



**36th INDIAN ROSE ANNUAL
2020**



THE INDIAN ROSE FEDERATION

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generous assistance of
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Kolkata

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We have supplied thousands of rose plants to Zakir Husain

Rose Garden, Chandigarh, and in Nagpur to the

Raj Bhavan, and Agricultural University and also to

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The World Federation of Rose Societies

Registered Charity No. 10693582

Henrienne de Briey - President

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November 2019

Dear President,

Dear Members of the Indian Rose Federation,

It is a pleasure and an honor to include a message in your 2020 Annual, because the love of the rose, its study and cultivation are legendary in India. I enjoyed my visit and participation to your 2019 All India Rose Convention in Hyderabad, the event was very successful with 300 attending delegates. The Rose show and the floral display were spectacular.

I would like to thank your Emeritus President and WFRS, Vice - President Mr. Ahmed Alam Khan for his great hospitality.

The Indian Rose Federation through the Bengal Rose Society in collaboration with the Agri - Horticultural Society of India will host in January 2020, the third Indian WFRS regional Convention in the city of joy' Kolkata. This new event sharing with foreigners, delegates your passion for the Rose will provide an ideal opportunity to promote your roses but also your beautiful country to rose lovers coming from all over the World.

I extend on behalf of the WFRS, my best wishes to the organizers and participants and look forward to its great success.

Henrienne de Briey

Registered Office: 25 Park Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 6SS, United Kingdom
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Henriette de Briey

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Wishing all the Delegates
a Happy New Year - 2020



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Botrytis Blight of Rose: What kills my rose flower?

Priiti Sonavane, S. Sriram and Tejaswini P.
tejaswini.smt@icar.gov.in

Bio-data

Name : Dr. TEJASWINI P.
Female, Date of birth: 29 April, 1963, Indian
Nationality

Current Position:

Principal Scientist, Division of ornamental
crops, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research,
Hessaraghatta Lake Post, BANGALORE,
560089, India.



Other assignments at present

1. **Post graduate teacher and Guide** for PG research in following universities
 - i. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.
 - ii. Dr. YSR Hort University, Andhra Pradesh
 - iii. University of Horticulture Sciences, Bagalkot, Karnataka
2. **Faculty of IARI**, New Delhi
3. **Nodal officer** for DUS testing of rose for PPV&FRA, India
4. **PI of Co-nodal center** for DUS testing of Marigold for PPV&FRA, India

Major area of research

1. Germplasm collection and characterization
2. Genetic studies and biotechnological tools in breeding
3. Gametophytic selection as breeding strategy
4. Male sterility for development of hybrids
5. Resistance breeding for biotic and abiotic stress

Total experience in research: Ph.D in Plant Breeding with 30 years of experience in breeding of flower crops

Academic Accomplishments:

- I. **Member of Indian delegation to Germany** to study implementation of Plant Variety Protection in Rose during July 2018.
- II. **Member of Indian delegation to the Netherlands** to study the 'Impact of Plant Variety Protection (PVP) on the Development of Dutch Plant Breeding Industry and implementation of the respective acts of PVP' during 10-14 Sept., 2012.
- III. **Chaired** Bioinformatics and Biodiversity session under **International Horticultural Congress** held at Toronto, Canada, from Aug. 7th to 11th 2002.
- IV. **Member of International Scientific Committee** and was involved in organizing the symposium on 'Plant Genetic Resources: The Fabric of Horticulture's Future' during International Horticultural Congress held at Toronto, Canada, from Aug. 7th to 11th 2002.
- V. **Member of National Scientific Committee** and was responsible in organising several national conferences and symposia
- VI. **Member of National Thematic Working Group (TWG)** on domesticated biodiversity of Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan project, 2002.
- VII. **Acted as Chair, Co-chair & Convener** for several scientific sessions in various rose/ornamental conferences and PPV & FRA meetings
- VIII. Member of committee to develop DUS testing guidelines for Rose and Marigold to enable plant variety protection of Rose and Marigold with **PPV & FRA, India**

