

Illinois Master Gardener IMAGINE

INFORMATION ♦ NEWS ♦ EDUCATION



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COORDINATORS' COMMENTS

Happy Fourth of July to all! I know many of you have received significant precipitation and fields and gardens are flooded. Gardening in Illinois is always a challenge! As you are out in your communities volunteering please remember to wear your University of Illinois Extension Master Gardener namebadge. Also, the signs you have placed at your projects should include the proper logos and the title "University of Illinois Extension Master Gardeners". A sign which says "XXXX County Master Gardeners" does not acknowledge your relationship to the U. of I. and to Extension. Use of the proper title and logo lends credibility to your work and connects the public with all the services that Extension provides.

Summer is gardening time but it is also a time to tour other gardens for inspiration and to attend learning opportunities such as conferences. One excellent opportunity is the **American Community Gardening Conference** to be held in Chicago on August 7-10. See the article on page two for more information.

About 40 Master Gardeners and staff from Illinois attended the **2014 Upper Midwest Master Gardener Conference** hosted by Iowa Master Gardeners last week. It was a great opportunity to network with Master Gardeners from other states and learn about their programs and projects. The tours were a highlight for me and I visited 2 outstanding private conifer gardens plus the Bicklehaupt Arboretum. The Upper Midwest conference (for IL, IA, WI, MN and NE MGs) is held every 2 years and is hosted by a different state each time. In 2016 the Wisconsin will host the event in the Wisconsin Dells.

If you like international travel consider the **2014 Korean Master Gardener International Conference**. The conference will be hosted by the GyeongGi-Do Agricultural Research and Extension Service, Republic of Korea (South Korea), which is near the city of Suwon, South Korea. Current plans call for the main conference to convene on September 25th with workshops and symposia occurring on September 25-27. On September 28 there will be several local tours including a local arboretum (Mulhyanggi Arboretum) the Korean Folk Village, and the Suwon Fortress. I will release more information as it becomes available.

The International Master Gardener Conference (U. S., Canada and South Korea) will be held September 24-26, 2015 at the Mid-America Center in Council Bluffs, Iowa. International Master Gardener conferences are held every two years and provide an opportunity for MGs and Extension specialists to come together and learn through seminars and tours, while also convening committee meetings and exchanging ideas and concerns. In fall of 2015, the conference will be co-hosted by Iowa and Nebraska. Master Gardeners from these states are pleased to welcome Master Gardeners from all over to get a glimpse of "Horticultural Horizons in the Heartland". Conference tracks include: Midwest Flavor (prairie plants, local foods, etc.); Horizons (technology, QR codes, gardening trends, futuristic/forward, etc.); From the Ground Up (composting, propagation, tomato grafting, etc.); Professional Development (program management, volunteer retention, resolving conflict, etc.); Design (floral, landscape, container, etc.) and Working with Community (youth, elderly, etc.).

2015 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS MASTER GARDENER STATE CONFERENCE **Mark your calendar for September 17-19, 2015 for the Illinois Master Gardener conference to be held in O'Fallon, Illinois. This will be a 3 day conference with classes, tours and an awards banquet.** Watch future newsletters for updates & information.

Monica David, University of Illinois Extension Master Gardener Coordinator

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH FOR EXCELLENCE AWARDS DUE JAN. 1

Search for Excellence (SFE) is the recognition program of Extension Master Gardener (EMG) volunteer work throughout the United States, Canada and South Korea. SFE has seven categories in which Master Gardeners can demonstrate their outstanding contributions to their communities. All SFE applications must show that significant learning took place, whether by the EMG or the general public with whom you are involved. Illinois MGs have had 7 first place and 4 second place winners in the past. The seven categories for projects are:

- Youth programs
- Demonstration Gardens
- Workshop or Presentation
- Community Service
- Innovative Projects
- Special Needs Audiences
- Research (Applied Scientific Methodology)

Project applications must be written by Master Gardeners but approved and submitted by staff members. Projects must be simple to replicate, have an educational component and show impact. In recent years reviewers have selected winners based heavily on evaluation of and impacts- this is very important. You must also strictly adhere to the application instructions. If you think a project from your county might be eligible, first talk to your MG Coordinator or educator. You can find more information on how to submit your application at <http://mastergardener.unl.edu/imgc2015>

Winners will be expected to provide a short (3 minute) talk about their project at the International EMG conference Sept. 22-25, 2015 in Council Bluffs, Iowa.



