



1/05/05  
Cula Moor

#### SELECTION and CARE OF ROSES (Tools, Planting, etc.)

1. Choose the right rose for the right spot.

Hybrid Teas	Miniatures
Floribundas	Miniature Tree Roses
Grandifloras	Micro Minis
Climbers	Miniature Climbers
Standards	Hanging Basket
Polyanthas	Shrubs
Old Garden Roses	
David Austin English Roses	
(and more)	
2. Give plenty of sunshine - 6 to 8 hours daily for good growth and bloom.
3. Prepare the soil - good drainage is important. Good air circulation is important.
4. Container grown - or in the ground?

#### BARE-ROOT QUALITY STANDARDS

Nearly all roses sold bare-root are "two-year-old, field grown plants." This means that the roots are about two years old and the canes somewhat younger. For these bare-root plants, the American Association of Nurserymen has established quality standards, designated by numbers.

1. No. 1 grade. Hybrid teas and grandifloras must have three or more strong canes, at least two of which are 18 inches or more in length. Canes on No. 1 floribundas should meet the same specifications, except they need be only 15 inches long. Number 1 polyanthas must have four or more canes of 12 inches or longer. Climbing roses need three or more canes of at least 24 inches.
2. No. 1 1/2 grade. Hybrid teas and grandifloras need two or more strong canes of at least 15 inches long. Floribundas - 2 canes that measure 14 inches or more. Climbers must have two 18 inch canes.
3. No. 2 grade. Hybrid teas and grandifloras - the only types you will ever likely find in this grade - need have only 2 canes 12 inches or longer. These plants are strictly a gamble.



(Selection and Care of Roses, cont'd)

Save the name tag of the rose and tie it back on the bush with green tie or a strip of nylon stocking. It is necessary to keep the name of the rose especially if you are exhibiting - you need to know the name of the rose. Also it helps you to know how to prune the rose. Each variety is pruned differently.

When you get the plant home remove it from its wrapping and put into a bucket of water for at least 24 hours- it may be kept in water longer but is best to plant as soon as possible. Do not fertilize at the time of planting.

Prepare a two foot hole by two foot deep breaking up the soil well. Make sure there is good drainage by running water into the hole and see how quickly it drains. It is best not to add amendments to the soil when planting roses, trees and shrubs.

After the plant is in the ground make sure it receives adequate water. When new foliage covers the plant you may begin fertilizing, and continue fertilizing every four to six weeks with the fertilizer you prefer - there are many on the market. Please try to stay away from systemics as these fertilizers will kill the good bugs, butterflies and hummingbirds. If you do use granular fertilizers make sure they are watered into the soil well otherwise they will burn the roots of the plant and sometimes kill the plant.

A good mulch may be used to help control moisture and weeds. Also I find when using a good mulch I do not fertilize as often.

When the roses begin blooming keep the spent blooms cut off, cutting back to a five, outside leaflet, (sometimes seven). Keeping the old bloom cut off will produce more bloom and make less stress for the plant.

Rose bushes should be pruned before beginning a new season. Pruning generally begins the middle of January in our area. Prune no later than the middle of March.

#### PROBLEMS ROSES CAN HAVE

Of course, you will no doubt set up a spray regime or dusting to rid plants of disease or insects. Always apply these products when the air is quiet, preferably early morning.

POWDERY MILDEW is one menace. It is a fungus which floats through the air and attaches to the top of the foliage particularly when the air is moist or at the time of our foggy season. This can be removed from the bush by using the garden hose, either early morning, or during the heat of the day (noon time), cleaning the foliage, repeating this method three days consecutively will generally rid the bush of the problem.

MITES and THRIP may also be controlled with the use of the garden hose.

(Selection and Care of Roses, con't)

RUST is much more difficult to control. There are orange colored spores that form on the underside of the foliage. Sometimes a good way to rid the bush of rust is strip all the foliage, it will come back.

SANITATION in the garden is the best preventative.

PRUNING TIPS AND REMINDERS

Clean and sharpen your tools before you start. Use a diamond file, of some sort, holding at a 45 degree angle against the curved edge (cutting edge) of clipper, only file from the inside to the tip of the blade. Remember to hold the sharpened side of clipper on the downside in your hand (straight edge on top) for a clean cut.

Approach the bush from the ground up. You are establishing the foundation now for next years growth so strong straight canes are your goal. Select the desired height (10" to 12" usually) recalling the bush's performance from last year.