IX. Research papers were presented in several **International conferences**. Major ones are

- i. International Horticulture Congress, Portugal, 2010
- ii. International Rose hip conference, Turkey, 2004
- iii. International Horticulture Congress, Canada, 2002

Research works, Publications and Paper Presentations:

Varieties released:

Crop	Number of varieties
Tuberose	2 = 1 single and 1 double tuberose
Carnation	2 = 1 variety, 1 Interspecific hybrid
Rose	11 = 3 cut flower varieties for protected cultivation ; 1 loose flower variety for open field; 2 fragrant varieties; 5 garden rose varieties
Marigold	5 = 2 Hybrids of African marigold, 1 variety of African marigold, 2 varieties of French marigold

Genetic stock developed and registered with NBPGR

Crop	Number of genotypes
Carnation	3 interspecific hybrids
Rose	5 = 3 disease resistant, 2 long stalk
Marigold	1 male sterile

Research Projects handled:

10 = Four projects funded by PPV&FRA, Two projects with support of DBI, One project of CSIR, Three National net work projects of NATP and ICAR.

Publications:

42 Research papers (10 international & 32 national journals).

16 book chapters, 3 Technical bulletins, 1 book & 15 popular articles.

More than fifty papers were presented in national and international conferences.

For every rose grower, rose growing is a challenge. Beauty of rose comes with prickles for sure, but the real challenge is managing several insects and diseases from time to time depending on weather and location. Beautiful rose bud that you are waiting for it to open and appreciate, suddenly starts decaying and the bud turns soggy and does not even open. It is time for you to realize that it's too humid for your rose and is suffering from *Botrytis*.

Botrytis blight also known as gray mould is caused by fungal pathogen *Botrytis cinerea*, which infects a wide range of ornamental plants, and in rose it causes devastating losses in field as well as in storage. It is prevalent during cool and wet weather conditions; causing flower blight, bud rot, stem rot, and leaf blight. The fungus infects blooms which completely get rotten and in severe cases the stems can be affected resulting in complete die back. Under high humid condition, grayish brown mycelial growth can be seen on the flowers, containing numerous spores.

Diagnosing the disease

First, water soaked red/pink flecks can be seen on infected flower petal with brown edges. Heavily infected flower petals may become matted and stick together. In severe infection the flower buds fail to open, turn into mass of brown petals and shrivel up. It is due to the accumulation of moisture between the petals which leads to bud rot; there after followed by cottony grayish mycelial growth, containing fungal spores on decaying tissue. *Botrytis* blight can also cause dieback of twigs, blotches on canes. Black colored sunken and elongated lesions can be seen on soft stems causing

it to be weakened, girdled and collapsed at the point of infection followed by wilting of the foliage above the lesion.

Causal Agent: *Botrytis cinerea*

Botrytis is classified as an anamorphic fungus, belonging to the family Sclerotiniaceae. Mycelial growth on nutrient media is effuse, grey or greyish brown in colour. Mycelium forms branched conidiophores that are brown in colour with stripes often 2mm or more in length and 16-30 μm thick. Conidia (spores) are produced on conidiophores. Conidia are single celled 6-18 x 4-11 μm in size, ellipsoidal, colourless or very pale brown with smooth surface. In later stage, sclerotia are produced which appear as black, flattened or slightly raised structures on the media. Sclerotia of variable shapes and sizes are produced by the fungus.

