



J&L Garden Center

The All Season Gift and Garden Center

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Rose Care

Roses, often called the "Queen of the Flowers", are perhaps the easiest, and most popular flowers to grow in the garden. They are the oldest *cultivated* ornamental plant. Roses will start producing flowers about Mother's Day, and will continue blooming until late October.

Once established, roses are very **Water-wise** plants; they will grow and flourish with minimal water. Other than a regular pruning program, to remove spent flowers and to encourage new blossoms, roses are very trouble free. Captivated by its heavenly scent and enchanting flowers, cultivators throughout the world are fascinated by the rose and are constantly bringing out new varieties: There are currently over 30,000 varieties of roses.



Fertilize them regularly, water them consistently, enjoy them constantly, and they will usually take care of themselves.

Planting Roses

There's no sense carefully selecting and buying roses, and then not planting them properly.



Container-grown roses are typically a little more expensive than bare-root roses, but they are easier to plant, they start blooming a lot sooner, and you often have a better survival rate.

Always remove the rose plant from its container; don't plant the pot and all. Gently remove the root ball from the pot, supporting it so the soil does not fall off the roots.

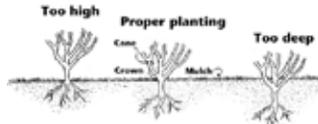


If the rose bush is in a paper pot, slit the sides of the pot, set the rose at the proper depth, and remove the sides of the pot. Don't worry about removing the bottom of the paper pot.

Dig a large hole, twice the size of the container. Mix one-quarter **Bumper Crop Compost** with three-quarters soil you dig from your hole. Add **Dr. Earth Root Starter Fertilizer** to the soil mix.



Place the plant in the hole to a depth that will keep all the roots about one or two inches below the soil line after the hole is filled in. The crown (the point where the roots end and the branches begin) should be right at ground level.



Picture by:aces-nmsu-edu-pubs_h-b-165-welcome.htmlFigure3.jpg

Backfill 1/2 to 2/3 of the hole with your soil mix and lightly pack the soil.

Water your rose bush thoroughly. After the water drains, backfill the remainder of the hole. Water it again: **drown your rose bush when you first plant it**. Water helps to remove the air from around the roots. Make sure you have a basin that will hold at least one gallon of water. Fill the basin daily for the first week; twice a week for the first month.

Plant roses two to three feet apart. Roses do not like competition from roots of other plants, so do not plant them too close together. Do not plant other shrubs, or perennial groundcovers, around roses. You can plant annual flowers, or

you can cover the ground with bark, or mulch, to make the garden more attractive, and to help prevent and control weeds.

Watering Roses

Roses are thirsty plants. Though roses will survive with skimpy watering, they'll bloom their best when their roots are kept moist during the growing season. Do not keep the roots soggy wet, they need to dry out between waterings.



Water roses regularly, especially during their blooming season. Do not sprinkle roses. If water gets on the blossoms, the flowers will fade, and fall off sooner, than if the blossoms are kept dry.

Powdery Mildew is a common leaf disease that may be stimulated if the roses are sprinkled, especially in the evening. This disease is easy to cure, by spraying with **Bonide Infuse**, but keeping water off the leaves is one of the best ways to prevent this disease from even starting.

Fertilizing Roses

Fertilize roses every six to eight weeks from mid-April through mid-August with **Bonide Systemic Rose and Flower Care**. This fertilizer helps stimulate blossom development, and it helps prevent and kill unwanted insects. Roses need regular fertilizing to stimulate new growth and to keep blossoms developing all summer.



Dr. Earth Rose Food is an excellent organic fertilizer for roses. It provides all the right ingredients that roses need for healthy growth. It does not control insects, so you will need to watch for any insect problems.

Stop fertilizing roses mid-August. Roses need to slow down their growth in late summer, so they will be ready for winter. A rose growing too fast, too late in the fall, is likely to have winter injury. Reduce the amount of water you give to roses late in September, for the same reason.



Many rose growers give their roses one third cup of **Epsom Salts (Magnesium sulphate)** twice a year (April and August), in addition to the regular fertilizer. Magnesium helps make the leaves greener, helps the rose bloom better, and it helps keep the plant healthier.