AMERICAN COMMUNITY GARDENING ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

Chicago is hosting the 2014 American Community Garden Association Conference August 7-10, 2014 at the world famous Field Museum. The theme for this year's 35th anniversary conference is "Gateway to Community in the City of Neighborhoods" which reflects the geographic makeup of the host city, Chicago, which was also the birthplace of ACGA in 1979.

The Mission of the American Community Gardening Association is to build community by increasing and enhancing community gardening and greening across the United States and Canada. The Association supports community gardening by facilitating the formation and expansion of state and regional community gardening networks; developing resources in support of community gardening; and, encouraging research and conducting educational programs.

The 2014 conference will provide more than forty workshops, round tables, and tours highlighting best practices and innovative strategies from presenters from all over the world. This premier networking event for community garden professionals and practitioners is essential for those interested in starting, maintaining or growing a successful community garden or community garden program.

Full conference registration includes: Thursday Welcome Dinner, all Friday-Sunday conference sessions, tours to local gardens (and round-trip transportation), Friday-Sunday breakfast and Friday-Saturday lunch, and Garden Soiree celebration (and round-trip transportation). For more information about the conference or to register visit: <https://communitygarden.org> Early bird registration closes July 7th. There is a special VIP event just for MGs!

EXTENSION HORTICULTURE YOU TUBE VIDEOS AND GARDEN APPS

Are you aware that University of Illinois Extension has released over 100 short You Tube Horticulture videos? Topics range from gardening basics to vegetable gardening to disease and insect problems and much more. View these videos at: <https://www.youtube.com/user/UIExtension>.

University of Illinois Extension has released many Garden apps which make acquiring science based information readily available on your cell phone. The mobile apps cover topics from apples to wildflowers. See a listing at <http://m.extension.illinois.edu/section.cfm?ID=33> Two new apps which have just been released feature ornamental grasses and roses. View those at <http://web.extension.illinois.edu/state/apps.cfm>



**OUTSTANDING MASTER GARDENER
AWARD WINNERS 2014**

Jane Arensdorf (Moline)	Betty Kubinski (Tinley Park)
Darla Chouinard (Charleston)	Dave Lien (Roselle)
Patricia Clarke (Peoria)	Mary Jo McDonald (Danville)
Marsha Clesceri (Prospect Heights)	Deborah McGovern (Lynwood)
Dorothy Clifford (Bloomington)	Leanne McRill (Streamwood)
Nancy Cox (St. Charles)	Ron Miller (Edwards)
Jane Donaldson (Wilmette)	Deborah Finch Murphy (Deer Park)
Donna Frett (Evanston)	Gloria Needlman (Chicago)
Renee Fuller (Mattoon)	Joan Price (Urbana)
Suzette Gacek (Chicago)	Myrna Price (Rockford)
Rose Gates (Danville)	Nancy Roderick (Bismarck)
Jan Gricus (Naperville)	Claudia Scott (Macomb)
Mary Harkenrider (Chicago)	Tom Seals (Urbana)
Bruce Harmel (Johnsburg)	Kenneth Smith (Eureka)
Karl Hedding (Bloomington)	Nancy Smith (Danville)
Dave Hinton (O'Fallon)	Richard VanderLeest (Colona)
Kandy Keeling (Oswego)	Carolyn Wallen (Decatur)
Carol Kelleher (Bloomington)	Carolynsue Wolf (East Peoria)
Paul Kliment (Barrington)	Ken Yanzy (Bloomington)
Bill Klopfenstein (Edwardsville)	Elaine Yoder (Danvers)
Linda Knorr (Elk Grove Village)	

