**

SEND RESERVATION TO:  
Cheryl Menard  
552 Thackeray Road  
Maumee OH 43537  
Send/Email Today

**A FAVORITE SPEAKER, ARS Rose Photo Show Competition PLUS an update on "America's Rose Garden" project as well as other educational sessions.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) The agenda for the spring meeting is being created by President, Tim Hartranft.
- 2) New and Exciting Roses to consider for your garden from Steve Singer will be up for auction.
- 3) **Lunch** at Willowbrook (included in registration)
- 4) Review of Buckeye Local Society Activities for 2019 and expectations for 2020.
- 5) Buckeye District Meeting: Normal business items.



100 Willow Brook Way S., Delaware, Ohio 43015

Have a question? Call Steve 614-562-7979



2020 ARS Buckeye District  
*2nd Annual Spring  
Rose Photo Competition*



April 18, 2020

Willowbrook Community Building

100 Willowbrook Way South

Delaware, Ohio 43015

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# Photography Show Rules

1. Exhibitors need not be a member of any rose society but must be registered for the Spring Meeting of the Buckeye District.
2. All photographs must be the work of the exhibitor and photo must have been originally recorded during calendar year 2019. Photographs from the same garden may be exhibited by multiple members of the same family as exhibitor grown. All Exhibitors must note EG on entry tag to declare that roses were from his/her garden. EG designated entries are eligible for ARS certificates.
3. Arrangement photos do NOT have to be a picture of an arrangement that was entered into any competition at any level at any time.
4. Exhibitors may enter no more than two photographs in any one class. Previous winning photographs of any ARS sanctioned photography contest may not be entered in this show.
5. The name of the rose(s) and type of rose must be entered on the entry tag of specified classes using ARS approved exhibition names.
6. Photographs must be no smaller than 5"x7" and no larger than 8"x10". All photographs are to be mounted (that is with a backing board of art board or foam board) and matted (the art board frame that goes on top of the photograph. Color of the mat is at the discretion of the exhibitor.
7. Exhibitors must completely fill out an ARS horticulture or arrangement entry tag and attach it to the from upper left hand corner of the matting with a paperclip.
8. Judging shall follow current ARS Judging Rose Photography Guidelines.
9. An ARS Certificate or a Buckeye District Certificate will be awarded for the best photograph in each class.

All Photographs must be placed no later than 11:00AM on April 18, 2020

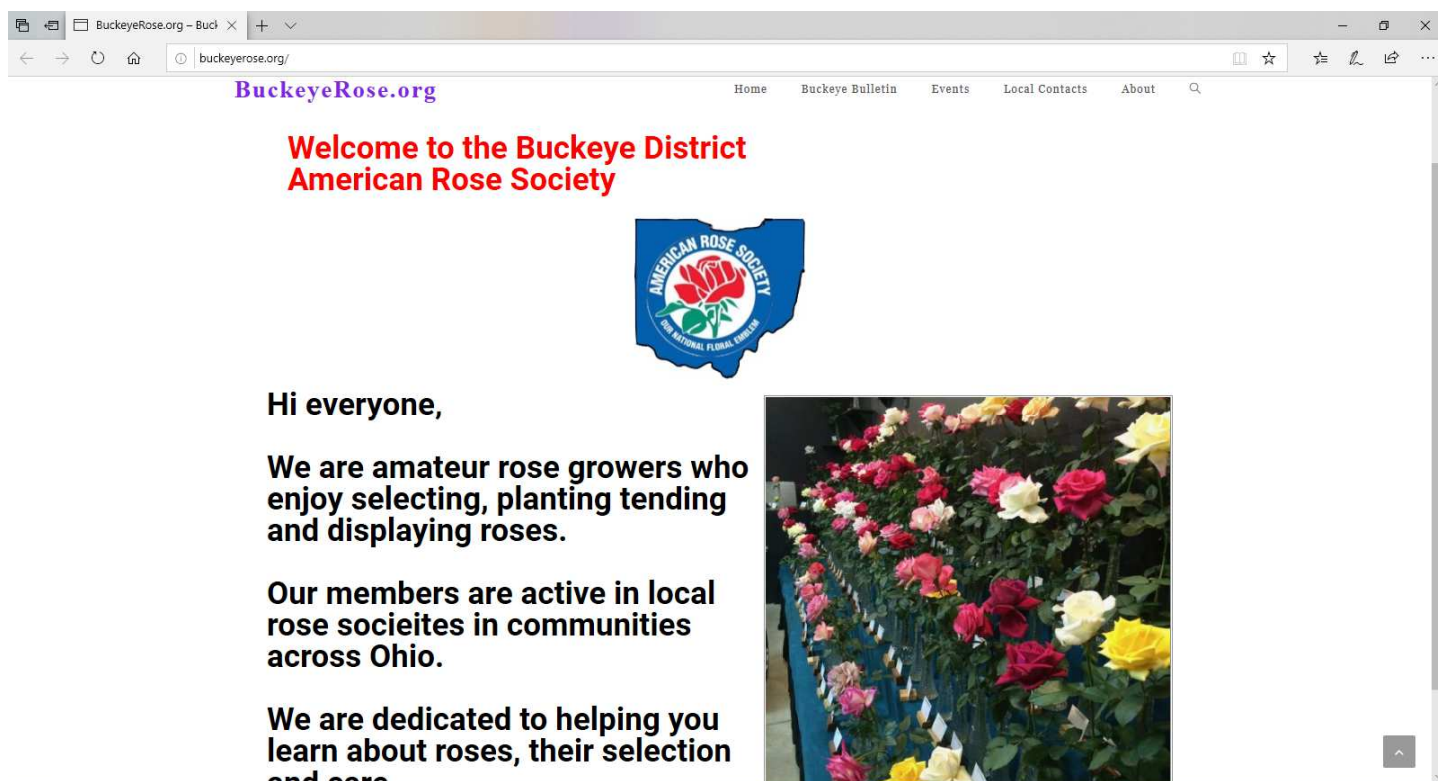
## Competition Schedule of Classes

- CLASS 1    QUEEN OF SHOW (HT/G)  
One Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora bloom at exhibition stage, no side buds. (No Single blooms)
- CLASS 2    MINI-MINIFLORA QUEEN OF SHOW (M/MF)  
One Miniature or Miniflora bloom at exhibition stage, no side buds. (No Single blooms)
- CLASS 3    SHRUB QUEEN OF SHOW (S)  
One Shrub bloom at exhibition stage, side buds are permitted.
- CLASS 4    BEST SINGLE BLOOM (HT/G)  
One Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora single bloom, no side buds.
- CLASS 5    BEST SINGLE BLOOM (M/MF)  
One Miniature or Miniflora single bloom, no side buds.
- CLASS 6    BEST ARRANGEMENT - TRADITIONAL  
(Exhibitor must declare "Theme" of arrangement)  
Traditional arrangement photo. The arrangement does not have to be a picture of an arrangement entered into any competition.
- CLASS 7    BEST ARRANGEMENT - MODERN  
(Exhibitor must declare "Theme" of arrangement) Modern arrangement photo.
- CLASS 8    BEST ARRANGEMENT - IN THE ORIENTAL MANNER  
(Exhibitor must declare "Theme" of arrangement) In The Oriental Manner arrangement photo.
- CLASS 9    BEST ROSE GARDEN PHOTOGRAPH  
Photograph can be of a private or a public garden. Winner receives a Buckeye District Certificate.

## *The Buckeye District Web Site*

Now you can keep up to date with rose shows, societies and other activities in the Buckeye District through the Buckeye District web site at <http://buckeyeroses.org/> Plus you can download current and previous editions of *The Buckeye Rose Bulletin*.

Webmaster Steve Campbell



**BuckeyeRose.org**

Home Buckeye Bulletin Events Local Contacts About

**Welcome to the Buckeye District  
American Rose Society**

**Hi everyone,**

**We are amateur rose growers who enjoy selecting, planting tending and displaying roses.**

**Our members are active in local rose societies in communities across Ohio.**

**We are dedicated to helping you learn about roses, their selection and care.**



## Calcium: A Research Update

**Elton Smith**

The following article represents excerpts from two publications appearing in the August, 2019 and September, 2019 issues of Grower Talks. The first, titled “Improving Performance with Calcium” and the second, “Stronger Plants” were both written by Katherine Bennett and Dr. James Faust of Clemson University. Information from both publications, reprinted with author permission, is combined in this article. Although the research was conducted with herbaceous plants, the principles and applications could apply to other plants.

### Calcium: The fundamentals

Calcium is a major plant nutrient that plays an important role in plant growth and development. Plants need calcium to increase strength of cell walls and to help decrease the plant’s susceptibility to pathogen invasion.

Calcium is considered to be an immobile nutrient, meaning calcium is fixed on older tissues and the older leaves don’t remobilize calcium to support the newly developing leaves. Because of this immobility within the plant, deficiency symptoms first appear in the new growth of the plant, e.g., the immature leaves.

The classic symptoms of calcium deficiency are necrosis and/or distorted new growth, such as puckered or cupped leaves, and burnt leaf or flower margins. Calcium deficiencies are also common in large plant organs such as the fruit of tomatoes and watermelons that display blossom-end rot.

Calcium toxicities aren’t typically a problem, however calcium is a positively charged ion, called a cation, that competes for cations exchange sites with other cations, such as potassium, ammonium and magnesium. Thus, calcium application rates must be properly balanced with the other cations, otherwise imbalances can occur.

### Calcium Uptake

To understand calcium nutrition, we need to appreciate how calcium is unique amongst the essential plant nutrients. Calcium uptake and movement through the plant begins with the movement of water into the roots. Energy isn’t required for calcium movement into the root and movement into the plant occurs along with the uptake of water. This is termed “passive uptake.” All of the other macronutrients are actively taken up by the plant, i.e., the plant expends energy to transfer the nutrients from the surrounding soil into the roots.

Once in the plant, calcium moves through the xylem with the flow of water from the roots to the leaves as transpiration pulls water throughout the plant. Although present in the phloem, calcium is largely immobile, resulting in low rates of calcium movement into fruits and flowers, which are primarily supplied with nutrients through the phloem. Since transpiration directly affects water uptake, calcium uptake is also affected by the environmental factors that impact transpiration. This contrasts with the other macronutrients in which uptake occurs due to the expenditure of energy by the plant and thus isn’t limited by transpiration rates.

Several environmental factors influence transpiration, which affects calcium uptake and distribution in plants. Cool temperatures, cloudy weather and rain create a high humidity situation that reduces transpiration and consequently reduces calcium uptake.

Increased humidity within the plant canopy can also influence the movement of calcium into new shoots. For example, in head lettuce, leaf-tip burn is caused by a localized calcium deficiency in the leaf margin. Increasing air circulation helps to decrease the humidity of the plant canopy and thus created higher transpiration rates which, in turn, pulls more calcium into the immature leaves.

### Calcium distribution in plant tissues

Flowers typically have much lower transpiration rates compared to leaves. For example, our measurements showed that petunia leaves transpire 7.5 times more water than petunia flowers. Since flowers don’t do photosynthesis, they don’t need to take in carbon dioxide, therefore flowers lack stomata. As a consequence, much less opportunity exists for importing calcium into flower petals than into leaves.

Many nutrients delivered to developing flowers occur through the phloem, however, calcium is largely immobile in the phloem, making calcium movement into flower tissue even more difficult. Tissue analysis of petunia flowers and leaves show that the leaves typically contained 2% to 3% Ca (dry weight basis), while the flower petals contained just 0.2% to 0.3% Ca, a ten-fold difference.

## Calcium fertilization practices

In general, calcium can be supplied to plants through a combination of four methods:

- Calcium can be supplied in a water-soluble fertilizer that may contain calcium nitrate or calcium chloride. The calcium rates typically supplied in the fertigation solution during container production range from 30 to 150 ppm. Commercial fertilizers can range from providing 0% Ca, such as in 20-10-20 to 11% Ca in 15-0-15. The calcium concentration is always reported on the fertilizer label.
- Calcium can be incorporated into the growing media in the form of limestone (dolomite, calcitic or hydrated), bonemeal, fishmeal or gypsum (calcium sulfate). These products will slowly release calcium into the growing media over time.
- Calcium is naturally occurring in well water and the concentrations can range wildly from 0 to 180 ppm Ca. A water test is necessary to identify the calcium concentration in your water supply. It's important to have this measurement when designing your calcium fertilization program.
- Calcium can be sprayed onto plant tissues with one of several sources, including calcium chloride, calcium nitrate and others. Sprays are most beneficial for boosting the calcium concentration in low-transpiring tissues, such as flowers and fruits. Spray applications have historically been made weekly on poinsettias in the 400 to 500 ppm Ca range to prevent bract-edge burn.

Calcium fertilization has great potential for enhancing plant performance at a very low cost.

### Botrytis cinerea: plant pathogen

Botrytis infection begins when a spore lands on a susceptible host and a germ tube emerges from the spore, much like the first stage of seed germination. Germination of Botrytis spores is optimal during extended periods of high humidity ( $\geq 94\%$ ) and moderate temperature (65 to 75F/18 to 23C). However, Botrytis is able to germinate and cause infection in more extreme temperatures, albeit at a slower rate of infection.

Once the germ tube is created, the fungus then begins to secrete an enzyme that facilitates the breakdown of the cell wall so that the fungus can use the contents of the cell for its own survival and growth. Calcium can circumvent the infection process by creating a stronger cell wall that's harder for Botrytis to invade.

Calcium binds with pectin in the intercellular spaces to create a cross-link matrix and a gel-like substance that effectively cements the cell walls together. By creating a physical barrier within the plant, it's harder for fungus to reach its source of food inside the cells, causing the infection process to be significantly delayed. This results in leaves that are more resistant to mechanical stresses, as well as to Botrytis infection.

### Calcium benefits from start to finish

During stock plant production, providing increased levels of calcium as beneficial for transport and during propagation of the cuttings. Propagation success starts before the cuttings even arrive. Once the cuttings are rooted, calcium can usually be supplied to plants in sufficient amounts via the fertigation solution during their vegetative growth phase. It's just important to remember that the calcium concentration supplied in different fertilizers can be very different depending on the nitrogen concentration chosen and the fertilizer used.

Plants become more susceptible to Botrytis infection when flowering begins and the fertigation solution doesn't supply adequate calcium to the rapidly expanding petal tissue. Our experimentation has demonstrated that calcium concentration of 750 to 1,500 ppm can dramatically reduce the rate of Botrytis infection on flower petal tissue. Weekly spray applications during flower bud development are suggested.

We've occasionally observed small amounts of phytotoxicity at high rates ( $\geq 1,000$  ppm Ca), so you need to test-spray whatever species and varieties you want to use this technique on before applying it to the entire crop.

Submitted by Elton Smith

## Chris Brogan – Greater Cincinnati Rose Association (GCRA) Feedback.

Too early to tell how many members will rejoin and hopefully we shall get some new members. I realize this is a rhetorical statement since we all wish that! I'm not sure what the best method is but I do know unless we embrace the social media world we will gradually disappear as an organization. I was Secretary of the now dissolved Cincinnati Rose Society (CRS) at the final meeting (November 2017) as our numbers had drifted down to single digits. I start my second term as President for the GCRA this year and join a group of fantastic members who are on it! We have a new website (rosesgcra.org), a new mark (shorthand for our very own emblem), on Facebook and I think twitter. So we are set, I think? I notice my grandson does not use email or Facebook. He uses Snapchat. Don't ask. I do know that email to communicate with older members is very hit or miss and I suspect going forward it will be miss. Phone calls only works if someone answers, because messages are ignored at least 50% of the time. Currently email is the preferred method of delivering the newsletters and sharing article ideas including photos. We are in discussion with the Cincinnati Dahlia Society to maybe combine our Rose Show with them at the Ault Park Pavilion location Mt. Lookout, Cincinnati OH. Space maybe an issue but we shall see.

We have added 2-3 garden visits to the 2020 program schedule, which seem to be very popular with members and are well attended. I am also considering inviting some of the local garden clubs to attend since no significant food or drink are included and hence all are welcome to wander around. We are blessed with some fabulous rose gardens in the City and this is a great way to attract new members to the wonders of roses and what varieties grow well in our zone. Also we offer Grafting bud-eyes onto multiflora root stock and how to take soft cuttings clinics, usually on a Saturday morning. So wish us luck. One thing I do plan on doing is gather the monthly fertilizer methods used by our top rosarians and share that with the members towards the end of the year. Also we have the usual seasonal topics we give to members throughout the year. Our 2 biggies are the Spring Rose Show – June 6<sup>th</sup> and our Ault-in-Bloom show – September 20<sup>th</sup>. The AIB committee meeting will start in January as a separate but connected to the other teams. Wish us luck and hopefully we the GCRA will be around for at least a few more years as I dearly hope the same for all Ohio Rose Societies. I'll finish with another funny experience at the Brogan household.