Occasionally roses may need a little *extra* fertilizer during the summer, for a special occasion. You can fertilize your roses once or twice a month with **Fertilome Blooming and Rooting fertilizer**. This fertilizer is fast acting, and it will provide the extra boost your roses might need for that special occasion. Be careful, do not apply fertilizers to plants that are wilted, or when the temperature is extra hot.



Winter Care and Protection

1. Stop fertilizing roses in Mid-August.
2. Reduce the amount of water to roses in late-September. Keep them moist, but not extra wet.
3. Stop cutting off spent flowers in mid-October. Let the blossoms develop 'Rose Hips'.
4. After the ground freezes, cover the crown of the rose with leaves, Soil Pep, or soil. If wind is a problem in your area, place a **Rose Collar**, or a tomato cage, around each bush, to keep the leaves or mulch from blowing away. By covering the crown six inches, the frost is less likely to cause any serious winter injury. Your roses will grow and bloom beautifully for many years.
5. After the rose bush is completely dormant, cut off any tall canes to about three feet tall. Extra long canes break easily with heavy snow.
6. Climbing roses need the same protection as bush roses, but they cannot be cut back to three feet tall. The best way to protect climbing roses from the extreme cold is to take them off their trellis, and bury them with mulch or soil. Since this is not always practical, and we don't always have extremely cold winters, most people will just bury the crowns six to twelve inches deep, and prune out any winter injured canes in the spring.
7. Tree roses need extra protection during the winter. The entire cane, from the ground to the top of the branches, should be covered with straw, leaves or some other insulation. One way to protect your tree rose is to build a cage around it and fill the cage with straw. With a little extra care tree roses will grow and bloom for many years.



Rose Classifications

There are about 200 different rose species growing throughout the world. These species have been crossed and hybridized so that the classifications between the species roses and garden roses are not always well defined. Roses are divided into five major categories: bush, climbing, shrub, ground cover, and tree roses.



Bush Roses The most common roses are the bush roses. They are upright plants that need no support and grow from

six inches to six feet tall depending on the type and the climate. **Bush roses include hybrid teas, floribundas, grandifloras, miniatures, polyanthas, and heritage, or old roses.**

Hybrid tea Roses are the most popular of all the roses. The long, narrow buds open into large blooms with many petals. They have one blossom on each stem. They bloom throughout the growing season in a wide range of colors. The upright plants grow three feet or taller.



Polyantha Roses are low growing bushes, usually less than two feet tall. They produce an abundance of small flowers in large clusters from spring to fall. Polyantha roses make great low growing hedges or borders. They are much harder than other types of bush roses.



Floribunda Roses have been recognized as a group since the 1940's and are derived from crossing polyantha roses with hybrid tea roses. Floribunda roses are hardy, compact plants that grow two or three feet tall. They bear great quantities of flower clusters on medium length stems throughout the summer. Foliage, flower form, and color are similar to hybrid teas. They are among the easiest roses to grow and are excellent landscape plants. Floribunda roses make good low growing hedges.



Grandiflora Roses are hybrids created by crossing floribunda roses with hybrid tea roses. They have the best qualities of hybrid teas and floribundas. The upright bushes usually grow quite tall, reaching five to six feet. This height makes them striking accent plants for the back of the flower garden. Beautifully formed flowers are usually borne in clusters on long stems. The flowers are large, similar to a hybrid tea flower, but they are usually formed in clusters, similar to a floribunda flower. Grandiflora roses are hardy and bloom continuously throughout the growing season.

Miniature Roses are tiny versions of the other types of roses, and generally grow less than two feet tall. The blooms and foliage are smaller than the other types of roses. Miniature roses are hardy and excellent for edgings or mass plantings. Miniature roses are the only roses that will tolerate some shade. They will also bloom indoors with artificial light.



Heritage, Antique, or Old Garden Roses are those varieties that were developed by plant breeders prior to 1867, the date the first hybrid tea rose was released. These are direct descendants of species roses so there are many different plant and flower forms among heritage roses. Old roses include Albas, Bourbons, Damaskas, Mosses, Noisettes, and Rugosas as well as many others.

English Garden Roses offer old-fashioned charm and fragrance. It is not an official class of roses, but these have grown in popularity. They were started in the 1960s by British breeder, David Austin. He hybridized Old Garden Rose varieties with



modern ones with the intention of maintaining the fragrance and bloom shape of Old Garden Roses, but getting repeat blooming, color variety, and other good qualities of modern rose varieties. The physical characteristics of these blooms most closely match Old Garden Roses. They may be grown as magnificent, shapely shrubs, or trained as short climbers.