Remove any canes crossing the center, any canes more narrow than a pencil, any canes with too many elbows, any canes aiming themselves at an unsupportable angle and all dead wood.

Cut at an angle about 1/4" above the bud eye aiming towards the outside.

Miniatures benefit from thinning, removing deadwood and cleaning out excessive growth.

Climbers like their main canes left long and their sprouts of secondary growth along the cane cut back to two eyes.

Clean up all leaves and debris and remove any remaining leaves to break any disease in dormancy. When finished, spray pruned bush and surrounding ground with a dormant oil and copper spray.

To encourage new shoots, or basal breaks, give the bud union a scrubbing with a wire brush to clean excessively thick old bark.

BE SURE TO GROW ROSES - THEY CAN BRING  
SUCH PLEASURE

## Fundamentals of pruning

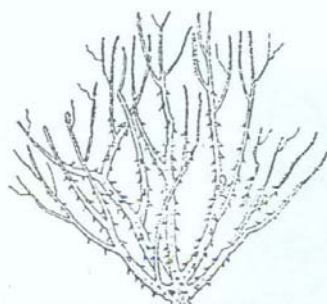
**PRUNING SHEARS** of the scissor action type make the cleanest cuts. Hold them so that cutting blade is down.



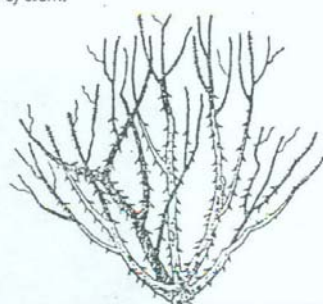
**PROPER CUT** slants at almost 45-degree angle; upper point is  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch above growth eye, lower point is slightly above level of eye on opposite side of stem.



**CUTS TO BUD UNION** should be flush to it. Any stubs may die back into union, allowing later entry for disease.



**READY FOR PRUNING**, dormant bush is leafless or nearly so. Note the number of stems and their varying thicknesses.



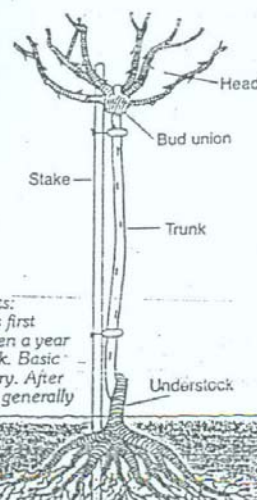
**REMOVE** old canes that produced no strong growth, branches crossing through bush's center, weak stems. Shorten remaining canes.



**IN MILD CLIMATES**, healthy growth should not be reduced by more than one-third. This is moderate to light pruning.



**IN AREAS** where winter damage occurs, remove all dead and injured wood. This may leave bush only half to a third the size it was in fall.



A **STANDARD** (popularly called "tree rose") consists of three parts: understock, stem or trunk, and head. Onto a regular understock is first budded a rose that will produce a long, thick cane for the trunk. Then a year later, the desired hybrid tea or floribunda is budded onto the trunk. Basic pruning guidelines apply to standards, with the accent on symmetry. After pruning, the head should not have any stems extending beyond its generally domed-shaped outline. Most vulnerable part of a standard is the trunk. Give each standard a sturdy stake at planting time, placing stake close to trunk and extending several inches into head. Trunks are susceptible to sun-scalding, so place stake on sunny side of trunk or wrap burlap around trunk.

