

ROSE PLANTING & CARE GUIDE

BEFORE PLANTING - Selecting a proper area for your roses will make them easier to care for.

Major points to consider in selecting your location

- Fitting into your landscape plan.
- At least 6 hours of sun each day, preferably some morning sun to dry foliage and prevent mildew.
- Good soil with good drainage. Wet spots are not desirable for roses.
- Away from large trees or ornamentals that would deprive the roses of sun and nourishment.
- Good air movement so that foliage is not wet.
- The planting should be away from eaves where falling ice and water would damage roses.

PREPARING SOIL

Remove the soil from the bed or hole to a depth of 24". If the planting is a bed or hedge of roses, incorporate some crushed stone or fine gravel on the bottom to ensure drainage. With the soil you have removed, mix in 1/3 peat moss or compost. Coarse sand may also be incorporated for aeration and drainage if you have poorly drained, hard soil.

PLANTING

Remove the pot and carefully set the root ball into the prepared hole so that the roots are not disturbed. The bud union or graft should be about 1"-2" below ground level. Fill the hole 2/3 full of soil mixture, and firm to remove air pockets. Fill remaining hole with water and let it soak in. Fill the remaining hole with soil, firm gently and water with Plant World Plant Starter fertilizer. Top the planting area with a 2 - 3" layer of mulch to prevent weeds from germinating, help the soil retain moisture and keep the soil cool,

WATERING & CULTIVATING

Water your roses about once a week in dry weather. Soak the beds with a slow, deep watering, to a depth of 1'(without wetting the foliage). Be sure you have a well-drained soil so the roots are not standing in water.

Cultivate your roses as shallow as possible. This will permit air to enter the soil and not injure the roots in the upper soil layer. Never allow your soil to become hard at any time during the growing season.

WINTERIZING

HYBRID TEAS, FLORIBUNDAS AND GRANDIFLORAS

Trim roses back to 16 -18" in late fall after the first killing frost. Dispose of the trimmings, they may carry insects and diseases. Cover the crown of each plant with a soil mound 8 -10" high to protect the crown from frequent changing temperatures and extreme cold. Cover the entire plant and soil mound with hay, straw or a suitable protective material. This will prevent repeated freezing and thawing of the soil around the canes. When using rose collars prune plants to fit under the covers and still mound the soil over the canes.

TREE ROSES

Tree roses must be covered. Take the soil away from one side of the plant, gently bend the plant over, peg it to the ground and cover completely with soil. Over this soil place straw, boughs or other suitable material.

Uncover roses in the spring. Do not remove your winter cover until the danger of a killing frost is past.

PRUNING

HYBRID TEAS, FLORIBUNDAS, GRANDIFLORAS

Prune right after removing the winter protection. Any wood that has been injured should be cut off to the nearest live bud. Trim out any weak branches and cut the old, uninjured stems to 8" from the ground.

TREE ROSES

Prune tree roses as you would Hybrid Teas, cut the branches to within 6 - 8" of the crown (top of trunk) to encourage compact, vigorous new growth. Pruned immediately after setting upright in the spring.

CLIMBING ROSES

Some climbers bloom only on second year or older wood, therefore, preserve this wood in pruning. Shorten the light wood and remove only the dead and injured wood in early spring.

SUCKER GROWTH

Shoots that starts below the bud or graft joint is a "sucker" and should be removed. It is not correct to assume that any plant with seven leaves instead of five should be cut back. Any shoot starting from above the bud or graft joint should be left on the plant. On tree roses the only shoots that should be allowed to develop are those coming from the top of the plant where the blossoms are produced.

BLACKSPOTS

Black spots on rose leaves are characteristic of blackspot fungus. If left unchecked, this fungus eventually causes leaves to drop. The fungus produces spores that need water to spread and requires about 9 hours to develop a new spot infection. Therefore, it is necessary to keep foliage as dry as possible to prevent the spreading. Spray or dust thoroughly after every rain, dew or watering if the foliage is wet. If a spot infection begins on isolated leaves, pick them off and destroyed them to prevent further spread of the infection.

MILDEW

Rose leaves and buds that are distorted and covered with very fine white fungus have mildew. The white coating may cover buds entirely and prevent bloom. The mildew fungus likes areas with high humidity and cool evenings. Follow a regular spray or dust schedule according to product instructions to effectively control and eliminate mildew and to give additional leafspot disease control.