**SUSTAINED EXCELLENCE AWARD
WINNERS 2014**

David Arensdorf (Moline)	Margaret Hollowell (Normal)
Bonnie Bernholdt (Elk Grove Village)	Nanette Kalscheur (Wheaton)
Jayne Booth (Moline)	Art King (University Park)
Marsha Clark (Bloomington)	Marva King (University Park)
Anne Copeland (Palatine)	Corinna Martinez (Elmwood)
Claudia DeWitt (Hoopeston)	Susan Paulin (Rochelle)
Phyllis Doran (Normal)	Jan Phipps (Chrisman)
Kathryn Fletcher (White Heath)	Aporn Surintramont (Champaign)
Maureen Guger (Homewood)	Pam Terry (Congerville)
Joy Gulotta (Esmond)	

NEW IPM MODULE FOR MGS RELEASED

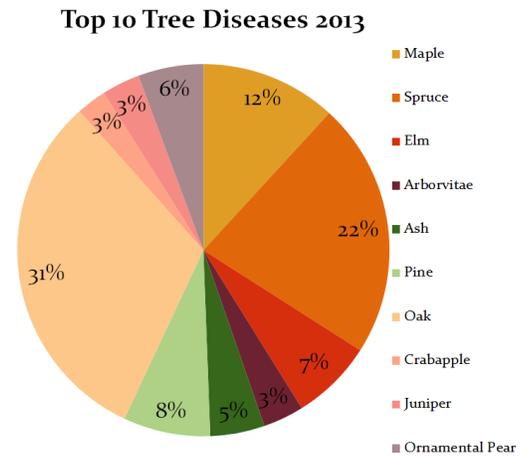
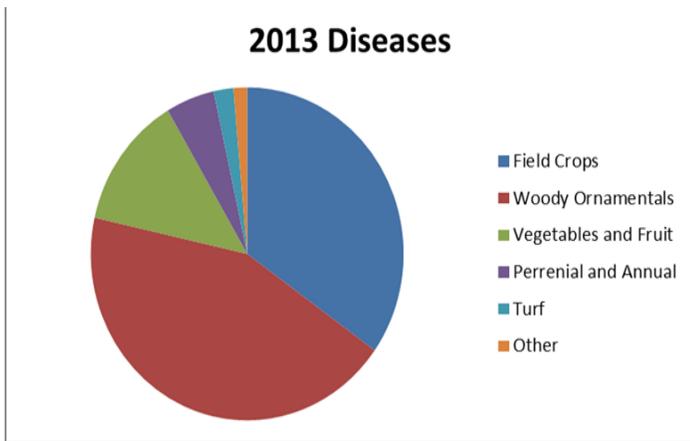
A new Master Gardener IPM module has been added for your information and for continuing education credit. The new module is on Gypsy Moth and is worth 1/2 hour of continuing education for IL Master Gardeners. Another module on 'Oak Problems' is scheduled to be released later this summer.

Each module covers distribution of the pest or pathogen; host plants; identification, symptoms and management along with lots of pictures. Once you complete the module you will take a short quiz and then a printable certificate of completion is available.