Climbing Roses. Climbing roses are not truly climbers because they do not have tendrils to attach themselves to supports. Climbing roses have long arching canes that must be attached to supports such as trellises, arbors, posts, or fences. Many different colors or types of blooms are available as climbers. **Large flower climbers** have thick, stiff canes that get 10 or more feet long and bloom several times during the summer. **Rambblers** have long, thin canes with clusters of small flowers that bloom once in the late spring. **Many climbing roses do not start blooming until they are 2 to 3 years old.**



Ground cover Roses roses are prostrate or slightly mounding with canes trailing along the ground. Some varieties only bloom in the spring while other varieties bloom repeatedly throughout the summer. Ground cover roses grow one to three feet tall and three to six feet wide. They are great for covering large areas or hillsides.



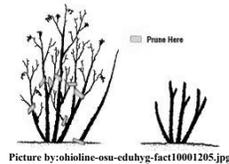
Shrub Roses are broad spreading roses that are hardy and require little maintenance. Varieties range from 4 to 12 feet tall with numerous canes and thick foliage. This makes them ideal for informal hedges and background plantings. Flowers can be single or double and are borne at the ends of the canes or in branches along the canes. Some varieties flower once in the spring while others flower continuously through the summer. Shrub roses produce abundant rose hips after flowering. Shrub roses need little or no pruning to maintain their shape. Prune everblooming shrub roses at the same time you prune hybrid tea roses. Prune them to shape them as desired. Prune shrub roses that only bloom once each year after they finish blooming.

Tree Roses. A tree rose can be any rose variety that is grafted on a straight, sturdy trunk. Tree rose trunks may be one to two feet high for miniature varieties, or three to four feet high for hybrid tea and grandiflora varieties. All tree roses require careful pruning and special winter protection to grow and bloom properly in our area.



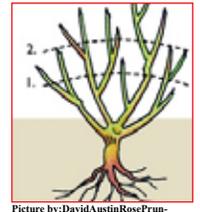
Pruning Roses

If you are going to grow roses, you will need to learn to love (or at least like) pruning. Although garden roses are among the easiest of all shrubs to prune, they are often neglected or pruned incorrectly. Even though an incorrectly pruned rose bush will grow and bloom, a correctly pruned rose bush will produce a much better display of flowers and will be a much healthier plant. Proper pruning is vital for healthy growth.



Timing

1. Prune all roses each spring just as the new buds begin to swell, and the new growth begins to show; usually mid-April. Before doing any pruning, remove any winter coverings, leaves, or other debris so you can get a good look at your plant. Pruning stimulates new growth, so don't be in too big of a hurry to start pruning, wait until you are sure winter is completely over.



Picture by:DavidAustinRosePruning.jpg

2. In the late-fall, when the roses are completely dormant, prune roses just enough to prevent the snow from breaking them. Pruning them too early in the fall may stimulate a new spurt of growth, that may be damaged in the cold weather.

Pruning Bush Roses

Hybrid Tea, Floribunda and Grandiflora Roses

1. Remove all dead, diseased or broken wood starting at the top of the plant working down toward the base. Dying wood is discolored and may be bud-less. Healthy wood is white with plump new buds.



2. Remove crossing canes and canes growing toward the center of the bush. Try to direct the growth outward in a vase shape.

3. Cut all canes to about fourteen inches tall for hybrid tea bushes. Leave the canes a little longer for grandiflora bushes and a little shorter for floribunda rose bushes. Each cane is different so prune each cane individually, leaving a few center canes slightly longer than the perimeter canes. This informal pruning will give your plant a more natural appearance. Make each cut on a 45 to 60 degree angle. Choose a bud facing the direction you want the bush to grow. Make your cut with the upper part of the cut towards the bud.



Picture by:rose-org-the-rosarian-relearnspruning-class-by-class-yearbyyear-rosebyrose.ByTommyCairns.png

Rose Pruning Tips

Hybrid Tea Roses:

Choose three to five healthy canes and remove the rest. Prune the healthy stocks to about 14"-18" long. Remove all of the side branches to leave only the main stems.



