



ACCREDITED JUDGE
CONSULTING
ROSARIAN

GENERALLY SPEAKING

with

a.k.a. *The Buckeye Rosarian*®

GEORGE HARTLEY

A WALK IN OUR ROSE GARDEN



WHEN PLANTING:

Choose a location away from tree roots, where the sun shines for at least 6 hours a day (4 hours is the bare minimum). The site should be well drained.

- A. Dig hole 12"-18" deep and 14"-18" in diameter.
- B. Mix 1/3 organic matter (peat moss) with 2/3 soil from hole.
- C. Plant rose bush with bud union even with ground level. If you live in an area with bad winters, you will want to plant the bud union a little below ground level.
- D. Potted roses ... Cut container on opposite sides and carefully remove plant and rootball. The rootball should be kept intact as much as possible. Carefully loosen any encircling roots, as this will encourage rooting into the new soil.
- E. Holding the bush in place, fill the hole 2/3 full of soil mixture, fill the rest of the hole with water and let soak in. The water should eliminate any air pockets.
- F. After the water has soaked in, fill the hole the rest of the way with soil mixture and firm gently. Mound the remaining soil mixture around the plant until the canes are covered to prevent them from drying out before growth starts. When growth starts in about 10 days, carefully remove the mound of soil mixture.



WAYNE COUNTY
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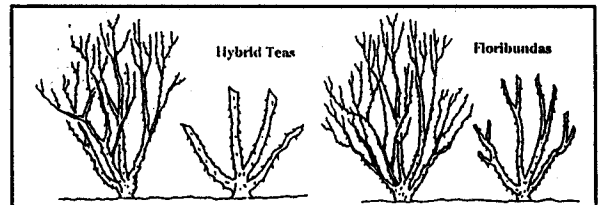
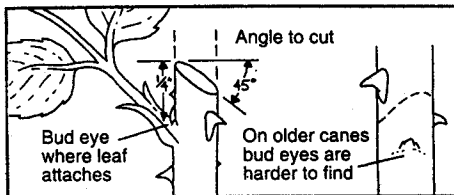
PREFERRED SPACING FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF ROSES:

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| HYBRID TEAS 24"-30" apart | MINIATURES 12"-18" apart |
| GRANDIFLORAS 24"-40" apart | SHRUB ROSES 36"-48" apart |
| FLORIBUNDAS 18"-36" apart | ENGLISH ROSES 36"-48" apart |
| CLIMBERS 48"-60" apart and 12"-15" away from support | |

PRUNING ROSES:

Pruning controls the size and shape of rose bushes and for modern varieties, keeps them blooming repeatedly all summer long.

- A. Prune with common sense. Prune your plants only in the spring not in the fall. Your pruning shears should be clean and sharp. Cut out all deadwood and twiggy growth and cut back to sound wood with a clean slanting cut, just 1/4" above a good outside bud eye. Pruning cuts should be sealed. ELMER'S GLUE, or finger nail polish does a fine job.



- B. Remove fading roses promptly, cutting just above a 5 or 7 leaflet leaf. **DO NOT** cut long stems from **NEW** rose bushes. They need time to get established. Remove all sucker growth (new canes growing from below the bud union). Again don't forget to seal each cut cane.
- C. Climbers and Old-Garden roses that bloom only once a year should be pruned immediately after flowering. Ever-blooming climbers should be pruned the same as other varieties of roses. **DO NOT** prune climbing roses for 2-3 years after planting, giving them time to develop and become established.
- D. A good rule of thumb for spring pruning is to prune your rose bush when the FORSYTHIA BUSH is in bloom.



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WATERING: The Key to good roses:

- A. Water is the life blood of roses conveying essential nutrients to the roots.
- B. A through soaking of water once a week, from rain or hose. Roses need approximately 1 to 1 1/2 inch of water per week.
- C. If you water overhead be sure to do it early in the day to allow foliage to dry before sundown.
- D. Use a rain gauge or other container to check weekly rainfall.

FEEDING: Roses are heavy feeders:

Roses are living plants and need food, and there are a few basic rules to follow.