Disease Cycle

The problem with *Botrytis* is its ability to spread both by air and water. It is more aggressive in high humidity and cool and cloudy (low light) conditions. It overwinters as sclerotia on dead plant debris as well as on other host plants in the garden. Because of its wide host range, the fungus is always present in the field. Sclerotia are the main structures for field survival, although conidia may over season in the field and can survive a temperature range of 4 to 54°C. After the first spill, the fungal mycelium germinates from sclerotial bodies. The mycelium produces conidia which acts as secondary inoculum and is dispersed primarily by air or water. Conidia germinate and penetrate the host tissue causing infected tissue to disintegrate and the plant parts to collapse due to rotting. Any wound on the plant surface provides an excellent infection site for fungus even under the absence of favourable environmental conditions. The spores are produced throughout the growing season of the crop. These spores give a fuzzy, mouldy appearance to infected plant tissue. Fungal mycelial strands from previously infected plant parts can grow onto healthy plant parts

and infect them. The fungus is capable of invading tissue during all periods of the growing season and multiplies rapidly in declining foliage (weak, old and dropped leaves) hence, the need for good sanitation.

Disease Management

Because *Botrytis* can produce many spores in a short time under favorable conditions, the best prevention is good sanitation.

- Remove and destroy all infected plant parts. Do not use them in compost or trash pile near roses.
- Give adequate space between plants to allow for good air circulation. The fungus thrives in areas that are cool and moist and where plants are overcrowded.
- Avoid unnecessary wounding of the plants when pruning. These wounds create entry sites for the fungus to infect the plant.
- Water on foliage and flowers from overhead irrigation, especially on cool, cloudy days, promotes the disease. Try to keep buds and flowers dry.

If the disease persists and is severe even with above good cultural practices, chemical spraying with any one of the fungicide listed below can be resorted to

Fungicide	Concentration (g/lit. of water)
Carbendazim 50 WP	2
Thiophanate methyl 70 WP	1
Chlorothalonil 75 WP	2
Mancozeb 75 WP	1



Dieback on Rose leaf

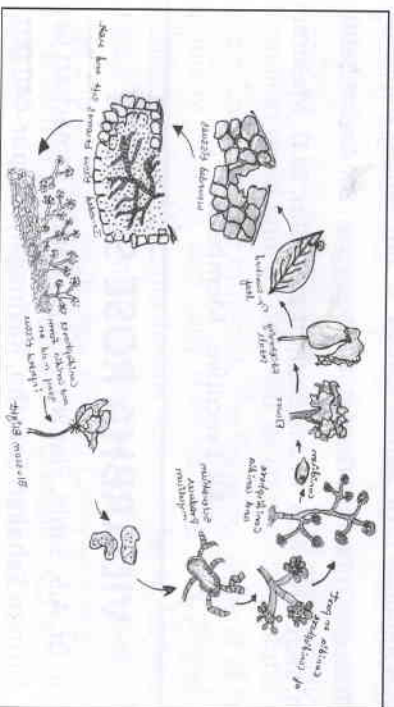


Red/pink spots on flower



Fig 1. Botrytis blight of roses

Fig. 2. Disease Cycle of Botrytis blight of Rose



competition from poly house grown Dutch roses! It held its position reigning supreme in the region for three consecutive decades, eclipsing every other rose. It is only since last one decade, that it is slowly making room for other varieties, not because it has degraded but because of constant human quest for new & novel. Perhaps, I was born at the complaints counter, for I can seldom resist an urge to pick faults. Consequently I am tempted to cite a few of them even in this variety. I feel that Gladiator could have done still better.

- a) ---if it had a stronger perfume. Even though it is described as fragrant, I fail to detect any. If at all it is there, only those with olfactory apparatus matching that of a pure bred hound, can detect it.
- b) --- if it had a wee bit more shine & glow on its petals. At times, I detect a slight hint of dullness in the texture of petals
- c) ---if it had somewhat cleaner foliage. I have an uneasy feeling that its foliage evinces a little coarseness.

Of course all this does not negate the fact that it took the rose world of the region by storm for three consecutive decades and does deserve due encomium, for this feat.