Grandiflora Roses:

Prune grandiflora roses the same as hybrid tea roses but leave the canes 20" - 24" long.

Floribunda Roses:

Leave more canes than hybrid tea roses. Trim the canes 12"-14" long. Leave some of the side branches to make the bush fairly dense. Floribunda roses make excellent hedges.

Miniature Roses:

Prune miniature roses to the lowest outward-facing buds on last year's growth. Remove all weak and twiggy growth. Be sure to cut back plants at least by half. By pruning this severely, your plant will produce strong new growth for flower production.

4. Choose three to seven healthy canes, growing in the correct direction, and remove the rest. Remove the side branches from each cane on hybrid tea and grandiflora bushes. Do not remove all the side branches on floribunda roses.

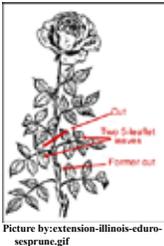


5. Make clean cuts. Cut on a 45 degree angle with the top towards the bud you want to be the leader. Do not cut on too steep of an angle. Stay 1/8" away from the bud. Pruning on an angle allows water to drain off the surface, provides the strength needed for the developing stem, and helps the cut heal.



Some rosarians cover all their cuts with **Latex Pruning Sealer**, white glue, fingernail polish, or with mud. Other rose enthusiasts do not seal the cuts unless they have a problem with the cane borer. Sealing the cut helps prevent the cane borer, and other insects from entering the cane.

6. Trim and shape roses all summer. Once a rose has bloomed, the blossom should be removed; this is call 'deadheading'. Remove the old blossoms just as the petals fall, to stimulate the bush to produce more blossoms.



Leaf clusters on roses have 3, 5, or 7 leaves to a set. The first deadheading of the season can be made just above a 3-leaf set. Later deadheadings should take place just above a 5-leaf set. The goal is to cut the stem far enough so that when the new growth starts, you'll have a good-sized cane. **A rule of thumb is to remove the blossom just above the 1st 5-leaf set.**



If you want to cut a long stem to put in a vase, try to cut just above any healthy 5-leaf, leaflet. Also, if your bush is getting too large, you should control the size of the plant by cutting just above a 5-leaf set. That will help maintain the proper shape.

7. Be on the look out for suckers, often appearing as long, slender, flexible canes originating below the crown. If you see a red rose blossom in your yellow or white rose bush

Cutting Roses for Indoor use

Beautiful roses shouldn't be confined just to the garden. Cut them to brighten your home.

The best time to cut rose blossoms is late-afternoon or early in the morning, while the temperatures are still cool. Roses cut during the heat of the day will wilt quickly. Always choose flowers that are less than half open or those just starting to open. Leave the flowers in full bloom on your bush. Use a sharp pair of pruners to avoid ripping and bruising the stems of the plant. Make your cut on a 45 degree angle 1/4 inch above a 5-leaf bud. Choose a bud that is facing the outside of the plant if possible. Depending upon how long of a stem you want to keep with your blossom, cut your stem off just above any five-leaved leaflet. Always leave two or three leaf buds on the stem of the rose bush to help encourage repeat blooming.



you know a sucker has grown. If you find a sucker, pull it down and off the plant. Merely cutting it off may stimulate more suckers to grow. If you don't remove suckers they will dominate the root system, and may kill the grafted variety.

8. Fertilize your rose bushes with **Bonide Systemic Rose and Flower Care** as soon as you finish pruning them in the spring. Continue fertilizing them every six to eight weeks until mid-August; then stop feeding them.



9. Stop removing old blossoms mid-October so the bush will slow down growth for winter. Old blossoms will produce hips (rose seeds). Hip formation helps roses prepare for winter by slowing vegetative growth in favor of reproductive growth.

10. After the rose bush is completely dormant, and before snowfall, cut off all long canes to three feet tall; just enough to prevent the snow from breaking the canes during the winter.

Pruning Climbing Roses

If left unpruned, climbing roses can become a tangled mess of branches with very few flowers. Do not prune newly planted climbing roses for two or three years, or until the rose bush has a chance to produce several long canes.



Many climbing roses may not bloom for the first year or two after planting.

Climbing roses are not self-clinging and need to be tied to trellises or horizontal wires. Be sure to check them regularly, especially while you are pruning them.