- A. **NEVER** fertilize a dry bush. **WATER** thoroughly **BEFORE** and **AFTER** applying fertilizer.
- B. Fertilize regularly: first in the spring right after pruning apply a complete fertilizer (such as 5-10-10), or any rose food to each established bush and gently work into soil (top 2") and water well again. **DO NOT TOUCH THE CANES OR BUD UNION.**
- C. Fertilize again after first bloom, and follow again a month later, and the last fertilizing should be done eight (8) weeks before the anticipated frost (but generally **NOT AFTER** September 1st in most areas that experience cold damp winters).
- D. For newly-planted rose bushes, delay fertilizing until one observes vigorous growth ... fertilizing too soon may delay growth and cause damage to the developing root system.
- E. In between monthly feedings, and for new rose bushes, apply a liquid fertilizer. Liquid fertilizers are generally more effective if applied to the lower surface of the foliage. Whenever applying a foliar feeding carefully follow the instructions with the package to prevent damage to the plants foliage.
- F. If humus (manure, compost and peat moss) has not been added to the rose bed, early spring is the time to work some into the soil. It is recommended to follow this practice once a year.

MULCHING ROSES:

- A. Mulching is one of the most useful practices for growing healthy roses. A 2" to 4" layer of mulch especially organic mulch helps keep weeds to a minimum, the soil moist and loose.
- B. Apply mulch in spring just as the soil warms and before the weeds start to grow. It can also be applied anytime during the growing season if the weeds are removed and the surface soil is lightly cultivated. Be sure to leave some space open around the base of each rose bush. Replace the mulch as needed during the year.
- C. Some mulching materials will draw nitrogen from the soil, it is recommended to use a high-nitrogen fertilizer to compensate for the loss.
- D. Some organic mulches are wood chips and shavings, shredded bark, pine needles, coca-bean hulls, chopped oak leaves, or peat nuggets.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING: Done throughout the growing season will keep roses blooming all summer.

- A. Keep the garden clean. Remove lower leaves up to six inches from the ground.
- B. Remove spent blooms and sucker growth from below the bud union.
- C. Always leave at least 2 or 3 five part leaves on the stem when cutting, this encourages strong stems and repeat blooms. Buds should face toward outside of plant.
- D. Finger prune when more than one bud grows from an eye (many times there will be three from a single eye). Pinch off the two weaker ones leaving the stronger.
- E. Remove any blind shoots that may appear. These are shoots that produce leaves but no bud.
- F. When pruning your roses be sure to seal cuts using white glue, sealer, or finger nail polish.

FALL CARE OF ROSES:

- A. Stop fertilizing six weeks before first fall frost.
- B. Continue spraying if blackspot and mildew has been a problem.
- C. Reduce your watering, but do not let rose bushes enter winter under stressful conditions.
- D. Remove all metal name tags (make chart of names or reattach with cord).
- E. Poor growing plants - dig up in late October or early November, clean all dead wood from bud union down to white wood, bury for winter, and replant in spring in a different location.

ROSE PROBLEMS: – Are almost always a reflection of the plant's environment. Bad drainage, too little water, poor soil, poor soil preparation, insects diseases – all are environmental and can be eliminated or avoided by doing the following.

- A. Avoid watering in the evening and do not water over the top of the plant when disease symptoms are seen. This will spread the disease..
- B. Keep the center of the plants open by pruning for good air circulation.
- C. IMMEDIATELY treat plant at FIRST sign of insect and disease problems.
- D. **The first line of defense against any rose problems is a strong healthy plant.**

DISEASE: Time of occurrence and prevention.

- BLACKSPOT:** A common problem with roses ... a fungus disease causing circular black spots on the foliage which cause the leaves to turn yellow and drop off. If left unsprayed, most roses will have a serious blackspot infection by mid-summer. **Blackspot cannot be cured, only prevented.** Therefore it is important to promptly remove and discard any infected leaves that either remain on the plant or have fallen onto the ground, and spray with a recommended fungicide on a weekly schedule to protect uninfected foliage.
- * SPRAY ... see enclosed information sheet for updated spraying materials.
- POWDERY MILDEW:** The mildew fungus grows over the upper leaf surface and is easily recognized from the white powdery patches formed. Severely infected leaves become brittle and wither and die. Infected stem tissue has a withered, spindly appearance and may also be coated with the white powdery growth of the fungus. Powdery Mildew runs rampant when the days are warm and nights cool with dew.
- * SPRAY ... see enclosed information sheet for updated spraying materials.
- RUST:** Yellow mottled appearance of leaves may cause leaves to wilt and drop. REMOVE and destroy all rusted leaves.
- * SPRAY ... see enclosed information sheet for updated spraying materials.

INSECTS: Usually apply spray material only when you see them or suspect their presence.