You may access the modules via the Illinois Master Gardener website- educational events page- or directly at <http://mg.cropsci.illinois.edu/index.php>



TOP 10 TREE DISEASES OF 2013 AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PLANT CLINIC



Based on Plant Clinic sample submission and questions, the chart on the left shows the types and percentages of the samples that were analyzed. The graph on the right shows the trees which were considered to be the most problematic in 2013. Listed below are the top diseases and insects diagnosed on these trees. For the full article visit the clinic blogspot at <http://universityofillinoisplantclinic.blogspot.com/2014/02/top-10-problematic-trees-of-illinois-in.html>

<p>#10 Crabapple <u>Cedar apple rust</u>: http://hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=482 <u>Apple scab</u>: http://urbanext.illinois.edu/focus/index.cfm?problem=apple-scab</p>	<p>#9 Juniper <u>Phytophthora Alert</u>: http://universityofillinoisplantclinic.blogspot.com/2013/06/phytophthora-root-and-crown-rot-alert.html</p>
<p>#8 Arborvitae <u>Phytophthora Alert</u> <u>Browning of Evergreens- environmental</u>: http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/agdex4144 <u>Conifer dieback</u>: http://www.ppd.l.purdue.edu/ppdl/pubs/briefs/conifer-dieback.pdf</p>	<p>#7 Ash <u>EAB</u>: http://hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=464 <u>Ash anthracnose</u>: http://hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=470</p>
<p>#6 Ornamental pear <u>Pear blights</u>: http://hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=470</p>	<p>#5 Elm <u>Verticillium wilt</u>: http://hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=518</p>
<p>#4 Pine <u>Eastern White Pine- drought /environmental</u>: http://universityofillinoisplantclinic.blogspot.com/2013/03/eastern-white-pine-drought-problems.html</p>	<p>#3 Maple <u>Maple leaf blights</u>: http://hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=473 <u>Taphrina diseases</u>: http://hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=478 <u>Maple early fall color</u></p>
<p>#2 Spruce <u>Multiple problems</u>: http://web.extension.illinois.edu/plantclinic/downloads/Plant%20Clinic%20Report%20Spruce.pdf</p>	<p>#1 Oak: http://web.extension.illinois.edu/plantclinic/downloads/Plant%20Clinic%20Report%20Oak%20LO.pdf <u>Taphrina diseases</u> <u>Oak wilt</u> <u>Bacterial leaf scorch</u> <u>Bur Oak blight</u></p>

IDENTIFYING OBSTACLES TO THE GROWTH OF U. S. URBAN AGRICULTURE

Urban agriculture is an emerging sector in the local food economy, but it faces some threats. U. of I. researchers have identified the main impediments to its growth and have set forth research questions that scientists must tackle to ensure its economic and environmental sustainability. Sam Wortman, a researcher in urban food production, and Sarah Taylor Lovell, a researcher in landscape agroecology, recently published a report discussing the environmental challenges in urban agriculture, such as soil contamination and remediation, altered microclimates and atmospheric pollutants in urban ecosystems, and safety of urban water resources. Both Wortman and Lovell have focused much of their research attention on Chicago neighborhoods, which have an abundance of both urban gardens and vacant lots, they said. “There is a huge opportunity for economic growth, but there’s no industry there yet to step in and carry this movement.”



Both researchers have ongoing studies looking at some of the environmental threats discussed in the review. Soil contamination, especially by lead, may be the most serious threat to healthy food production in the urban environment, according to the report. High traffic in urban areas causes contaminants to build up in the soil, and higher lead levels are often found in soil in older neighborhoods, where houses were built before lead was removed from paint. Because current strategies for soil remediation are intensive and can be cost prohibitive, Wortman said, he is looking at alternatives to address the limited availability of uncontaminated land where food can be grown as well. One project looks at growing in raised beds and selecting appropriate compost for areas where soil is highly contaminated. Other soil management projects include looking at high-tunnel fruit and vegetable production versus open-field environments and growing hydroponically, as well as studying how to increase productivity for community gardeners using cover crops. “Less than 5 percent of urban farmers use cover crops. Rural farmers know their benefits but may not use them for economic reasons, but many community gardeners don’t know what a great way it would be for them to build fertility and organic matter. It’s a shame that cover crops are not used more,” Wortman said.

