

# "Through the Garden Gate"

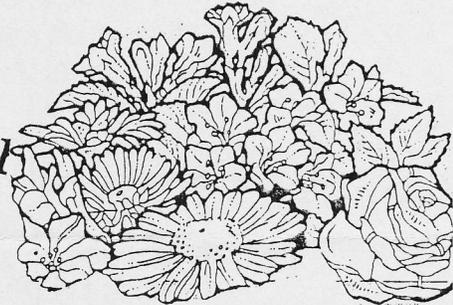
Bulletin of  
The Englehart and District  
Horticultural Society



## JUNE GENERAL MEETING

will be held Wednesday, June 15<sup>th</sup> 2011  
at Pioneer Hall, Anglican Church (5<sup>th</sup> Ave)  
beginning at 7:30 p.m.

### *PREPARING FOR THE FESTIVAL OF FLOWERS*



Come and learn how the expert exhibitors prepare for the Flower Show or refresh your knowledge. Charles Warner will discuss showing **Fruits and Vegetables**; Eileen Fisher will show how to **prepare Specimens (cut flowers)**; Bonnie Warner will share how-to for **exhibiting House Plants**.  
Host: Bonnie Warner; Gift: Dawna Beausoleil

**HORTICULTURE WEEK: June 11 to 18<sup>th</sup>** Posters are on display around the Town of Englehart and Charlton Townsite. There are displays in the windows of Englehart Public Library and Northern Variety. Society member Downa Beausoleil has her poetry featured in each display. Go past and read the poetry and see the displays. There is a zucchini recipe exchange at Northern Variety where Dawnas poem also features zucchini. Pick up a zucchini recipe there and if you have one, leave another recipe there. Convenor: Edie Sauer

**MEMBERSHIP:** For 2011 we now have 89 members. Very close to the magic number of 100. There must be eleven more people just anxious to become members! To join contact Ginny Montminy, Membership Chair [544 7596] and arrange to pay by cheque or at the next meeting.

**YOUTH GARDEN COMPETITION:** There are two categories: **Gr. One to Five and Gr. Six and up**. Any size garden may be entered. To enter please contact Bonnie Warner (705 544 8916)

### **ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION 2011**

**"A GROWING EXPERIENCE"** Friday, July 15<sup>th</sup> to Sunday July 17<sup>th</sup> The 105<sup>th</sup> Convention of the OHA will be having some different approaches to Growing, such as: Perennials in the Woodland; Manageable Techniques (Enabling Everyone); Photography in the garden; Get to Know your Backyard Birds; Hardy Fruit Trees.



and others. Bus Tours will include one to Science North; a Re-greening Tour and a Dynamic Earth Tour. (Note: There is a cost for the Bus Tours) There will be Computer Labs; OHA Judges' Meeting; How to Save your own seeds and Competitions (information available from the Ontario Horticultural Website or from Secretary Joyce Marie.)

The program is jam-packed. Saturday night's Banquet Speaker is Franco Mariotti, whom some of you have seen on tv in connection with Science North and Sunday's speaker is Gerry Loughheed Jr, a very well-known speaker, whose topic is Harvesting in a Field of Dreams or a Hellish Wilderness Figure out if you can what that may be about!

District 13 is our Sister District and we have had many exchanges of people and programs over the years. You are urged to put these dates (July 15 to 17) on your calendar and take a drive down to Sudbury. See Joyce Marie (7652) for information about hotels, meals etc.

**GARDEN TOUR 2011:**  
Remember the Garden Tour scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, August 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> from 1:00 to 4:00 pm

### FESTIVAL OF FLOWERS 2011

The Festival of Flowers Show Book is now available and will be at the General Meeting on the 15<sup>th</sup>. Otherwise, please contact Joyce Marie Smith Secretary (7652) to obtain your copy. Note: Junior Competitions are included in the Flower Show Book this year.

This year the Special Exhibit will be an Art Show by members of the

Society. To enter, please call Lynn Coutts (1 303 9360).