**Healthy Skunk?** Before I explain the connection between skunks and roses a quick review of macro & micronutrients required by plants is needed. Macro meaning relatively large amounts and micro (trace) meaning tiny and varying amounts of specific elements that are required to produce healthy plants: the macronutrients: **nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium(Ca), sulfur (S), magnesium (Mg), sodium (Na)** the micronutrients (or trace minerals): **boron (B), chlorine (Cl), manganese (Mn), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), nickel (Ni).** And **cobalt (Co).**

So, where do we find this magic mix of needed nutrients? In a handy bag of fertilizers at Lowes? Maybe at your local garden store? In Monty's or Mills? I don't think so. Fast forward to me cleaning out the top cupboard in the kitchen. What's this? An old bottle of Multi Vitamins. The over 50's type. Whilst looking for the expiration date I noticed this long list of vitamins (nutrients!). The list included every one of the above except: Nitrogen, sulfur, boron and cobalt. I already had the nitrogen and sulfur covered from other applications. You know where I'm going with this. Why not add the pills to the rose garden? Using my vast engineering background, I thought 2 pills for the large bushes and one for the smaller. Beats throwing them away I thought. I also rationalized the other vitamins in each pill (Vitamin A thru' K, thiamin, folic acid, etc.) didn't appear on the trace list but what the heck.

Back to the skunk. After the above application and after a rainstorm I was looking out the window and noticed the cat was super excited at something in the back-garden close to the house. Yes, it was a skunk wolfing down my pills. I wondered if this would produce a super healthy skunk, super healthy roses, both or neither. So far so good. Also I don't believe the skunk was over 50!

## 2019 BUCKEYE DISTRICT ROSES IN REVIEW

Jim Hering, District RIR Coordinator

**REPORTERS:** Aiello (AK), Barlow (BG), Black (BM), Brogan (BCM), Burley (BB), Campbell (CS),  
J&S Dickman (DJoS), J&S Dolph (DJeS), Emmons (EN), Freeman (FK), Hartranft (HTi),  
Heffner (HS), A&J Hering (HAJ), Herr (HTo), Hilfer (HL), Jackson (JD), Joos (JL), Lorenzen (LM), McGuire  
 (ME), Menard (MC), Miller (MM), Palumbo (PA), J&L Pavuk (PJL), Perez (PH),  
Powell (PT), Ramsey (RW), Schlinkert (SA), Schock (SL), Smith (SE), Smith (SR), Sommer (SJ), Thacker  
 (TC), Walters (WM), Wickert (WD), Wisniewski (WDa), Wood (WA), Wyman (WM),  
Wyman-Lieske (WDe)

**42 REPORTERS (12 did not grow any RIR roses)(CRs underlined)**

**142 REPORTS - 68 VARIETIES – 223 PLANTS**

(Buckeye District has 58 CRs; 35 submitted RIR reports)

Each variety is accompanied by the initials of its reporters.

HYBRID TEAS (38 REPORTS; 14 VARIETIES; 108 PLANTS)

RANKINGS WITH AT LEAST TWO REPORTS:

**Garden: #1 – Kristen Singer, #2 Tie – All My Loving, Clair Elyse & Ring of Fire**

**Exhibition: #1 Tie – Kristen Singer & Ring of Fire, #3 Tie – All My Loving, Clair Elyse & Court of Honor**

	<u>REPORTS</u>	<u>PLANTS</u>	<u>GARDEN</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>EXHIB.</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
<b>Alice Hart</b> (HAJ)	2	1	7	7	
<b>All My Loving</b> (CS, HAJ, JL, MM, PA, PH, SE, WA)	9	16	8	8	
<b>Clair Elyse</b> (HTi)	2	2	8	8	
<b>Court of Honor</b> (HAJ)	2	2	7	8	
<b>Gypsy Soul</b> (WM)	1	1	8	6	
<b>Kristen Singer</b> (HAJ)	2	3	9	9	
<b>Le Petit Prince</b> (RW)	1	1	9	7	
<b>Miranda Lambert</b> (SJ, TC)	1	2	8		

	<u>REPORTS</u>	<u>PLANTS</u>	<u>GARDEN</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>EXHIB.</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
<b>Miss Shelby</b> (HTi)	1	1	8	8	
<b>Pilgrim Maid</b> (MM)	1	2	8	7	
<b>Pinkerbelle</b> (RW)	1	1	9	8	
<b>Pretty Lady</b> (EN)	1	2	7	5	
<b>Ring of Fire</b> (CS, EN, HS, HTi, HAJ, JL, MC, MM, WDa, WM)	11	24	8	9	
<b>Smokin' Hot</b> (HJA, HS)	3	4	7	3	

GRANDIFLORAS (8 REPORTS; 3 VARIETIES; 13 PLANTS)

RANKINGS :

**Garden: #1 – Madame Anisette, #2 Tie – Miss Congeniality & Parade Day**

**Exhibition: #1 Madame Anisette, #2 – Miss Congeniality**

	<u>REPORTS</u>	<u>PLANTS</u>	<u>GARDEN</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>EXHIB.</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
<b>Madame Anisette</b> (AK)	1	3	10	9	
<b>Miss Congeniality</b> (BB, CS, HAJ, PH, PT, SE)	6	9	8	7	
<b>Parade Day</b> (SJ, TC)	1	1	8		

FLORIBUNDAS & POLYANTHAS (31 REPORTS; 14 VARIETIES; 53 PLANTS)

RANKINGS WITH AT LEAST TWO REPORTS:

**Garden: #1 Tie – Earth Angel, Frida Kahlo & St. Tropaz**

**Exhibition: #1 – Frida Kahlo, #2 Tie – Children's Hope, Earth Angel & Violets Pride**

	<u>REPORTS</u>	<u>PLANTS</u>	<u>GARDEN</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>EXHIB.</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
<b>Abracadabra</b> (PA)	1	1	8	8	



	<u>REPORTS</u>	<u>PLANTS</u>	<u>GARDEN</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>EXHIB.</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
<b>At Last</b> (BM, EN, MC, PA)	4	19	8	7	
<b>Caribbean Breeze</b> (WD)	1	1	7		
<b>Children's Hope</b> (HAJ, HL, JL, MC, MM)	5	6	8	8	
<b>Earth Angel</b> (AK, BG)	2	4	9	8	
<b>Easy Spirit</b> (PJL)	1	1	9	8	
<b>Easy to Please</b> (PJL)	1	1	9	8	
<b>Frida Kahlo</b> (BG, CS, HAJ, JL, MM)	6	11	9	9	
<b>Rosie the Riviter</b> (BCM)	1	1	7	7	
<b>Soaring to Glory</b> (WD)	1	1	6		
<b>St. Tropaz</b> (JL, MM)	2	2	9	7	
<b>Tequila Gold</b> (AK)	1				
<b>Violets Pride</b> (HTo, ME, MM)	3	3	8	8	
<b>Vodacom (Plum Perfect)</b> (SE, WD)	2	2	8	7	

MINIFLORAS (26 REPORTS; 12 VARIETIES; 38 PLANTS)

RANKINGS WITH AT LEAST TWO REPORTS:

**Garden: #1 Tie – Nancy Mae & Swing Time, #2 Tie – Ann Marie Harris, Bold Ruler,  
Maroon Eight & Toots**

**Exhibition: #1 Tie – Ann Marie Harris, Nancy Mae & Swing Time**

\*\* Nancy Mae is now a miniature

	<u>REPORTS</u>	<u>PLANTS</u>	<u>GARDEN</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>EXHIB.</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
<b>Ann Marie Harris</b> (HAJ, MC)	3	4	8	9	
<b>Bold Ruler</b> (HAJ, MC, MM, SE, SJ)	6	9	8	8	
<b>Edith's Darling</b> (EN)	1	3	8	7	
<b>Maroon Eight</b> (MM, SJ)	2	2	8	7	
<b>Mega Ty</b> (JL)	1		8		
<b>Megan Dawn</b> (JL)	1	2	9		
<b>**Nancy Mae</b> (HAJ, MC, MM, SE)	5	11	9	9	
<b>Quite Contrary</b> (SJ)	1	1	8	8	
<b>Rosemarie</b> (MM)	1	1	8	8	
<b>Swing Time</b> (MC, MM)	2	2	9	9	
<b>Toots</b> (HAJ)	2	2	8	8	
<b>Vernon's Laugh</b> (HS)	1	1	7	7	

MINIATURES (25 REPORTS; 13 VARIETIES; 39 PLANTS)

RANKINGS WITH AT LEAST TWO REPORTS:

**Garden: #1 Tie – Hot & Sassy & Violet Hour, #2 Tie – Cutie Pie, Donerail & Millstone****Exhibition: #1 Tie – Donerail, Millstone & Violet Hour**