Do not prune climbing roses as severely as hybrid tea, grandiflora, and floribunda roses, or you will not get many flower blossoms. Try to keep climbing rose bushes in bounds. Let them cover your fence, arbor, or trellis, but do not let them take over the entire area. Trim any canes that get too long for the area. Prune any flowered side shoots back by one half to two thirds of their length. If the plant is heavily congested (more than 5 to 7 canes), cut out the really old branches from the base, to promote new growth. Choose the most vigorous canes and remove the rest.



Many of the new varieties of climbing roses produce flowers on both new canes and old canes. However, some varieties of climbing roses only produce flowers on old (three to five year old) canes; if this older wood is cut off, there will be no flowers until the following summer, when the wood matures again. Be sure to maintain a selection of one, two, and three-year old canes on each bush for best flowering.

Prune repeat-blooming climbing roses at the same time you prune hybrid tea roses in the spring, while they are still dormant. Repeat-blooming climbing roses bloom at least twice each growing season: first on older branches and then on the current season's growth.



Remove the dead canes, five year old canes and any canes needed to maintain its shape. Cut back all the lateral branches to two or three buds. The best blossoms are produced on laterals from the two or three year old canes.

Prune ramblers, and climbing roses that only bloom once a year, after they finish blooming in the spring. Remove any weak or tangled canes and all five year old canes. Cut each flowering lateral back to four or five sets of leaves. Next year's flower buds will be produced on this year's new growth.

Follow the same pruning principles with climbing roses, as with all other rose bushes: remove dead, diseased or broken canes, cut on 45 degree angles, trim next to buds, and seal all of your cuts.

Pruning Tree Roses

When it comes to tree rose care, pruning is the most important project. Correct pruning is critical because the branches need to be trimmed in such a way that their weight is evenly distributed over the central cane, to prevent the branches, or the main cane, from breaking.



The single, central cane needs to be staked to be able to support the heavy load of branches and blooms on top.

The simplest way to make sure you get it right is to prune the tree to the same size and shape it was when you bought it.

Remove dead and damaged canes from the crown of the tree rose, as well as any canes less than 3/8" diameter. Remove any canes that are too close together, that point downward, or that grow inward. Cut unwanted stems back to where they emerge from a larger cane, without leaving a stub. Prune the remaining canes back to 8" to 10" long. Keep a balanced, symmetrical shape. Be sure to follow the rules of pruning regular roses.

Deadhead the faded flowers from your tree rose to encourage quick reblooming. Prune the stem just above the first outward-facing, five-leaflet leaf. Try to maintain a balanced shape in the canopy.

It's also important to remove all suckers that emerge from the roots, as well as all growth on the trunk section. Remove them whenever they appear, regardless of season.

Since the cane has no leaves or branches to protect it, it's especially susceptible to sun scald and frost burn. One trick to prevent scalding is to tie the support stake onto the southern side of the cane to block the day's hottest sunlight.

With regular roses, all that's required to prepare for winter is a layer of mulch around the base. With tree roses, for protection from frost and cold, the cane should be wrapped all the way up the cane during winter. The best way to accomplish this is to surround the entire cane with leaves or mulch.



Rose tree care requires more time and patience than the care of shrub and climbing roses, but it is well worth the effort.



How Much Shade?

It is possible to have a beautiful rose garden in partial shade. A minimum amount of sun is about 4 to 6 hours. Less than 4 hours is probably not worth growing roses. You may try planting other shade-tolerant flowers.



Some roses will perform quite well in partial shade gardens, while others will not, so research the varieties you want, before you plant them in the shade.

Don't be too disappointed if the bush does not perform as well as you expect. Blossoms will be smaller in the shade than in the sun, and most plants will produce fewer flowers in the shade.

Blooms on roses in partial shade often have a richer color, and fade slower, than those receiving direct sun and extreme heat. All bushes require less watering in the shade, so be careful to adjust your schedule.

How Much Water?

According to many gardeners, the quick answer is; 5 gallons a week, 10 gallons a week, 1 gallon every three days, 4 gallons twice a week, etc.



Confused? Don't be, everyone has a different opinion. There is not one correct answer for everyone.

It begins with your soil. Each soil type has its own unique water holding capacity. Sandy soils dry out a lot quicker than clay soils. You will need to learn your soil, and how fast your soil dries out.