- APHIDS:** Brown or green insects that cluster on new tender growth, they suck plant juices, causing stunting and deformation. Appearing generally in early spring and summer
- * SPRAY ... see enclosed information sheet for updated spraying materials.
- RED SPIDER MITES:** Minute pest that suck plant juices turning the leaves reddish-brown and dry. Apparent during and after a hot dry spell. FIRST try to wash off using a Water Wand under high pressure.
- * SPRAY ... see enclosed information sheet for updated spraying materials.
- THRIPS:** Very tiny insect found in base of flower leaving bloom speckled and deformed. Appearance from late June through-out growing season. CUT-OFF infected blooms.
- * SPRAY ... see enclosed information sheet for updated spraying materials.
- BEETLES:** Chews flowers, leaves and stems ... often appearing like holes have been drilled in them. Pick off beetles and:
- * SPRAY ... see enclosed information sheet for updated spraying materials.

SPRAYING: Based on a regular schedule of 10 to 14 days.

- A. Apply the spray material in early morning, after the dew is gone, or in the evening but not during the heat of the day. (FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE LABEL).
- B. **PRECAUTIONS:**
 - A. Avoid careless preparation of mixture.
 - b. In hot weather use a wettable powder spray material.
 - c. Protect yourself when dusting or spraying. Wear a face mask, gloves, goggles and clothing that covers the arms and legs. When through spraying wash your hands and face and clean the equipment.
 - d. **To protect yourself and others and the environment, always study the label before applying any pesticide or fungicide.**

Techniques of growing beautiful roses can assume an infinite number of variations, but all are based on these FOUR simple steps.

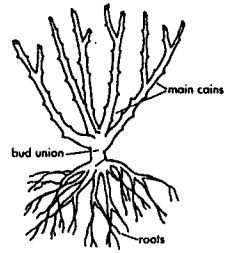
• WATERING • FEEDING • PRUNING • PROTECTING

WINTER CARE OF YOUR ROSES

Roses that have been properly cared for during the growing season are more likely to survive winter conditions than plants that have lost their vigor due to disease or nutrient deficiencies. Protect your roses by keeping the plants healthy and disease-free throughout the season.

In our cold northern areas where freezing and thawing alternate frequently, most roses need some measure of winter protection. Freezing temperatures and drying icy winds can cause the canes to dry out and die.

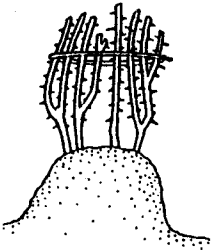
We always provide winter protection for the bud union of roses that have been grafted onto rootstock ... unprotected plants may lose this bud union leaving only the rootstock which produces an undesirable plant.



Before using any winter protection method it is important to remove all diseased foliage from the plant, and rake away all fallen leaves to prevent over-wintering of diseases such as blackspot, and apply a dormant spray to discourage future disease problems.

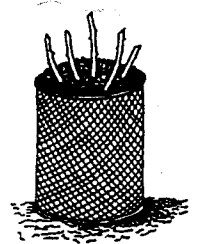
COVERING YOUR ROSE BUSHES

If you aren't covering your rose bushes ... trim bush back to about four (4) feet, and tie the canes together to keep them from being wind-blown and loosening the soil around the base of the bush. Low pruning should be held to a minimum in the fall.



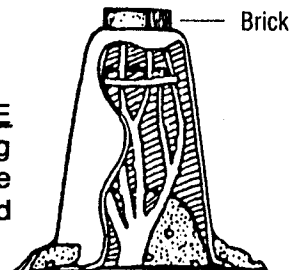
The most common means of winter protection is to hill soil around each bush to about 10" to 12". Prune back to about four (4') feet and tie the canes together with twine. The soil for this purpose should be brought in from another part of the garden.

Cylinders of wire mesh or commercial collars can be used to hold the hill of soil into place around the canes. Be sure the canes are tied together (it also makes filling the cylinders or collars easier to fill with materials.)



Bean hamper's or cone shaped baskets can be filled with OAKLEAVES and placed over the bush. Be sure to cut the rose canes back far enough to fit under the basket (it is also advisable to hill the soil first to cover the bud union). OAKLEAVES have the unique ability to breakdown without forming a slime or fungus on them, unlike maple and most other leaves.