	<u>REPORTS</u>	<u>PLANTS</u>	<u>GARDEN</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>EXHIB.</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
<b>Cutie Pie</b> (HAJ, MC, MS)	3	4	8	7	
<b>Donerail</b> (HAJ, MC, MM)	4	7	8	8	
<b>Dreamsicle</b> (HL)	1	1	6	8	
<b>Ellie Marie</b> (RW)	1	1	7	6	
<b>Fr. Gervase</b> (HAJ)	1	1	7	6	
<b>Francesco</b> (SJ)	1	1	8		
<b>Hot &amp; Sassy</b> (HAJ)	2	6	9	7	
<b>Hugs &amp; Kisses</b> (HAJ)	1	1	8	7	
<b>Millstone</b> (HAJ, MC)	3	7	8	8	
<b>Pumpkin Pie</b> (SJ)	1	1	8	8	
<b>Robin's Star</b> (MM)	1	1	8	7	
<b>Swirly Pop</b> (SE)	1	1	8	7	
<b>Violet Hour</b> (HAJ, MC, WDa)	5	7	9	8	

SHRUBS (9 REPORTS; 8 VARIETIES; 11 PLANTS)

## RANKINGS:

**Garden: #1 Tie – Crazy Love, The Ancient Mariner, Top Gun & Urban Legend****Exhibition: #1 – Watercolors Home Run, #2 – Top Gun, #3 Tie – Harlow Carr & Urban Legend**

	<u>REPORTS</u>	<u>PLANTS</u>	<u>GARDEN</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>EXHIB.</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
<b>Crazy Love</b> (WD)	1	1	9		
<b>Desdemona</b> (SJ)	1	1	7		
<b>Harlow Carr</b> (LM)	1	1	8	7	
<b>The Ancient Mariner</b> (SJ, WD)	2	2	9		
<b>The Poet's Wife</b> (EN)	1	1	8		
<b>Top Gun</b> (MM)	1	1	9	8	
<b>Urban Legend</b> (HAJ)	1	2	9	7	
<b>Watercolors Home Run</b> (CS)	1	2	7	9	

CLIMBERS (5 REPORTS; 4 VARIETIES; 8 PLANTS)

	<u>REPORTS</u>	<u>PLANTS</u>	<u>GARDEN</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>EXHIB.</u> <u>RATING</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
<b>Cupid's Kisses (CIMin)</b> (HAJ)	2	4	9	7	
<b>Houston Levee (CIMin)</b> (HAJ)	1	2	8	8	
<b>Lady in Red (LC1)</b> (BCM)	1	1	7	7	
<b>Tropical Lightning (LC1)</b> (JL)	1	1	9		



# FactSheet

Extension

## Ohio State University Extension Fact Sheet

### Horticulture and Crop Sciences

2021 Coffey Road, Columbus, OH 43210

### Composting Series

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## Composting at Home

**COM-0001-99**

**Frederick C. Michel, Jr.,  
Joe E. Heimlich,  
Harry A. J. Hoitink**

Mow your lawn often and let the clippings lie. This is the best use for grass clippings. Composting is another solution. Composting is a practical and convenient way to handle yard trimmings such as leaves, grass, thatch, chipped brush, and plant cuttings. It can be easier and cheaper than bagging or paying to have them removed. Compost also improves your soil and the plants growing in it. If you have a garden, a lawn, trees, shrubs, or even planter boxes, you have a use for compost.

### **Why Does Compost Make Soil Healthier?**

Compost returns organic matter to the soil in a usable form. Organic matter in the soil improves plant growth by: stimulating the growth of beneficial microorganisms, loosening heavy clay soils to allow better root penetration; improving the capacity to hold water and nutrients particularly in sandy soils; and adding essential nutrients to any soil. Improving your soil is the first step toward improving plant health. Healthy plants help clean air, conserve soil, and beautify landscapes.

### **How Does Composting Help the Environment?**



Yard trimmings and kitchen scraps use up valuable space in landfills-space that is running out fast! These materials make up 20 to 30 percent of all household wastes. Because of their high moisture content, grass clippings also lower the efficiency of incineration systems. The use of compost can also reduce the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers in your yard.

### **What Can I Compost?**

All yard trimmings will work as a mulch and for composting, but do not use diseased or infested plants without composting them first. Yard trimmings such as leaves, grass clippings, weeds, thatch, and the remains of garden plants make excellent compost. Other good additions to a compost pile include ground brush, wood ash, and kitchen scraps such as fruit and vegetable peelings, egg shells, and coffee grounds that would otherwise be thrown in the garbage. Care must be taken when composting kitchen scraps. Do not compost meat, bones, and fatty foods such as cheese, salad dressing, and cooking oil. These foods ferment or putrify, cause odors, and can attract rodents and other nocturnal animals that can be pests. Only experts in composting should attempt to compost these materials.

One concern with composting is the fate of lawn care pesticides. Grass clippings and leaves treated with these products should not be used as a mulch immediately after application and mowing, but should be composted. The most widely used pesticides degrade rapidly during composting or become strongly bound to organic matter in the compost. Their degradation is accelerated by the high temperatures and moist conditions that occur in a compost pile.

### **The Essentials of Composting**

With the following principles in mind, everyone can make excellent use of organic wastes.

#### ***Biological Process***

What happens in a compost pile? Bacteria, the most numerous and effective microbes, are the first to break down plant tissue. Fungi and protozoans soon join the bacteria. Often, a white layer forms just beneath the surface of the compost. This is usually due to fungi and actinomycetes, a class of filamentous bacteria. Springtails, mites, and other small insects, as well as earthworms, also play a role in decomposition once the compost has cooled.

#### ***Materials***

Anything growing in your yard is potential food for these microbes. Microorganisms use the carbon in leaves or woody wastes as an energy source. Nitrogen provides the microbes with the raw element of proteins and nucleic acids to build their bodies.

Everything organic has a given ratio of carbon to nitrogen (C:N) in its tissues. A C:N ratio of 30:1 is ideal for the activity of compost microbes. This balance can be achieved by mixing. Table 1 can help you judge the ratio of your compost ingredients. Composts often are deficient in nitrogen when wood wastes are added to the mixture. This can be corrected by adding 1 pound of urea per cubic yard of compost mixture.

Food wastes	15:1
Sawdust, wood, paper	400:1
Straw	80:1
Grass clippings	15:1
Leaves	50:1
Fruit wastes	35:1
Rotted manures	20:1
Cornstalks	60:1
Alfalfa hay	12:1

### ***Surface Area***

The more surface area the microorganisms have to work on, the faster the materials decompose. Chopping garden wastes with a shovel or machete, or running them through a shredding machine or lawn mower speeds composting.

### ***Volume***

A large compost pile insulates itself and holds the heat of microbial activity. Its center will be warmer than its edges. Piles smaller than three feet cubed (27 cu. ft.; 3-4 ft tall) have trouble holding this heat in the winter, while piles larger than five feet cubed (125 cu. ft.; 5-6 ft tall) do not allow enough air to reach the microbes at the center. These proportions are of importance if your goal is fast, high temperature composting. Large piles are useful for composting diseased plants or trees as the high temperatures will kill pathogens and insects.

### ***Moisture and Aeration***

All life on Earth, including compost microbes, needs a certain amount of water and air to sustain itself. Microbes function best when the compost heap has many air passages and is about as moist as a wrung-out sponge. Extremes of sun or rain can adversely affect this moisture balance. Generally, the moisture content of the compost should be 50 to 60% on a total weight basis. Wet piles that leach water are deficient in oxygen, and can ferment and cause odor problems. Never cover compost piles with plastic because this does not permit introduction of air. Cured composts can be covered, but this can also cause problems. Compost blankets allow for air exchange but shed rainwater from piles.

The larger the pile, the higher the temperature and the faster the composting proceeds, but only up to a certain point. At temperatures higher than 160 degrees F, composting slows down and charring or burning begins. This can become a problem in dry composts, particularly in the summer.

### ***How to Prepare and Use Compost***

Remove grass and sod cover from the area where you construct your compost pile to allow direct contact of the materials with soil microorganisms. The following "recipe" for constructing your compost heap is recommended for best results:

- **1st layer:** 3-4" of chopped brush or other coarse material on top of the soil surface. This material allows air circulation around the base of the heap.
- **2nd layer:** 6-8" of mixed scraps, leaves, grass clippings, etc. Materials should be "sponge damp."
- **3rd layer:** 1" of soil serves as an inoculant by adding microorganisms to the heap.
- **4th layer:** (optional) 2-3" of manure to provide the nitrogen needed by microorganisms. Sprinkle lime, wood ash, and/or rock phosphate over the layer of manure to reduce the heap's acidity. Add water if the manure is dry. Add one pound of urea fertilizer or 10 pounds of composted poultry manure per yard of leaves or ground brush if organic sources of nitrogen are not available. Soak these high carbon materials with water before composting. Manure generally should not be used in cities to reduce the potential for fly problems.
- **5th layer:** Repeat steps 1-4 until the bin is full. Scoop out a "basin" at the top to catch rainwater under summer conditions.