Lynn is also looking for ideas for exhibiting photos. This section is becoming larger each year.

Twyla needs donations for the Silent Auction and they may be given to her at her home any time after July 01.

The Show will be held again this year at Holy Family School.

There are some changes to make note of: (1) Entries to the Show will be accepted up until 11:30 a.m. only. This is to allow time to arrange the Show for judging.

(2) The Show will be open from 7:00 to 9:00 Thursday evening and from 1:00 to 5:30 pm on Friday.

(3) Entries may be picked up after 5:45 p.m., not before.

**CIVIC PLANTING:** June 4<sup>th</sup> was scheduled for planting but as it was pouring rain and had rained all night, the planting was postponed to Sunday the 5<sup>th</sup> at 1:00 p.m.



### GROWING ROSES IN A NEW

**ERA:** Huronia Rose Society published this article in Trillium, Summer 2010 (Edited for length):

We have been proponents for some time of organic rose growing and rose care. Now in 2009, in Ontario pesticides and insecticides that used to be available, won't be. If we haven't been gardening environmentally in the past, we will have to now. By following good gardening practices when planting a garden with roses, one builds a good foundation for beautiful, healthy roses without spending hours every week caring for them.

Choose a well-drained location, with good garden soil enriched deeply with compost or very well-aged manure. Good

air circulation is desirable, but not too windy (a fence can be installed on the windy side). Roses show best and seem to prefer a bed to themselves. If you like, some low-growing plant like Sweet Alyssum can be used as a border.

Buy well-grown hardy variety bushes that have been grown in Ontario. Choose healthy bushes, with no sign of diseases and having smooth, green (or red) canes, not dried out from poor watering—or, sprouted weakly from poor care. One is always better off in the long run to purchase from a reputable nursery.

Some kinds and varieties are more resistant to insects and diseases than others. Any rose that has *Rosa rugosa* in its background is the hardiest. The leaves will have a 'quilted' appearance. Examples are Blanc Double de Coubert, Hansa, Jens Munk; Martin Frobisher; Therese Bugnet. And the 'Explorer' series bred for the Canadian climate: Marie Victorin (single fl); Martin Frobisher; William Baffin; Champlain; David Thompson; George Vancouver; John Cabot and more

Plant the bush with the graft (where the stem has been grafted to the roots—the most desirable roses have all been grafted onto hardier root stock) at least 3" or 4" below the surface of the bed. Leave a "well" around the roots so that when water is poured on it stays near the stem and soaks instead of running off. Water regularly and well for a month after planting. Roses can be mulched around their roots to hold moisture and prevent weeds growing.

Keep all debris gathered off the surface of the ground so insects and disease spores don't have a place to hide.

Above all, LOOK at your roses every day, examining them for insects or diseases. Roses need to be loved! If there are any problems developing you will catch them at the outset.

Hand picking insects will control insects when there are only a few. Also a strong spray from a hose will dislodge many insects.

In extreme cases:  
To control Black Spot, a common Rose

problem, mix 1 tbsp baking soda in 1 quart water, stir well, leave overnight. Pour off the clear liquid into the sprayer so the burning salts on the bottom are not used. Spray on foliage to help prevent diseases. OR use a dilute solution of the dormant spray (Lime-sulphur) which many rose growers use in early spring to head off problems (See directions on label).

Neem Oil is a natural insecticide and fungicide that can be used when necessary.

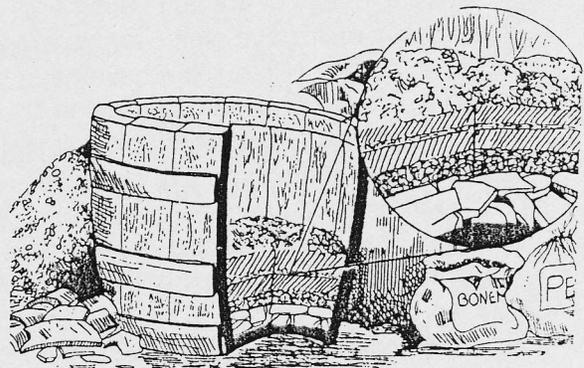
Insecticidal soap is still legal to use for extreme cases.