City-related contaminants create concern not only regarding urban soil but also for the urban atmospheric environment. In another study, Wortman is observing the effects of atmospheric pollutants and altered microclimatic conditions on vegetable crop physiology in Chicago neighborhoods. Six research stations have been positioned along a latitudinal transect stretching from Garfield Park Conservatory on the east to sites farther west near Brookfield Zoo, Wheaton, and St. Charles. Wortman established common soil lots across these six sites and is looking at how CO₂, ozone, temperature, relative humidity, wind, and light intensity influence a wide range of crops. “There is a strong urban heat-island effect in Chicago, so our hypothesis is that warm-season crops like tomatoes and peppers will do really well as you get closer to downtown Chicago,” Wortman said. “In the rural areas, we expect cool-season crops will do better. We find that outside of the city we see the most ozone damage, the worst being at St. Charles. This is interesting because the city is the source of ozone.

Lovell’s work has focused mainly on the ecological and cultural functions of urban agriculture. In Chicago, she and her team have done extensive mapping of community and backyard gardens and have looked at different methods of growing food used in the city’s various ethnic communities. “We’re trying to bring natural and social sciences together to gain an understanding of the cultural differences in how food is grown and the different types of crops produced, and consider how all this contributes to community food security,” Lovell said. Lovell is also looking at vacant land in these communities and determining if farming is the most appropriate use of that land. “We need to think about how we plan an agricultural infrastructure that’s sustainable over time—one that can be knitted in to the green space of the city as a long-term planning goal, not just a transient land use,” Lovell said.

Both Lovell and Wortman said lack of funding sources for community gardening programs and individual urban farmers is also a roadblock for the growth of urban agriculture. Without a strong industry component behind urban farming, Lovell said, funding will remain a major challenge. “If urban agriculture is going to move toward being a more profitable, environmentally sound system,” Wortman said, “ecologists, hydrologists, horticulturists, environmental scientists, and others will need to take up this issue.”

TEAMWORK AWARD WINNERS 2014

Sycamore History Museum and the Engh Farm (DeKalb County)

The five acre Engh farm is owned by the city of Sycamore and was a working farm until 8 years ago. The project is a collaboration between the museum board, the city, Master Gardeners and other volunteers. Multiple donations make this project work- including a local farmer who moved stones in, donation of a greenhouse from the old hospital and donation of a tractor from a lawn and equipment company as well as plant donations from local clubs, businesses and Proven Winners. Community volunteers assisted with creation of a kitchen and an heirloom perennial garden. The garden is used for educational programs such as the summer series "Back on the Farm", adult brown bag lunches for the community and youth programs such as "Garden Story Times". Fresh produce and herbs are donated to local food pantries such as the "Feed 'em Soup" project in DeKalb.

Sherman Hospital Community Gardens (Kane County)

The Sherman Hospital Community Gardens were built in 2011 to improve the health and eating habits of hospital employees, volunteers and guests. The season begins with a spring kick-off where Master Gardeners teach others about gardening basics and informational booths are set up to give information on mulch and maximizing garden space. Once the planting season begins, monthly newsletters are written by hospital nutritional staff and Master Gardeners. New for 2013 was the 'Garden of the Week', an award given to a garden chosen for its outstanding attributes. Master Gardeners also placed colored flags with messages on them on individual gardens to communicate with the gardeners. The team also helped students from a local high school learn about gardening and take their new knowledge back to create their own community gardens.

Russel Allen Garden Day (Logan County)

In 2011 the Logan County Master Gardeners held their first garden day in honor of Russel Allen. This was the first garden day held in the county and all active volunteers participated. Volunteers were involved with all aspects of the day from planning to implementation. Local garden organizations such as the Iris Society and Springfield Bonsai Society had informational space. The day included a keynote session, 2 break-out sessions and a question and answer session with the speakers. An excellent line-up of speakers has included Dianne Noland, Harry Lewis from the Governor's mansion and Marshal Dirks from Proven Winners. Attendance in 2012 was 75 and in 2013, 90 people attended. An evaluation of attendees is used to make improvements for the following year.