## ROSE INSECTS



Aphids



Whiteflies



Bristly Rose Slug



San Jose Scale



Thrips



Midge Damage



European Rose Slug



Katydid



Japanese Beetles



Rose Weevil



"Cane Borer" Wasp



Cucumber Beetle

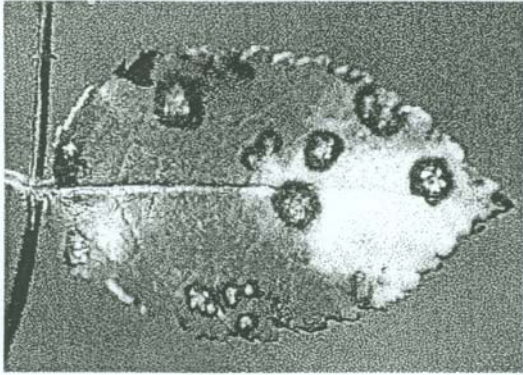


Raspberry Stem Sawfly—Adult

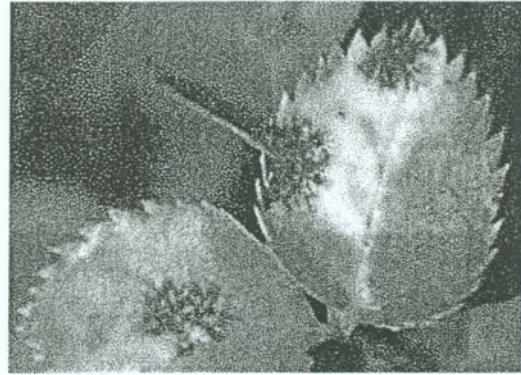


Two-Spotted Spider Mite

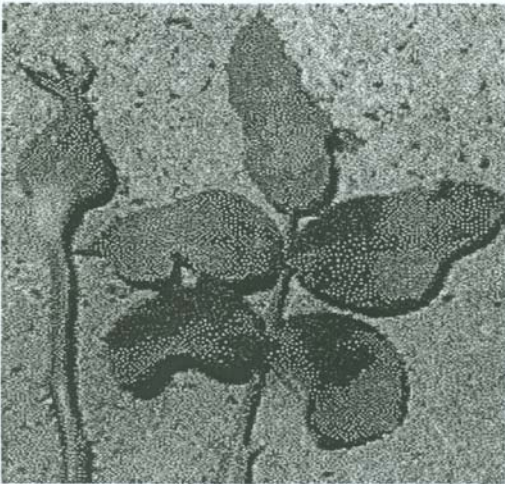
## ROSE DISEASES



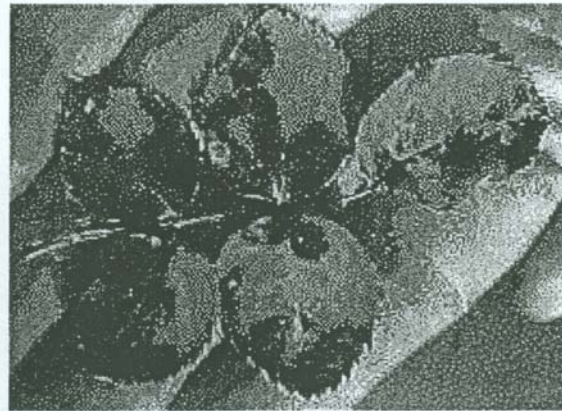
Anthracnose



Blackspot



Powdery Mildew



Downy Mildew



Rust



Rose Rosette

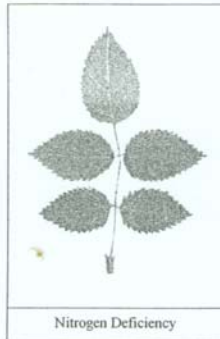


Rose Virus

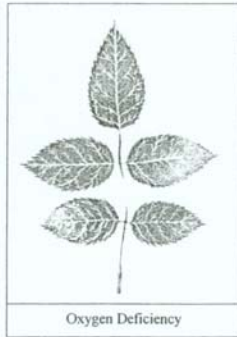


Botrytis

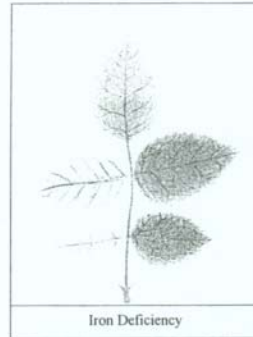
## COMMON ROSE DEFICIENCIES



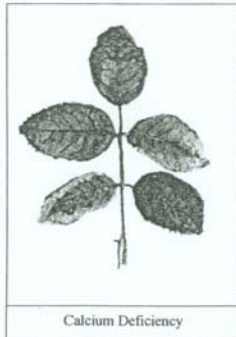
Nitrogen Deficiency



Oxygen Deficiency



Iron Deficiency



Calcium Deficiency



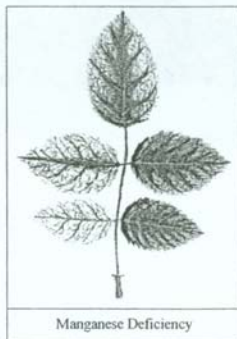
Phosphorous Deficiency



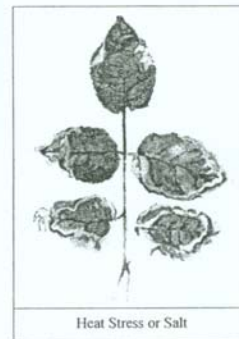
Potassium Deficiency



Magnesium Deficiency



Manganese Deficiency



Heat Stress or Salt