A properly made heap will reach temperatures of about 140 degrees F in four to five days. At this time, you will notice the pile "settling." This is a good sign that your heap is working properly.

After 3-4 weeks, fork the materials into a new pile, turning the outside of the old heap into the center of the new pile. Add water if necessary. It is best to turn your compost a second or third time. The compost should be ready to use within three to four months. A heap started in late spring can be ready for use in the autumn. Start another heap in autumn for use in the spring.

You can make compost even faster by turning the pile more often. Check the internal temperature regularly; when it decreases substantially (usually after about a week), turn the pile.

Compost is ready to use when it is dark brown, crumbly, and earthy-smelling. Let it stabilize for a few extra days and screen it through a 1/2" screen if you want the finest product for germination of seedlings. Compost generally should be at least 4-6 months old for use with plant seedlings. Apply a 1-2" layer of compost, and work it in well where you want to grow root crops. Leave it on the surface or work it into the surface 1-2" of the soil for most applications. It is best to keep organic matter near the soil surface. This is known as mulch gardening. It is much easier to control weeds in gardens mulched with compost between rows of plants. Compost used here also does not have to be as decomposed as that worked into seed beds. Have the soil tested for pH and major nutrients (N, P, and K) every two to four years and adjust the amount of lime, ash, fertilizers, etc., added to your compost pile on the basis of feedback from your county agent or Master Gardener. Table 2 is a guide to more efficient composting.

Table 2. Guide to More Efficient Composting

Symptoms	Problem	Solution
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The compost has a bad odor.	Not enough air.	Solution Turn it. Add dry material if the pile is too wet.
The center of the pile is dry.	Not enough water.	Moisten and turn the pile.
The compost is damp and warm only in the middle.	Too small.	Collect more material and mix the old ingredients into a new pile. Turn the pile.
The heap is damp and sweet-smelling, but still will not heat up.	Lack of nitrogen.	Mix in a nitrogen source like fresh grass clippings, manure, composted poultry manure, bloodmeal, or urea fertilizer.

### Compost Bins That Can Be Used at Home



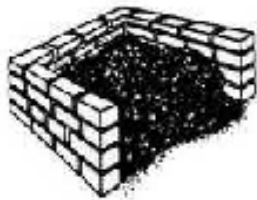
#### *Snow Fence Bin*

Bins made with prefabricated snow fencing are simple to make and easy to move and store. To build this bin, buy the appropriate length of prefabricated fencing, and fasten two-by-fours as corner posts to the bottom to form a circle.



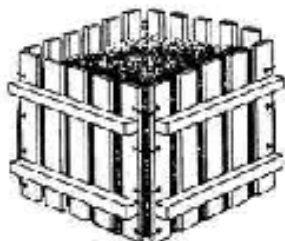
#### *Woven Wire Bin*

One easy to make, economical container requires only a length of woven wire fencing. Multiply the diameter you want for the compost heap by 3.2 for the length of fencing to purchase. Fasten the ends with wire or three or four small chain snaps (available at any hardware store) to make a circle.



#### *Block Bin*

Compost bins can be made with cement blocks or rocks. Just lay the blocks without mortar; leave spaces between each block to permit aeration. Pile them up to form three sides of a square container or a three-bin unit. This bin is sturdy, durable, and easily accessible. Keep the bin at least 3 inches away from the walls of your house to prevent deterioration of siding.



### ***Wooden Pallet Bin***

Covered bins allow convenient protection from pests and heavy rains. Construct bins with removable fronts or sides so that materials can be easily turned. Old wooden pallets can be used for construction. Wire mesh can be substituted for wooden sides to increase air flow.



### ***Turning Bins***

This is a series of three or more bins that allows you to make compost in a short time by turning the materials on a regular schedule. Turning bins are most appropriate for gardeners with a large volume of yard trimmings and the desire to make a high-quality compost. You can also turn your compost with only one bin by removing the bin from around the heap, setting up the empty bin nearby, and forking the material into the now empty bin.



Rotating drum bins, which turn using a hand crank, are also commercially available. If your own kitchen, yard, and garden do not generate enough material to fill your bin, ask your neighbors for their clippings and leaves, or start a neighborhood composting project.

### ***Simple heaps***

Yard trimmings can easily be composted in open heaps. Bins are not required. When food wastes are added, however, the compost may have to be confined in bins that keep out animals such as raccoons, skunks, etc. City ordinances against backyard composting were passed in many areas of the United States decades ago because these pests and flies were not controlled. Food wastes and manures can easily cause fly problems unless great care is taken to cover all such materials with a foot-thick layer of cured compost, wood, or other yard trimmings. Always bury food scraps deep in the compost pile.



### ***Other options***

Prefabricated plastic compost bins can also be purchased at hardware stores and gardening stores, and from catalogs. These are sometimes available from your town or city at below market cost.

### **Mulching**

Woody yard trimmings, leaves, and grass clippings can be used as a mulch for weed control and water retention by simply spreading them beneath plants. For woody materials up to 1" in diameter, rent or purchase a chipper/shredder, or cut with hand tools. Tree services, if they are in your neighborhood, often will deliver wood chips free. Chips can also be used for informal garden paths. Make sure that the chipped wood has been stored in a heap tall enough to reach temperatures of 110-160 degrees F so that the pathogens and pests are killed by heat treatment. The addition of one pound of urea or 10 pounds of composted poultry manure per cubic yard of shredded wood with lots of water speeds the process.



### **Don't Bag It-The Lawn Maintenance Plan**

The "Don't Bag It" lawn care plan can save the homeowner time, energy, fertilizers, pesticides, and money, and can reduce the amount of waste going to our landfills. The principle is simple: return clippings to your lawn. By leaving your clippings on the lawn and allowing them to work their way back into soil, you will improve soil health and reduce pesticide and fertilizer use.

In fact, grass clippings contain valuable nutrients that can generate up to 25 percent of your lawn's total fertilizer needs. A hundred pounds of grass clippings can generate and recycle as much as three to four pounds of nitrogen, one-half to one pound of phosphorus, and two to three pounds of potassium back to the lawn. These are the three most important nutrients needed by lawns, and are commonly supplied in lawn fertilizers. Also, grass clippings do not contribute to thatch (an organic debris layer between the soil and live grass) since grass clippings are 75-85 percent water and decompose readily.

Why, then, do many homeowners bag grass clippings? Basically, it is a personal preference and habit most homeowners have acquired. Proper lawn care practices will usually eliminate surface clipping debris and ensure a successful "Don't Bag It" program.

In summary, by composting at home, you can help protect the environment, save money, and improve your soil at the same time.

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All educational programs conducted by Ohio State University Extension are available to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, creed, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, gender, age, disability or Vietnam-era veteran status.

Keith L. Smith, Associate Vice President for Ag. Adm. and Director, OSU Extension.

TDD No. 800-589-3292 (Ohio only) or 614-292-1968

## Buckeye Judges' Corner



**Dr. James Hering**

[rosehering@roadrunner.com](mailto:rosehering@roadrunner.com)

740-361-0229

### **BUCKEYE DISTRICT SPRING MEETING AND HORTICULTURE JUDGING SEMINAR**

The spring district meeting will be Saturday, April 18th at Willow Brook in Delaware. Following the meeting we will have a two hour horticulture judging seminar. The seminar will deal with the major changes in judging the horticulture section of all rose shows. Another two hour seminar will be held in conjunction with Top Gun this summer. You need four seminar hours to maintain accreditation, so you should attend both seminars if you are due this year. Check the Judges' Roster in this issue of the *Bulletin*. And, please send me your 2019 Judge's Report (form in this issue).

**2020 TOP GUN MEETING** – The 24<sup>th</sup> annual Buckeye District Top Gun Meeting will be held in Delaware at Willow Brook Christian Village on **Saturday, August 8th**. Our guest speaker will be Dr. Satish Prabhu from Columbia, South Carolina, who is one of the premier exhibitors in the American Rose Society. Satish is the recipient of the prestigious Guy Blake Hedrick Award which recognizes him as an outstanding life-long rose exhibitor and teacher, and he has been our Top Gun guest speaker twice in the past, most recently in 2010. There will be a Friday evening buffet dinner at the Hering home in Marion for those who will be in Central Ohio the night before the meeting. A registration form will be in the next issue of the *Buckeye Bulletin*.

**CHANGES IN JUDGING HORTICULTURE SECTIONS OF ROSE SHOWS** – In previous issues of the *Bulletin* I have addressed some of the controversies of judging including penalization vs. disqualification. Bruce Monroe, ARS National Chairman of Horticulture Judges, details in the current issue of "Judging Jottings" two major changes in judging which the ARS Board of Directors adopted at its meeting in October. **We need to be aware of these changes because they take effect immediately and will affect the judging of all future rose shows.** Bruce wrote the following:

(1) "The Board adopted a policy of assigning "American Exhibition Names" ("AENs") to rose cultivars for use in rose shows sponsored by the American Rose Society and its affiliated societies."

(2) "The Board adopted a series of guidelines that eliminate most grounds for disqualification. These Guidelines take effect immediately and supersede anything to the contrary in the *Guidelines and Rules for Judging Roses*. Show rules establishing additional rules for disqualification are forbidden."

#### **AMERICAN EXHIBITION NAMES**

"AEN" now means "American Exhibition Name." In general, the AEN will be, to the extent possible, the name under which the rose is available or otherwise generally known in the United States, not the name assigned based on the first use in international commerce as was previously the case.

#### **DISQUALIFICATIONS**

Most disqualifications are now thing of the past because the Board action eliminated most grounds for disqualification. **This means that the rules of every local and district show in the country must be rewritten to reflect these rule changes.** Even if the rules are not rewritten the judges must apply the new rules when they judge the show and ignore anything to the contrary in the show rules.

Below is a list of disqualifications that existed before the Board action.

Stem-on-Stem (where not allowed)  
 Not Disbudded (when required)  
 Foreign Substance  
 Misplaced (when placed by exhibitor)  
 Misclassified  
 Misnamed  
 Improperly Named  
 Unlabeled or Mislabeled  
 Violation of Show Rules  
 Exhibitor's Name Visible  
 Roses not grown outdoors and/or not grown by the exhibitor.

Here is the effect that the Board action had on each of these previous grounds for disqualification.

**(1) The stem-on-stem disqualification is now a potential penalization.** Stem on stem above the lip of the vase is not be a disqualification in any class but may be considered a fault in stem and foliage to be penalized only to the degree of its distraction, if any. Stem-on-stem below the lip of the vase is irrelevant. What goes on beneath the lip of the vase is of no consequence in judging. Judges are not be permitted to remove a specimen from the vase to examine it for any purpose.

**(2) The side bud disqualification is now a potential penalization in those classes in which side buds were formerly not permitted.** One or more side buds in classes where side buds were formerly not permitted (one bloom per stem and open bloom hybrid teas, grandifloras, floribundas, minifloras, and miniatures), whether showing a bud or leaf, are not disqualification. They are a fault in stem and foliage in these classes and are penalized only to the degree of its distraction, if any. [Remember: Stem and foliage is only 20 points.] The rules concerning side buds in those classes in which side buds were permitted are unchanged.

**(3) Foreign substance.** An entry may be disqualified for a foreign substance only if it is evident that a foreign substance has been applied to enhance the bloom, such as green paint, or leaf oil.

Spray residue from horticultural oil or other conditions should be considered a fault in stem & foliage to be penalized only to the degree of its distraction, if any.

Grooming materials accidentally left on the specimens such as cotton balls, Q-Tips®, paper labels with the name of the rose, shall be carefully removed before judging by the judge or clerk at the direction of the judge.

Aphids, mites, thrips, and other natural things may be blown off by a judge or otherwise ignored unless patently distracting, in which case the entry may be penalized according to the degree of distraction.

**(4) Misplaced (when placed by exhibitor).** Misplaced entries containing the correct class on the entry tag shall be moved to the proper place and judged. Under the former rule only entries misplaced by the placement committee were moved to the proper class. Under the new rules all misplaced entries are to be moved to the proper class.

**(5) Misclassified.** Entries that contain an erroneous class on the entry tag shall if practicable be moved to the proper place and judged.

**(6) Misnamed.** Misnamed refers to a entry that is not the variety named on the entry tag. The Board action did not affect this ground for disqualification. Entries still need to be correctly named, although accepted synonyms are permissible. (see below)

**(7) Improperly Named is no longer a disqualification.** Improperly named refers to a rose entered under a synonym of its AEN. Roses bearing accepted synonyms, *e.g.*, trade names, are not considered to be misnamed. The judge should mark the correct AEN and have the entry moved to its proper place. Misspellings, including abbreviations, are not a cause for disqualification. As a courtesy the judge may note the correct spelling on the entry tag.

**(8) Unlabeled or Mislabeled.** Unlabeled refers to an entry with no entry tag. Mislabeled refers to omission of the variety name, the exhibitor's name and/or the class number on the entry tag. The Board action did not address these grounds for disqualification. An entry tag bearing the exhibitors name, the variety name (or an accepted synonym), and the class number is still required. However, no additional information is, or may be, required. (see below)

**(9) Violation of Show Rules. Show rules establishing additional reasons for disqualification are prohibited unless the rules address the specifications for a challenge class, e.g. requiring all HTs or AARS winners.** Except for challenge class requirements, judges must ignore show rules that establish additional reasons for disqualification. Please note the following.

**Wedging Materials.** No disqualification or penalization for use of prohibited wedging materials. Wedging materials may be penalized only to the extent they extend above the lip of the vase and only to the degree of distraction. What goes on beneath the lip of the vase shall be of no consequence in judging.

**Entry tags.** Entries shall not be disqualified for failure to include details on entry tag such as exhibitor numbers, filling out both parts of the tag, using the wrong colored ink, or failure to list informative details on OGRs such as type and date of introduction.

**(10) Exhibitor's Name Visible.** The Board action did not specifically address this ground for disqualification. But, because the Board action was intended to eliminate, to the extent possible, disqualifications, clerks are permitted to remove or cover up the exhibitor's name if it is discovered before the entry is judged.

**(11) Roses still must be grown outdoors by the exhibitor.** The Board action did not address these grounds for disqualification. Any entry that was not grown outdoors and/or not grown by the exhibitor must be disqualified.

## SUMMARY

After the Board action, the following grounds (and only these grounds) for disqualification remain:

- A foreign substance that has been applied to enhance the beauty of the bloom.
- Misnamed. Rose is not the variety given on the entry tag.
- Unlabeled or Mislabeled. Entry lacks an entry tag or the exhibitor's name, the class number, and/or the name of the variety is not given on the entry tag.
- Exhibitor's name visible if not corrected before the entry is judged.
- A challenge class entry that does not satisfy the requirements of the class in which it is entered.
- Any entry that was not grown outdoors and/or not grown by the exhibitor."



**AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY**  
**ANNUAL JUDGES' REPORT (HORTICULTURE)**

Report for 2019

Please submit your report to Jim Hering by April 1, 2020

(1050 Kingwood Dr., Marion, OH 43302-6840)

[rosehering@roadrunner.com](mailto:rosehering@roadrunner.com)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP code + four \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone number with area code \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

Year of last judging seminar attended \_\_\_\_\_

Number of rose shows judged during 2019 \_\_\_\_\_

Do you actively grow roses? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Did you exhibit during 2019? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Have you maintained your membership in the American Rose Society?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Please make suggestions of how we can make judging more pleasant and enjoyable. List any changes in judging which need to be presented to the national judging committee. Feel free to make any other comments and to include information on your rose activities.

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# 2020 BUCKEYE TOP GUN MEETING

Hosted by Delaware Area Rose Society

Friday, August 7<sup>th</sup>, 6:00 pm – Buffet dinner at Hering home, Marion

Saturday, August 8, 2020

Willow Brook Christian Village, Terrace Room, Delaware, OH 43015

8:30 - 9:00 am	Registration – Coffee and Doughnuts
9:00 - 9:30 am	Top Gun Rose Show Entries ( <u>May enter 2 stems in 3 of 4 Classes</u> – 1 bloom per stem (bps) HT, 1bps Min, 1bps MinFl, and/or Florabunda Spray), exhibitors to use their own pics or vases
9:30 – 10:00 am	Rose Show Judging (by all exhibitors)
10:00 – 11:00 am	Satish Prabhu
11:00 – 11:15 am	Break (Coffee)
11:15 – Noon	TBA
Noon - 1:00 pm	Lunch (included in registration fee)
12:30 - 1:00 pm	Rose Auction – Each registrant is requested to bring one potted exhibition rose for auction – Proceeds to ARS Great Garden Restoration
1:00 - 1:45 pm	Satish Prabhu
1:45 - 2:30 pm	TBA
2:15 - 2:30 pm	Break (soft drinks)
2:30 - 3:30 pm	TBA
3:30 - 4:00 pm	Top Gun Awards (your Queens in past 12 mos – Show and Variety)
4:00 pm	Adjourn

**TENTATIVE SCHEDULE**

## HORTICULTURE JUDGING SEMINAR

4:00 – 6:00 pm

Detach here

## TOP GUN REGISTRATION FORM

Please detach and return with check payable to Delaware Area Rose Society by August 1<sup>st</sup>

Mail to: Jim Hering, 1050 Kingwood Dr., Marion, OH 43302

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Sat. Registration including breaks & lunch (\$25.00) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

Optional Friday evening dinner at Herings' (\$15.00) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$15.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

For additional information contact Jim Hering at 740-361-0229 or [rosehering@roadrunner.com](mailto:rosehering@roadrunner.com)

**THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY  
JUDGES RESIDING IN THE BUCKEYE DISTRICT**

**As of January 17, 2020**

Dr. James S. Hering, Chairman – Horticulture Judges  
Terri Lady and Dr. Gary Barlow, Co-Chairpersons – Arrangement Judges

**ACCREDITED JUDGES**

(+ Accredited Arrangement Judge)

(# Apprentice Arrangement Judge)

(% Outstanding Judge Award)

[ ] Indicates year by which next audit attendance is required.

+%Barlow, Dr. Gary C. [2023]

1343 Sunset Dr., Fairborn 45324-5649 937/878-9913; cell 937/478-2510

e-mail: [gary.barlow@wright.edu](mailto:gary.barlow@wright.edu)

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## *American Rose Society*

The American Rose Society exists to promote the culture and appreciation of the rose, through education and research to members, to local rose societies and their members, and to the public.

<http://www.rose.org/>



Join or renew your membership

<https://www.rose.org/join-renew>

### **Our History**

Founded in 1892, the American Rose Society is the oldest single plant horticultural society in America. The ARS is an educational, nonprofit organization dedicated exclusively to the cultivation and enjoyment of roses. ARS supports its members by providing educational programs, resourceful publications, and continuing research. We have more than 300 affiliated rose societies in our national network.

Most ARS members are home gardeners like you who enjoy growing roses and want to expand their knowledge of rose culture. Many members also enjoy the thrill of exhibiting their roses in competition with other rose-lovers or participating in photography contests and other rose-related activities. The American Rose Society has developed standards and guidelines for judging these competitions. We also publish a schedule of the various workshops, seminars, garden events and rose shows across the United States. The Society publishes an award-winning bi-monthly magazine, *American Rose*, which is devoted exclusively to roses and rose culture.

ARS is headquartered on the grounds of the beautiful American Rose Center near Shreveport, Louisiana. The American Rose Center features more than 20,000 rose bushes that comprise nearly 400 cultivars of modern and old garden roses.

ARS is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit educational organization governed by a volunteer Board of Directors and operated by the staff under the direction of our Executive Director and Executive Committee. All donations are tax deductible, as allowed by law.

### **Mission Statement**

The American Rose Society exists to promote the culture and appreciation of the rose, through education and research, to members, to local rose societies and their members, and to the public.

### **Vision Statement**

The rose is America's national Floral Emblem. We aspire to be the nation's best source for information, research and education about the rose for our members and for the general public. We will share this information through a website, a national network of Consulting Rosarians, and rose shows and non-competitive rose exhibitions open to the general public.

# Delaware Area Rose Society Annual Fertilizer Sale

It's time stock up on your favorite fertilizers

Make check payable to Delaware Area Rose Society and send order & check to  
Brian Burley 1092 Arapaho Ave. Worthington, Ohio 43085 614-846-9404

Place your order by March 26, 2020. All ordered products will be at the Buckeye District  
Spring Meeting on April 18, 2020

<b>Place your order by March 26, 2020</b>					
<b>www.millsmix.com See web site for more information</b>					
<b>Ordered products will be at the Buckeye District Meeting on April 18,2020</b>					
<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>SIZE</b>				
<b>Mills Magic Rose Mix</b>	10# Tub				16.00
<i>Hybrid teas, climbers, floribundas, grandifloras:</i>	20# Bag				28.00
<i>Apply 2-3 cups at pruning and work into soil.</i>	40# Bag				48.00
<i>Mid-summer apply additional 2-3 cups per plant.</i>	40# Tub				64.00
<b>Mills EasyFeed Dry</b>	5# Tub				30.00
<i>AFTER LAST FROST: Mix one tablespoon per gallon</i>	10# Tub				50.00
<i>and apply within the plant's root zone or foliar feed.</i>	20# Tub				90.00
<b>Mills EasyFeed Liquid</b>	1/2 Gallon				21.00
<i>AFTER LAST FROST: Mix one tablespoon per gallon</i>	1 Gallon				35.00
<i>and apply within the plant's root zone or foliar feed.</i>	2.5 Gallon				80.00
<b>(CAUTION: DO NOT APPLY AS A FOLIAR SPRAY DURING PERIODS OF HIGH HEAT)</b>					
<b>BloomKote</b>	20# Tub				45.00
<i>Slow release fertilizer. Lasts 4-6 months</i>	40# Tub				85.00
	50# Bag				90.00
<b>17-17-17 Polymer Coated Slow Release NEW!</b>	50# Bag				85.00
<i>Feeds for 8 months</i>					
<b>Rose Starter Fertilizer</b>	20# Bag				30.00
<b>(11-40-6 with Minor Elements)</b>	40# Bag				52.00
<i>Avail is a product that makes phosphorus more available to plant roots for uptake. This is critical in getting roses</i>					
<i>off to a good start. The use of Avail as a phosphorus coating is widely supported by research studies at several</i>					
<i>leading universities.</i>					

<b>Humic Acid</b>	1 Gallon				20.00
<i>Promotes healthier and stronger root systems.</i>					
<b>OmegaGrow (Fish Emulsion 5-1-1)</b>	1 Gallon				22.00
<i>An OMRI Listed organic source of N-P-K. It is a concentrated whole (non-food) fish soluble</i>					
<i>that provides a complex of valuable amino acids.</i>					
<b>Fish and Seaweed 2-1-1</b>	1 Gallon				32.00
<i>Combines the many benefits of both soluble fish nutrients and seaweed.</i>					
<b>Liquid Seaweed</b>	1 Gallon				32.00
<i>Contributes to better plant growth.</i>					
<b>Pasteurized Chicken Litter 3-4-3</b>	40# Bag				40.00
<i>Slow release of nitrogen so it won't burn plants. Neutral pH. 100% organic. Builds soil and roots by</i>					
<b>Beaty's 100% Worm Castings</b>	20# Bag				20.00
	40# Bag				36.00
<i>Has the ability to absorb moisture from the air and hold it in a manner that plants can use. Richer in nutrients than</i>					
<i>surrounding soil, often 3 x higher in calcium, several times higher in N-P-K. Contains mycorrhizae, a beneficial fungi</i>					
<i>that helps roots take up nutrients.</i>					
<b>SuperThrive (vitamin/hormones for plants)</b>	Pint				35.00
<i>(only use 1/4 tsp. per gallon-saturate soil around plant)</i>	Quart				55.00
<b>Soft Rock Phosphate</b>	50# Bag				45.00
<b>Texas Green Sand</b>	40# Bag				35.00
<b>Cottonseed Meal</b>	50# Bag				45.00
<b>Alfalfa Meal</b>	50# Bag				45.00
<b>Fish Meal</b>	50# Bag				80.00
<b>Blood Meal</b>	50# Bag				80.00
<b>Humates</b>	50# Bag				38.00
<i>Humates are the foundation of all humic acid products which naturally promote and enhance soil activity.</i>					
<b>See <a href="http://www.millsmix.com">www.millsmix.com</a> for more information on the following products:</b>					
<b>Planto Knee Pads</b>	Pair				18.00
<b>OMRI Listed - Safe for Bees and Butterflies</b>	Qt. Concentrate				24.00
	72 oz. RTU				21.00
	2.5 Gall. Concentrate				80.00

## **Buckeye District Local Club Officers for 2020**

### **Cleveland Rose Society**

President - Corky Thacker [corky@corkythacker.com](mailto:corky@corkythacker.com)  
 Vice President - Elina Gurney [gurney.oh@gmail.com](mailto:gurney.oh@gmail.com)  
 Secretary - Peter Schneider [peter@combinedroselist.com](mailto:peter@combinedroselist.com)  
 Treasurer: Cal Schroeck [calschroeck@aol.com](mailto:calschroeck@aol.com)  
 Trustees- Cchuck St. James, Stuart Kline and Jeff Sommer



### **Columbus Rose Club**

President – Lee Paolini [lpaolini@columbus.rr.com](mailto:lpaolini@columbus.rr.com)  
 Vice President – Jim Hering [rosehering@roadrunner.com](mailto:rosehering@roadrunner.com)  
 Secretary – Len Pavuk [lenpavuk@gmail.com](mailto:lenpavuk@gmail.com)  
 Treasurer – Elton Smith [aecsmith@columbus.rr.com](mailto:aecsmith@columbus.rr.com)

### **Delaware Area Rose Society**

President - Brian Burley [bburley1092@yahoo.com](mailto:bburley1092@yahoo.com)  
 Vice President - Jim Hering [rosehering@roadrunner.com](mailto:rosehering@roadrunner.com)  
 Secretary - John Dickman [john.dickman7@gmail.com](mailto:john.dickman7@gmail.com)  
 Treasurer - Joyce Jackson [jj1n2@aol.com](mailto:jj1n2@aol.com)  
 Newsletter Editor - Dave Jackson [jackrose\\_5@yahoo.com](mailto:jackrose_5@yahoo.com)  
 Facebook Address: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/272171876906/>

### **Forest City Rose Society**

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 Treasurer - Corky Thacker [corky@corkythacker.com](mailto:corky@corkythacker.com)  
 Secretary - Barbara Geisinger [bltgrpg@aol.com](mailto:bltgrpg@aol.com)  
 Editor - Anita Solarz & Bill Solarz [curre\\_bell@att.net](mailto:curre_bell@att.net)

### **Garden Club of Marion**

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 Vice President - Marcia Weir [wjimwr@aol.com](mailto:wjimwr@aol.com)  
 Secretary - Ann Handley [anhandley@yahoo.com](mailto:anhandley@yahoo.com)  
 Treasurer - Jim Weir [wjimwr@aol.com](mailto:wjimwr@aol.com)

### **Greater Cincinnati Rose Association Officers**

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 Vice President - Arthur Cobb  
 Secretary- Terry Powell  
 Treasurer- Linda Dietz [imd1002@fuse.net](mailto:imd1002@fuse.net)  
 Web Site: [www.rosesgcr.org](http://www.rosesgcr.org)  
 FaceBook: <https://www.facebook.com/rosesgcr/>

### **Lancaster Rose Club**

President – Tim Hartranft  
 Vice President – Sue Heffner [gheffner003@columbus.rr.com](mailto:gheffner003@columbus.rr.com)  
 Secretary – Lisa Joos [toddjoos@gmail.com](mailto:toddjoos@gmail.com)  
 Treasurer – Martha Yost [myostm@yahoo.com](mailto:myostm@yahoo.com)

## **Buckeye District Local Club Officers for 2020, continued**

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 Vice President - Bob Brookhart [nboobrookhart@yahoo.com](mailto:nboobrookhart@yahoo.com)  
 Treasurer- Daryl Michael, Jr. [dmichael8@frontier.com](mailto:dmichael8@frontier.com)  
 Secretary - Walter Petroski, Jr. [wpetroski@gmail.com](mailto:wpetroski@gmail.com)



### **Millstream Rose Society Officers**

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### **Northeastern Ohio Rose Society Officers**

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 First Vice-President- Ed Zasadinski [ez1954zasa@yahoo.com](mailto:ez1954zasa@yahoo.com)  
 Second Vice-President- Dorothy Fill [dodo5353@windstream.net](mailto:dodo5353@windstream.net)  
 Treasurer- Peg Buckley [pegannbuckley@gmail.com](mailto:pegannbuckley@gmail.com)

### **Stark County Rose Society Officers**

President - Marian Wyman (phone 330-364-2496)  
 Vice President - Emilie Kozlowski  
 Treasurer - Lynn Heiser

### **The Rose Society of Ashtabula County**

President - Edward Zasadzinski [zasadzinski214@gmail.com](mailto:zasadzinski214@gmail.com)

### **Toledo Rose Society**

President - Neree Emmons  
 1st Vice President- Margie Black  
 2nd Vice President- Dave Wisniewski [cdwisniewski@buckeye-express.com](mailto:cdwisniewski@buckeye-express.com)  
 Secretary - Geraldine Emmons  
 Treasurer - Cheryl Menard [cmenard5@sbcglobal.net](mailto:cmenard5@sbcglobal.net)  
 Trustees - Niles Menard and Peg Lorenzen  
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### **Warren Rose Society Officers**

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 Vice-President - Susan Davison  
 Treasurer - Rose Taylor  
<https://www.facebook.com/Warren-Rose-Society-481765895210799/?fref=ts>

### **The Western Reserve Rose Society**

President - John Jamison [jdjamison@cox.net](mailto:jdjamison@cox.net)  
 Vice President - Lori Hilfer [rahilfer@roadrunner.com](mailto:rahilfer@roadrunner.com)  
 Secretary - Debbie Lieske [Fyrbyrd02@yahoo.com](mailto:Fyrbyrd02@yahoo.com)  
 Treasurer - Lori Hilfer [rahilfer@roadrunner.com](mailto:rahilfer@roadrunner.com)  
 Web Site: <http://westernreserverosesociety.org/>

## Upcoming Rose Shows and Events

### American Rose Society

#### ARS SPRING 2020 NATIONAL CONVENTION

"Roses of the Wild West"

June 17-21, 2020

Colorado Springs, CO

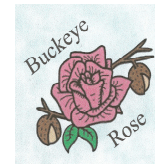


Visit the American Rose Society  
Web Site at

<http://www.rose.org/>

### Buckeye District

- 1) **Spring Meeting** - Saturday, April 18, 2020  
Willow Brook Christian Center, Delaware, Ohio
- 2) **Top Gun** - Saturday, August 8, 2020  
Willow Brook Christian Center, Delaware, Ohio
- 3) **Fall Conference and Rose Show** - September 12, 2020



Visit the Buckeye District web site for rose shows  
and events around the state.

<http://buckeyeroses.org/>

### Local Societies

#### Cleveland Rose Society/Northeastern Ohio Rose Society

Rose Show - June 20 and 21, 2020

The Holden Arboretum - Kirtland Ohio

Contact: Cal Schroeck Phone: 440-585-0506; [CalSchroeck@aol.com](mailto:CalSchroeck@aol.com)

#### Columbus Rose Club

Rose Show - June 6, 2020

Oakland Nursery on Oakland Park Avenue

Columbus, Ohio

#### Delaware Area Rose Society

1) Rose Show - June 13, 2020

William Street United Methodist Church, Delaware, Ohio

2) Roses for Youth FunShop - Saturday, May 9, 2020

Miller's Country Gardens, Delaware, Ohio

#### Forest City Rose Society

Rose Show - June 27, 2020

Location: Cuyahoga County Public Library, North Olmsted

Branch, 27403 Lorain Rd., North Olmsted, OH.

Contact: Jeff Sommer

#### Greater Cincinnati Rose Association

1) Butterflies of Bali Show- June 6, 2020

Krohn Conservatory in Eden Park, Cincinnati, Ohio

2) Ault in Bloom - September 20, 2020

Ault Park Pavilion in Mt. Lookout, Cincinnati, Ohio

#### Toledo Rose Society

Rose Show - June 20 and 21, 2020

Conference Center at the Toledo Botanical Gardens

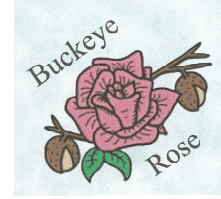




## *Buckeye District Officers and Chairs*



The Buckeye District of the  
American Rose Society  
*The Buckeye Rose Bulletin*



American Rose Society Bulletin Awards



### *Buckeye District Officers and Chairs*

Buckeye District Director  
Steve Campbell

Secretary  
Elton Smith

Arrangement Judges  
Gary Barlow and Terri Lady

District President  
Tim Hartranft

District Prizes & Awards  
Susan and Jerry Dolph

Roses in Review  
Jim Hering

1st Vice President  
Christopher Brogan

Consulting Rosarian  
Margie Black

Membership  
Lee Paolini

2nd Vice President  
Vacant

Horticulture Judges  
Dr. Jim Hering

Top Gun  
Jim Hering

Treasurer  
Cheryl Menard

Membership  
Lee Paolini

Bulletin Editor  
Mark Miller

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