Garden Walk 2013 (McHenry County)

This annual event expands every year and in 2013 eight gardens plus the Master Gardener Demonstration Garden were showcased. Selection of gardens begins 10 months before the event and the team works closely with the homeowners. Marilee and her co-chairs developed a sunflower themed logo which appeared on flyers, brochures, maps and even aprons for the volunteers. Docents worked with each homeowner and then garden guides met with homeowners to become familiar with the garden and plant material as well as label all plants. Educational elements such as booths and demonstrations on "Attracting Birds" or "How to Build a Cold Frame" were incorporated into the walk. Over 300 attended the event in 2013.

Bloomington Junior High School Garden Club (McLean County)

The BJHS garden club is for sixth through eighth grade students and meets August through June. The students experience hands-on how to design a garden, prepare the soil, learn about plants and maintain a courtyard garden and waterfall at the school. Each Monday volunteers share a prepared mini-lesson on a diverse variety of horticultural topics. One such lesson covered corn production and how it affects student's lives. The outdoor site has become a mecca for art students to paint the garden. The website at the school highlights the gardening lessons and follows the progress of the garden. Craft lessons such as building bird houses are given and 100 bulbs are planted each fall. Approximately 800 tulip and daffodil bulbs bloom each spring. The site is a favorite for students at the school.

TEAMWORK AWARD WINNERS 2014 CONTINUED

Wildlife Prairie Park Butterfly Habitat (Peoria County)

In the 1960s William Rutherford developed a conservation project and a zoo near Peoria. The park was given to the state and with funding problems the state support has dwindled over the years, forcing over 300 volunteers to keep the park going. In 2011, Master Gardeners began a renovation of an existing butterfly garden which had become unused. Renovation was begun but the site proved too shady and the volunteers then decided to establish a native butterfly hoop house at a new sunny location. Volunteers secured grants and funding as well as donations. Construction of the project began in phases with over 2,500 volunteer hours given. In 2013 the park hosted over 200 people for the ribbon cutting. Work is ongoing as are educational efforts for the public. Last year 23,649 children and adults attended 241 educational programs at the park including educational sessions at the habitat.

Children's Garden at the Henson Robinson Zoo (Sangamon County)

The goal of the Zoo garden is to nurture the imagination and curiosity of children through creative exploration. With an annual attendance of 85,000 to the zoo, this garden provides a living laboratory for nature study. The garden incorporates themed areas and educational activities. Phase 1 began in 2013 with fencing of the area; ADA compliant mulch for pathways; building of three raised beds, construction of a pizza garden, sunflower maze, caterpillar vine tunnel and a zoo name garden. An Eagle Scout and several 4-H members helped with construction and planting. In 2013 three educational programs were given in the garden and activities included leaf rubbing, papermaking and seed science. Plans for 2014 include addition of a permanent shade structure, a straw bale garden and an outdoor weaving loom. At least one educational program per month will be offered in the garden.

Douglas Discovery Garden (Vermilion County)

The Discovery garden is a partnership between Master Gardeners, the city of Danville and many other community organizations to create a garden on the site where Douglas School was demolished. The presence of poor soil resulted in the construction of berms and raised beds. The site has limited water and so drought hardy plants were chosen. Donations and grant money came in slowly but the group has persevered. Over the next couple of years community volunteers, boy scouts, 4Hers and others came out to prepare the garden each year for planting. Master Gardener volunteers taught helpers about pruning, deadheading, mulching, composting and plant selection. In 2012 a much needed donation provided a water irrigation system. The garden progresses each year and in 2012 a special dedication was held. Raised vegetable gardens, a vineyard, a potting shed, a rain barrel and compost bins were all added. The garden is now a highlight for the community and continues to expand each year.

Simpson-Bandeko Learning Garden (Woodford County)

The Germantown Hills Middle School Learning Garden was built in the large empty courtyard of the school. Linda and Cathy designed eight garden areas and with the help of high school students. Compost and mulch were brought in by wheelbarrow. Next the bones were added- trees shrubs and perennials. The school constructed pathways, some raised beds and a koi pond with waterfall. Gazebo seating was added. The eight gardens include shade, herb, butterfly, prairie, bird, blue and white and a bulb garden. Science classes spread mulch each year and help with general clean-up. Third grade students are involved in planting the vegetable garden each year and then 4th graders harvest in the fall and collect seed for the next year. Teachers use the garden as an outdoor classroom for lessons. There is a weather station and several bird feeders in the garden. The school has designated an employee to do maintenance and the Master Gardeners can focus on educational lessons with the children in the future.

GRIFFITH BUCK- ROSE HYBRIDIZER FROM IOWA STATE

Griffith Buck believed roses should be as easy to grow as dandelions. During his nearly 40 years at Iowa State University he introduced 85 rose cultivars plus 15 geraniums and a heliotrope. Buck was born in Cincinnati in 1915 and graduated from Rockford Senior High School in Illinois. He always credited his interest in rose growing to a series of letters he exchanged with a Spanish rose grower, Pedro Dot. The letters from Dot's niece came as part of Buck's high school Spanish class assignment to find a pen pal in Spain. Each letter included information on growing roses and he had to learn about roses to answer those letters.



After serving in the U.S. Army during WWII, he enrolled in Iowa State and in 1949 joined the Extension staff. In 1953 he earned a Ph.D from Iowa State. The Iowa State Horticulture department had a prior 60 year history in rose breeding, beginning with Joseph Budd in the 1850s and continuing with Thomas Maney and Emil Volz. Building on his predecessor's work Buck sought to develop cold-hardy, garden sized roses with repeating blooms. He used the traditional method of manually transferring pollen from one rose to another. Dr. Buck made over 600 crosses, all meticulously recorded in his journals (which remain today). Interestingly, Dr. Buck was diagnosed with having allergies to rose pollen and ended up having to have allergy shots three times a week during the growing season. He named one his roses 'Distant Drums' because he could smell the fragrance 18 feet away from the plant- with no sneezing!

Thirteen years after he began his breeding work, Buck registered his first roses with the American Rose Society. His 1973 patent for 'Red Sparkler' was the first plant patent granted to Iowa State. It earned him an invitation to the National Inventors Week Exposition sponsored by the U.S. Patent Office- the first time plants were included with patents. Bucks second patent was for 'Carefree Beauty' which was to become his most popular rose. Buck nearly threw out this cultivar because he did not initially view it as a contender. The American Rose Society gives an annual award in his honor.

Buck retired at the age of 70, and soon after his breeding stock was destroyed. Many of his varieties survived because of the Bucks personal collection and many of the friends who have gave plant cuttings back. They were then collected at the Minnesota Arboretum where they were carefully tested and cataloged. Today, collections of the Buck Roses can also be seen at the Iowa Arboretum (Luther, IA), Reiman Gardens (Ames, IA), Bentonsport Gardens (Bentonsport, IA) and Elko County Rose Garden (Elko, Nevada). Bucks roses are available at many commercial nurseries. Reiman Gardens at Iowa State University has a collection of 75 Buck roses and seeks to find the ten missing cultivars from gardens around the country.

Favorites of the Reiman Horticulturist Jessie Liebenguth include 'Carefree Beauty'; 'Distant Drums'; 'Folksinger'; 'Hawkeye Belle'; 'Honeysweet'; 'Earth Song'; and 'Serendipity'. Jessie reported at the Upper Midwest Master Gardener Conference that many of the Buck roses suffer from Black Spot due to the garden's overhead watering system. Fungicidal sprays and baking soda are used to help in managing this disease. If you are ever in Ames, Iowa stop and visit the lovely Reiman gardens. More information about Buck roses may be found at <http://www.cad.iastate.edu/rose1.html>