A combination of other factors will influence how fast the soil in your rose garden will dry out. The season, weather, exposure, plant size, and growth stage, have a major influence on how much water is needed.

Environmental factors such as wind, rain, cold, heat, full sun, partial shade, reflected heat, or reflected sunlight, also influence how much water your roses will need.

A rose growing in sandy soil, with windy conditions, during the heat of the summer, in a hot climate, may require water every day.

The same rose growing in clay soil during cool spring conditions, in partial shade, may not need water more than once a week.

A miniature rose uses less water than a bush rose, which needs less water than a large climbing rose.

The most common methods to determine water needs are sight, touch and technology. The least reliable method is sight, but with experience, the difference between fully hydrated foliage, and plants that need water are easily recognizable.

A more reliable way to determine if your roses need to be watered, is to check the soil moisture, by looking at it, and feeling soil samples. Again, with time, you can easily recognize when your rose needs watering.

The most reliable way to determine when to water is with a moisture-sensing



device. Tensiometers (moisture meters) eliminate guesswork, and help you gain experience.

Not enough water; your rose will begin wilting, have drooping leaves, produce smaller leaves, or stop blooming.

Too much water (bad drainage) shows up as leaves turning limp and yellow, and falling off the bottom of the bush, before they are old. It is harder to detect too much water than to see when a rose needs more water. It is also much harder to fix, since it is often too late to save the plant once the problem is diagnosed.

Your roses are pretty forgiving plants, so don't give up. They are grown successfully in almost soil type, with many different environmental conditions. Just learn as much as you can about your growing conditions, and you will, more often than not, be reasonably successful.

More Resources:

<http://www.ars.org/>

<http://apps.rhs.org.uk/advicesearch/profile.aspx?pid=189>

<http://www.rose.org/the-rosarian-re-learns-pruning-class-by-class-year-by-year-rose-by-rose/>

<http://www.rose.org/rose-care-articles/>



Roses For Cutting

List furnished by Weeks Roses.

There are many more varieties that make great cut roses.

About Face (Gold/Orange)
Always and Forever (Medium red)
Barbra Streisand (Lavender blend)
Bella' Roma (Yellow blend)
Bewitched (Medium pink)
Brandy (Apricot)
Bride's Dream (Light pink)
Colorific (Salmon blend)
Coretta Scott King (Orange blend)
Dick Clark (Red blend)
Dream Come True (Yellow blend)
Elizabeth Taylor (Pink blend)
Falling In Love (Pink blend)
Fragrant Plum (Lavender blend)
Full Sail (White)
Gemini (Pink blend)
Gold Medal (Gold blend)
Good as Gold (Yellow blend)
Happy Go Lucky (Medium yellow)
Heart O'Gold (Yellow blend)
Home And Family (White)
Honor (White)
Just Joey (Apricot)
Koko Loko (Russet/Lavender)
Lasting Love (Red blend)
Legends (Medium red)
Let Freedom Ring (Medium red)
Love (Red/White)
Love And Peace (Yellow blend)
Love Song (Lavender)
Marilyn Monroe (Apricot)
Mellow Yellow (Deep yellow)
Melody Parfumee (Plum)
Memorial Day (Medium pink)
Midas Touch (Deep yellow)
Mister Lincoln (Medium red)
Moonstone (White blend)
Neptune (Lavender blend)
New Zealand (Light pink)
Octoberfest (Orange blend)
Oh My! (Bright red)
Olympiad (Bright red)
Opening Night (Bright red)
Over the Moon (Apricot)
Paradise (Lavender blend)
Perfect Moment (Yellow blend)
Pink Promise (White blend)
Pope John Paul II (White)
Princesse de Monaco (Pink blend)
Queen Elizabeth (Medium Pink)
Radiant Perfume (Deep yellow)
Rock & Roll (Red/White)



Royal Amethyst (Lavender blend)
St. Patrick (Yellow blend)
Secret (Pink blend)
Sedona (Coral blend)
Sparkle & Shine (Deep yellow)
Stainless Steel (Lavender blend)
Sugar Moon (White)
Summer Love (Medium yellow)
Sunset Celebration (Apricot)
Sunstruck (Orange blend)
Tahitian Sunset (Yellow blend)
Tiffany (Pink blend)
Touch of Class (Coral blend)
Veterans' Honor (Medium red)
White Licorice (Yellow-white)