Another more conventional method of covering rose bushes is the STYROFOAM ROSE CONE that are sold for this purpose. Generally prune rose bush about Mid-November. Cutting the rose canes back just far enough so that you can slip the cone over the plant easily (tie canes together). Rose cones need to be weighted down with a brick on top and soil heaped around the sides so the wintery winds do not tip cones over, helps to insulate roots, too,



Remove any winter protection material in the spring after all threat of frost is past but before new growth begins, taking care not to injure the plant. Insulation that is left on too long will injure roses by allowing moisture buildup and preventing air circulation.

One of the best protections against winter extremes is one that nature provides ... A THICK BLANKET OF SNOW.



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SPRAY MATERIALS REFERENCE

BLACKSPOT and POWDERY MILDEW

- Funginex.....7-14 day intervals, for control.
- Daconil 2787.....7-14 day intervals, for control.
[good for Downey Mildew also]
- Fungi-Gard [Daconil].....7-14 day intervals, control and
eradication of blackspot.
- Immunox or Immunex.....10 day intervals, Multipurpose
best for powdery mildew.
- Cleary's 3336.....7-10 day intervals, if disease present.
- Rose Defense.....7-10 day intervals, Multipurpose [Neem Extract]
- Remedy [Fungicide].....Every 7 days, add spreader/sticker such as
Organic Control Sun Spray Ultrafine Spray Oil [1 Tablespoon
Remedy... to 1½-2 tablespoons oil per gallon
water, after washing plants first, late afternoon
emphasis on the new top growth]

APHIDS & MOST OTHER INSECTS

- Orthene.....Only when necessary, probably the most effective
chemical product for the problem listed.
- Malathion [50 Plus].....Only when necessary.
- Diazinon [25%].....[Spectracide] Broad spectrum insecticide.
- Insecticidal Soap.....[Safer] Recommended for spot control of Aphids.
- Margosan-0.....Botanical Insecticide.

SPIDER MITES

- Pressurized water spray every other day of whole bush, especially under leaves
during hot weather. [a non-chemical approach]
- Avid.....2 applications at 4-7 day intervals, as needed.
Probably the most effective chemical product for
this proble.
- Isotox IV.....Also is insecticidal, use as needed.

THRIPS

- Orthene.....2-3 day intervals, mist flowers as needed.

MIDGE

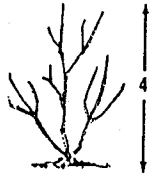
- [Massive die back of many cane tips which turn black and become dry].
- Diazinon [5% Granular].....1-2 applications should eradicate problem.
Probably the most effective chemical product
for this problem.

This publication contains pesticide recommendations based on research and pesticide regulations. However, changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly. Some pesticides mentioned may no longer be available, and some uses may no longer be legal. If you have questions about the legality and/or registration status for using pesticides, contact your county Cooperative Extension Service office.

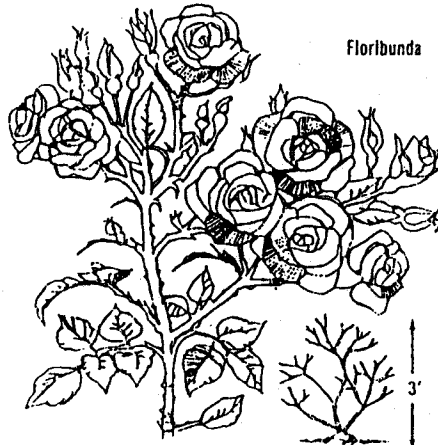
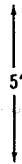
To protect yourself and others and the environment, always study the label before applying any pesticide.



Hybrid Tea



Grandiflora



Floribunda



Which Roses To Grow

Bedding and formal borders: floribundas, hybrid teas.

Hedges: shrub roses, old garden roses, grandifloras.

Perennial and shrub borders: shrub roses, old garden roses, grandifloras, species roses.

Edging and low borders: miniatures, small shrub roses, especially polyanthas.

Formal rose garden: all classes.

Cutting: all roses in arrangements; hybrid teas for long stems.

Fragrance: most old garden roses, certain hybrid teas.

Walls or trellises: tall climbers.

Low fences: short climbers.

Low-care gardens: old garden roses, shrub roses, species roses (especially rugosas).

Long flowering: hybrid teas, floribundas, grandifloras, shrub roses, most miniatures.

**** INFORMATION ABOUT INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT may be obtained by contacting your local COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE or your local library. Your library may also have information about ORGANIC GARDENING METHODS.

NOTES: