

# ROSES

## HYBRID TEAS & GRANDIFLORAS

Generally tall and stately, the popular hybrid tea has large, well-formed blooms and long cutting stems. Grandifloras are as tall and with the same form, but usually bloom in clusters on shorter stems. Plant as a single standout, or in a mixed bed of roses.

## FLORIBUNDAS

The floribunda is now the second largest class of roses. They are lower growing than hybrid teas, and bloom heavily, producing clusters of flowers from June until frost. Well-suited to a massed bed of color and in border plantings. The plentiful blooms make great bouquets!

## CLIMBING ROSES

Climbers are vigorous and easy to grow, adding drama and interest to your landscape. They will bloom heavily for years, climbing a trellis or trailing along a fence, or accenting a wall with a splash of color. Give them plenty of room and fertilizer.

## TREE ROSES

A rose of distinctive elegance which can be the focus of interest in a landscape setting. Standard tree roses (36") are gorgeous flanking an entry or lining a walk; Patios (24") and Miniatures (18") are delightful on porches and patios, or in the front of a mixed bed.

## ANTIQUÉ ROSES

Cherished by generations for their casual form, delightful fragrance and old-fashioned charm, these true antiques add interest and history to any landscape. Use them for masses of carefree color, as the basis for a perennial garden, or for a delightful planting near the house.

## ENGLISH ROSES

These crosses between old and modern roses have an old-fashioned form and rich fragrance, with the vigor and repeat bloom of today's roses. Designed to be massed together -- in a cottage garden, or near living areas where their fragrance can truly be appreciated..

## MINIATURE ROSES

These bushes grow only 2' to 3' tall, and are literally covered with perfectly formed, miniature blooms. They are ideal for containers or rock gardens, at the base of larger plants, for mixed perennial beds and for narrow borders and other limited spaces.

## GROUNDCOVERS

These hardy, spreading roses quickly cover large areas, creating a carpet of low maintenance color. Ideal for slopes and rocky areas...anywhere you want low-growing color that's practically carefree. Plant in baskets for trailing color on porch or deck.

## HEDGE ROSES

Hedge roses - including famous Simplicity - are popular for their colorful beauty and versatility. Use for privacy screens along property boundaries, to brighten views and conceal foundations. Let them grow tall, or trim with hedge shears to keep them low and tidy.

## SHRUB ROSES

These hardworking roses have dense growth and bloom freely all season, with very little maintenance. This group includes Hardy Shrubs, Upright Shrubs and Arching Shrubs. So versatile, there is a shrub for any landscaping application

# Rose Care

## **Planting:**

Roses require a sunny location with a minimum of 6 hours of sun per day. Soil should be well-drained. Prepare the planting hole twice the width of the pot and deep enough that the bud union is 1-2" below the surface. Remove rose from pot and place in prepared hole keeping root ball intact as much as possible. Fill hole 2/3 full with soil and then fill with water and allow to drain; this allows the soil to settle. Fill remaining depression with soil. Do not fertilize newly planted roses for one month.

## **Spacing:**

Hybrid Teas	24-30"	Floribundas	18-36"	Grandifloras	24-40"
Miniatures	12-18"	Shrub Roses	36-48" or more	English Roses	48"

## **Pruning:**

Pruning is best done before dormancy breaks in spring (usually around April 15). Always cut 1/4" above an outward facing bud; this encourages growth away from the center of the plant providing better air circulation. Remove all dead wood and any weak or broken canes and any canes which are rubbing. Paint all pruning cuts which are larger than 1/4" in diameter with pruning sealer. This keeps rose cane borers from entering the canes.

## **Watering & Fertilizing:**

Roses require a minimum of one inch of water per week. This is essential for growing good roses. Feed the roses a complete fertilizer, about 1/4 cup of 12-12-12, Rose-tone® or Bayer 2 in 1 Rose & Flower Care, on May 1, June 15 and August 15. Do not feed after August 15. Scatter fertilizer around the base of the bush and lightly cultivate into the soil. Be sure to water the fertilizer in after each application.

## **General Care:**

Keep your garden clean. Remove fallen leaves and petals from the bed. Remove all spent blooms; cut 1/4" above an outward facing five leaflet leaf. Remove blind shoots (growths that produce leaves but not flower buds). Remember to seal all pruning cuts with pruning sealer.

## **Pests and Diseases:**

If you wish, you may spray your roses regularly to prevent fungal diseases and to control insects. Spray weekly beginning with the first pruning and continue until hard frost with a fungicide. Use insecticides only when needed.

**Diseases:** Blackspot is a fungal disease causing circular black spots on leaves and causes them to yellow and fall off; spray with Daconil 2787® or Orthenex®.

Powdery mildew is a white powdery substance on leaves and foliage that occurs during periods of warm days and cool nights; spray with Daconil 2787®.

**Insects:** For aphids, thrips and Japanese beetles, spray with insecticidal soaps or Isotox®. Red spider mites can't be seen, but occur during hot, dry periods. They cause leaves to yellow from the bottom of the plant upward, and leave a fine spider web structure on the underside of leaves. An effective method of removal is to spray both the top and the underside of the leaves with a strong water spray.

## **Winter Care:**

Do not fertilize after August 15. Do not deadhead (remove spent blooms) after September 1. Leaving the last blooms in the fall to form hips will slow growth and help the bush go dormant. Clean up any leaves from the bed to prevent disease. Around mid-November, cut back tall canes to 24". This prevents the roots from coming loose in the soil due to the blowing wind and whipping of the canes. Mound soil, compost or rotted leaves around the base of each bush to a depth of 12". This aids in protecting the bud graft. Miniature roses should be lightly mulched with freshly fallen leaves. Climbing roses may be laid on the ground and covered with a mulch of evergreen boughs or straw. You may also wrap the bush with burlap and fill with straw. Make sure the base of the bush receives the same protection as hybrid teas or floribundas.