Let us go back to our original theme, which is *terroir*. What is noteworthy is that this phenomenal success of Gladiator is limited to the narrow belt mentioned above, which constitutes barely one percent area of India. Nothing much is heard about this rose from rest 99% of India as well as from rest of the rose growing world. Magic of gladiator does not work elsewhere, where it is regarded as just another rose. Is anything more needed to substantiate our contention, that roses are as sensitive to *terroir*, as grapes?

Terroir is quite a complex concept. Poly-houses can replicate only climate part of this concept, but no poly-house can replicate other components of it, at least in near future!

Lesson to be learnt is simple. We ought to be careful about selecting our roses and ought not depend solely on the descriptions appearing in glossy catalogues. I do not mean to say that these descriptions are dishonest. I only want to suggest that they may hold true where the nursery is located but may not necessarily prove so, for the location where one wants to grow them.

Let us never forget the words of wisdom '**Do not be the first to adopt the new and do not be the last to lay aside the old**'. *Terroir* Sirs & Mesdames, *terroir* ! The little word always to be kept in mind!



Rose Variety ARKA SAVI

Tejaswini P.

tejaswini.smt@icar.gov.in

It is a spray category of rose belonging to floribunda group identified by ICAR-IHR for commercial cultivation during 2017. Flowers are Purple Pink in colour and are produced in bunches. Arka Savi' is identified for its floriferous nature with high yield. Potential yield of flowers expected is 30 tons/acre/year. In addition to high yield, it has added advantage of long shelf life of 5-6 days.

The variety is getting popular with farmers as it is easily manageable with comparatively low labour requirement. Having high shelf life, it is being favourite with retailers and consumers. With consumers demand for its colour and shape, the farmers are able to get comparatively higher price and returns.

Mr. Subrhamanya M., a small farmer from Shivakote village of Bangalore North Taluk in Bangalore has taken up cultivation of Arka Saviin 5 gunta. On alternate days he is able to harvest an

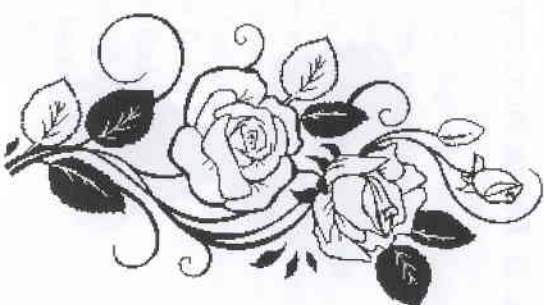
average of 15-20 kg flowers from this small patch and is able to sell at an average of Rs.120/kg. With fluctuating flower rate in market, the price he got for his flowers ranged between a minimum of Rs.80 to maximum of Rs.350/= per kg during festival season. According to him and his neighbour Mr. Chandrababu who is also cultivating Arka Savi, demand for rose is round the year and they are always able to get at least 25-30% higher rate for flowers of Arka Savi compared to all other rose varieties in the market. Mr. Chandrababu is able to harvest on an average 30-35kg fls from his 500 rose plants.

According to R. Padmanabhan a floral merchant who runs a family business of floral trade in K.R. Market, these flowers are ideal for making garland as it has long flower stalk and strong petals besides its good shelf life. According to him, petals remain intact when they make garland and lasts long for nearly 7-10 days.

Manjunath Bestasoftware engineer finds cultivation of Arka Savi as an attractive enterprise. After surveying markets of Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad, they find the superiority and demand for these flowers by traders. Realising the potential of Arka Savi, he and his friends have joined together and taken license form ICAR-IHR, for commercial propagation of Arka Savi and to supply quality planting material to farmers. Manjunath Besta and his friend Srinivas who is also an IT professional have grouped together and formed 'Vanya Farms' and planning to spread the variety in large scale with digital marketing. They are planning to establish an end to end market chain for Arka Savi starting from supply of plant material to linking the final produce to floral market.



**Wishing the Delegates
A Very Happy New Year 2020**



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