

Queensland Rose Bulletin

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For further information
please contact:

Paul Hains
paul@hainsroses.com

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This Bulletin may suggest some controls for pests and diseases. This does not mean endorsement of a particular company's product. The suggestions are intended as a guide only and the choice or controls is yours. The information is gained from sources we deem reliable. However, we cannot guarantee its accuracy, and interested persons should rely on their own enquiries.

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Our House for Sale! Complete With Roses

email paul@hainsroses.com or phone (07) 3420 5666 for details



The Hains family is on the move. We have bought an almost clear 2 ½ acre block of land and will be building a new house as soon as we sell our existing house.

Positioned on a ¼ acre (1091sqm) of landscaped gardens in the exclusive Cavendish Park Estate in Mt Gravatt East, our house is designed to maximise the view across the trees to Mt Gravatt itself.

The house is built by Metro Homes and is 354.4 square metres (38.1 squares).

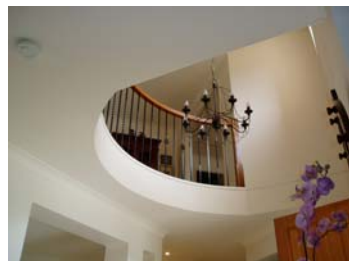
Features include:

- 4 Bedrooms
- Walk in robe in huge master bedroom, all others with built ins
- 3 Bathrooms
- Home Office/Study
- 2 Car Lock up Garage
- 2 Water tanks (7,400 litres)
- 8 person spa pool

- Large rumpus room
- Separate formal living and dining
- Double oven in kitchen
- Combination of Electric and Induction cooktops.
- Walk in pantry
- 5 split system airconditioners with motor units hidden high on exterior walls.
- Extensive championship winning rose gardens with landscaped paths.

- Winner of Gardening Australia 2008 Qld Gardener of the Year

Phone us on 07 3420 5666 or email Paul for info at paul@hainsroses.com



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*"Penelope" was
awarded a Royal*

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Early 20th Century Queensland Roses

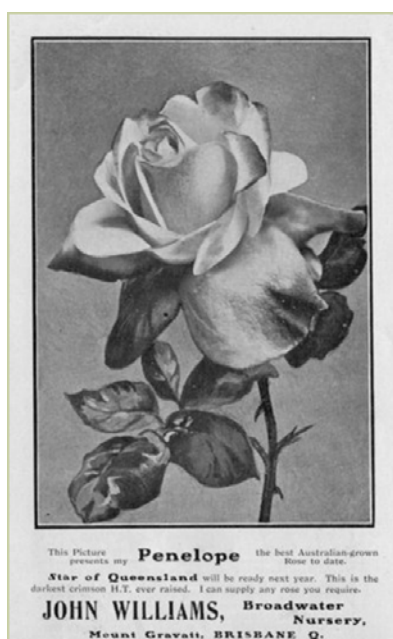
Paul Hains, Mt Gravatt East (for now) Qld

John Williams (1858-1928) was born in Wales. He arrived in Sydney in 1879, working under Charles Moore at Sydney Botanic Gardens (and alongside James Pink). He attracted the attention of William MacArthur and c1880 was in charge of the hot-houses at Camden Park. Pink moved to take charge at Brisbane Botanic Gardens and in 1881 he appointed his friend Williams as propagator, a position of considerable impor-

tance. In an experimental phase of tropical horticulture in Queensland. By 1889 he had established a nursery at Mount Cotton and in 1896 he commenced the Broadwater Nursery, Mount Gravatt specialising in citrus trees and roses.

His rose 'Penelope' was awarded a Royal Horticultural Society certificate (1906), the first Australian-bred rose to obtain such a valued distinction, although due to marketing

difficulties in Europe his cultivar was released by others before he could profit. Penelope is still commercially available from Trewallyn's Nursery in Bundaberg. The rose 'Star of Queensland' was another of his introductions. This is now sadly believed to be extinct or lost. Williams later established his nursery at Sunnybank. Lord Chelmsford was another of John's roses and is also believed to be extinct or lost.



Upcoming Rose Society Events

Pruning Day Saturday 26th June, 10am

This year's pruning day will again be a combined event for QRS, DDRS, GCRS and the Roselovers and will be held at Angel and Wayne Sully's place on the Gold Coast. This is for members of the clubs so please check with your Secretaries for further details.