### NO ROOM FOR A ROSE BED, OR NO DESIRE TO GO INTO ROSE GROWING AT THAT LEVEL?

Recently I came across an article: [Growing Roses in Containers](#) in a back issue of *Plant & Garden* (no longer published), written and illustrated by Michael Spillane.

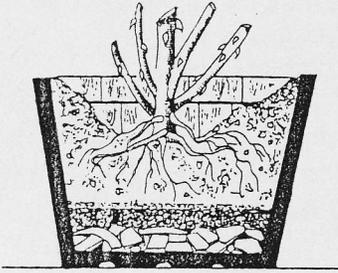
Good drainage is essential for container roses. Make sure the container has adequate drainage holes, and provide a 2" layer of broken plant pots, or pebbles over the base. (This will help prevent the compost from spilling out, or blocking the drainage holes.) Place a thin layer of damp peat moss over the drainage material, followed by a layer of compost (If you don't have your own, it's good friable, loamy soil with high organic content, mixed with 1/3 damp peat and 1/3 perlite or coarse sand). Sprinkle a layer of superphosphate and mix in well. If you intend to grow the rose on in the pot you could mix in bone meal as well. Add more compost. See illustrations following-----



Potted stock



Bare-root stock



Place the rose in the centre of the container and spread the roots out evenly over a slight mound of compost (prune excessively long or damaged roots). Alternately fill in with compost and firm lightly around the plant.

Fill the container to about 2" (5 cm.) from the top making sure the rose is centered and firmly planted. For budded roses, keep the bud union slightly above the surface of the compost. Water the newly planted rose thoroughly and frequently until new roots are established.

### PESTS & DISEASES: Earwigs

It's likely that we all know what earwigs look like—elongated, flat insect, red-brown to black, about an inch long and with forceps-like appendages at the back. They're mostly nocturnal and like damp, dark places. There is an old superstition that they crawl into your ear as you sleep and bore into your brain! Hence the name.

In the garden they can be both good and bad. They are good in that they are the natural enemy of some mites and aphids. They also do their part in the process of decomposition, as they are primarily scavengers of dead insects and rotted plant materials. Unfortunately, this primary diet does not prevent them from occasionally eating live plants and damage can be extensive. Plants that have been damaged (i.e. eaten) overnight, without any signs of pests in daylight or the slimy trails of snails and slugs. The chances are very good that you have a problem with earwigs. They tend also, to chew pieces out of leaves or flowers, not at the edge (like larvae).

Natural controls that have proven effective include:

\*\*traps made from shallow tin cans

or pie plates, fill with vegetable oil or beer (preferably the cheap stuff); place them in the garden, empty and fill as required.

\*\*make traps of cardboard boxes baited with oatmeal or bran; poke pencil-sized holes near bottom for entry

Insecticidal controls are also available. As with all chemicals, consult with local professionals and read labels carefully before use. Best done in spring when earwigs are young, or during warm dry afternoons, so that residues are strong when insects become active in the evening. There are several varieties available. Ask at the counter. We have been talking about outdoor control only. For indoor infestations, consult your local home and hardware professional.

**FALL PLANNING MEETING DIST. #12**  
Saturday, September 24<sup>th</sup> at Kapuskasing

**CHRISTMAS WORKSHOP:** Red pine cones and blue spruce cones may be delivered to Rosemary Campbell any time. Will be needed for next Christmas Workshop.

This is the season of heaviest gardening. Remember to "STRETCH BEFORE YOU START", an often forgotten precaution against injury, especially after a loooong winter.

\*\*your upper leg (quadriceps muscle)

\*\*your sides (bend sideways)

\*\*Your shoulders, relax and then also rotate

\*\*Your hamstrings (reach for the sky and then bend at waist and reach toward toes)

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