QRS Christmas in July, 25th July 11.30am

This is on again at the Oxley Golf Club. We had an excellent time last year. This is subsidised by the QRS and members of the QRS pay \$10 a head. Members of other clubs and non-members are \$25 which is the cost to the society. All are welcome but RSVPs are essential. Payment must be made prior to the event. Contact Toni on (07) 3420 5666 or email qrсед@bigpond.com. This is a two course roast meal and a chance to catch up with friends.

Ultimate Technique for Budding Roses

Kitty Belendez, Master Rosarian, Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society, USA

This article is reprinted from Kitty's brilliant "Rose Ecstasy" newsletter in the USA. I found it so useful and have followed the tips. My buds are still green on the ones I have grafted this way and so far so good. Allow for the timing of the seasons being different down here in Australia, but the principles are the same—ed.

After 20 years of many miserable failures, Bob and I finally got it right. I'm talking about budding roses (a form of grafting) onto rootstock, which is what we believe to be one of the most difficult methods of propagating roses. But, we finally found a method that works for us at a very high success rate.

Over the years, after hundreds of attempts, we only had about a 15% success rate. This is terrible, and if we worked for a commercial budding company, we would have been fired long ago. But as they say, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again." Or, even better "Never give up."

Budding roses is something that we really wanted to learn how to do. We bought videos (the best is by Steve Singer of Wisconsin Roses), attended seminars, read books, and searched the internet for all sorts of how-to's (Ralph Moore, Harold Baker, Malcolm Manners). I hung out in the rose propagating forums, I picked the brains of every rosarian I met at rose conventions and meetings, and we watched demonstrations done by Joe Winchel, Johnny Becnel and Cal Hayes. Remember the clothespin grafting method done by Cecil Godman of Tennessee back in the early '90s? Still not much luck. We scratched our heads, ever wondering what we were doing wrong. And then we tried

again. We bought various rootstocks on which to bud. 'Dr. Huey', *Rosa multiflora* seedlings, and 'Fortuniana' were the rootstocks we tried. We even tried budding onto climbing-type roses such as the huge and vigorous David Austin Leander shrub rose.



Cutting off the scion (budeye) from the hybrid rose to be budded, using a "Tina" Bench Grafting Knife #H605

We tried the t-bud cut, cleft grafting, chip budding, and the envelope cut (upside down t-bud). We covered the bud eye with rubber bands, then changed to clear polyethylene grafting tape (nonsticky), then tried raffia and wires. We seemed to be going around in circles. Sure, with a 15% success rate it seemed we were doing okay for a hobbyist budder. But this percentage is horrible when we think about the hundreds of failed attempts we made. Lost time and money, and so disappointing when we were trying to bud a very rare and hard-to-find rose. At a national rose convention at Palm Springs in November 2009, Bob and I had the good fortune to meet Burling Leong. Burling had worked for the famous rose breeder Ralph Moore for many years and had done much of his budding. I had missed an opportunity to meet Burling at a presentation she had given at the Pacific Rose Society in 2009, and I wanted to ask her if she would speak at Santa Clarita Rose Society as well. A friend mentioned that Burl-

ing would have a booth for her new Burlington Nursery at the convention, and that I should try to meet her and ask if she would demonstrate budding for us.

So at Palm Springs, Bob and I visited Burling's booth and we introduced ourselves. We asked her if she would give us some tips on budding because our method did not produce good results. Burling not only gave us tips but she immediately demonstrated chip budding for us right then and there. We explained to her how we had been doing our budding, and she graciously told us how to improve our method. Since this was November, I expressed my fears that we might forget what she had told us if we waited until spring to try it. Burling said that with her method we could bud any time of year, even winter.

Although we doubted the effectiveness of winter budding, we went home from the convention and immediately budded a dozen roses, then a few more on Thanksgiving weekend, and some more in December, January, and February, for a total of 40 budded roses. We stopped at 40 because this would leave me with only two dozen Fortuniana bud sticks out of the 64 that I had ordered last summer from UC Davis. I wanted to make sure I had some rootstock for spring budding if this winter experiment didn't work.

Well, Christmas came and went, and we were amazed that all of the budded roses were still green. The budeyes were still green in January, and on February 7th we budded a few more roses because of a special request from a friend.

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"Burling said that with her method we could bud any time of year, even winter."



Close up of budeye (scion)



Make an upwards slit in the rootstock in which to insert the rose scion.



A notch has been cut out of the rootstock, and the scion will be fitted here and pushed up inside the 1/4" rootstock flap that remains above the slot, then will be completely covered with budding tape.

More Pictures of Our Garden & House for Sale

email paul@hainsroses.com or phone 07 3420 5666

There are more than 200 rose bushes in this wonderful garden along with palms, cycads, agaves and more. For those who don't need quite that many roses, we would remove any that you don't feel you can maintain (or maybe you want some lawn for kids/grandkids).

We have won more than 50 championships with the roses from this block and will be replanting a new garden on our acreage. Take advantage of all of our hard work on this fantastic garden.



Ultimate Technique for Budding Roses cont...

Kitty Belendez, Master Rosarian, Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society

As I write this article on April 10th, 36 of these 40 budded roses are still green and viable. That is a whopping 90% success rate! Half of those are already leafing out, and some of the roses we budded as late as January and February are green but not yet leafed out and the bud eyes are swelling on most. This is a good sign. I suspect that we could lose a few more, but the success rate looks like it will be quite high.

HERE IS OUR NEW METHOD OF CHIP BUDDING ROSES

After discussing our past technique with Burling, she gave us some suggestions and this is what we did differently to make our budding success rate increase so dramatically!

Grow the Rootstock in larger pots

First, we moved all of the rootbound Fortuniana rootstock from tiny 2" pots to larger band-type pots. This gave the rootstock more breathing room and helped keep the rootstock from drying out. These bands have large square holes on the bottom of the pots, and you would think that the potting soil would fall out, but it doesn't. We bought the bands from Stuewe & Sons <http://www.stuewe.com/> in Tangent, OR. They offer a complete line of nursery containers for tree seedling production. These bands are actually intended for tree seedlings but we found that the rootstock cuttings grow terrifically fast in these bands. The size we bought was 2-7/8" x 5-1/2" which is a good size to fit in your hand while budding, but still deep enough to have plenty of roots. We bought 100 pots at a cost of \$15.40

plus shipping. For rootstock that we keep longer than 6 months we also bought a slightly bigger band (3-5/8" x 6"), although the bigger band size is a little harder to work with when budding.

Use a Proper Budding Knife

We purchased a new budding knife. Bob had previously been using a simple box cutting knife, and although it seemed to work okay he really did not have good control over his cuts. We visited the website of a company called Frostproof who is located near Orlando, Florida. They offer a line of agricultural supplies at their website www.frostproof.com. After googling the internet for more information on budding knives, we selected the very highly rated "Tina" Bench Grafting Knife #H605 (righthanded model) at a cost of \$76. We also ordered the Istor Standard Sharpener #HF55 at a cost of \$18.50. Shipping was included in the price.

Stop removing the wood behind the bud eye

In the past, we had tried both removing the wood behind the bud eye and alternately leaving it on. Our success rate didn't seem to change with either method. But Burling advised us that we would have better luck if we did not remove the wood. So Bob stopped removing the wood behind the bud eye.

Completely Wrap the Bud-eye

With our previous budding method, we did not wrap the

budding tape completely over the bud eye. Instead, we left the bud eye just barely poking out and wrapped the tape just barely touching the eye. Now we wrap the budding tape completely over the bud eye.

Maturity of Budeyes

The preferred maturity of the bud eyes to be budded is nearly dormant, just beginning to swell.

Chip bud instead of t-bud

Previously Bob had tried various methods of budding and grafting. He had been doing the t-budding most of the time. Now he does chip budding.

When to cut off the tops

Depending on the time of the year, the tops of the rootstock can be cut off as early as 8 weeks from time of budding if the weather is warm and the eyes are beginning to swell. In winter it might be closer to 12 weeks.

Winter Protection

Since we were practicing this experimental budding during the dead of winter when nighttime temperatures were often in the low '30s, we put the bands containing budded roses on a cart and brought them into the garage at night. Then during the daytime, when temperatures were mostly in the 50's and 60's during the winter months, every morning we pushed the cart out of the garage and into full sun as we left for work. We did this for several months until there was no danger of frost or freezing. If we had a greenhouse (we don't) we could have just kept the budded roses in the greenhouse.

"Previously Bob had tried various methods of budding and grafting. He had been doing the t-budding most of the time. Now he does chip budding."



Here is the bud eye in process of being wrapped with budding tape.



Bud eye freshly wrapped with budding tape, completely covers the eye to prevent moisture from causing rotting.