

# Rose Planting, Pruning & Care

## Planting Roses

1. Dig hole 2 times larger than diameter of pot and just as deep.
2. Prepare planting mixture: 1/3 topsoil and 2/3 Stauffers Premium Planting Mix.
3. Fill extra depth of hole with above mixture and tamp firmly to eliminate settling after the rose is planted.
4. For paper mache potted roses, cut 3 large holes in side of pot approximately 5" diameter. Leave lip on pot to serve as basin. Do Not Remove Pot.
5. If rose is in plastic pot, remove it. If circling roots are exposed, cut to 1" depth down 3 sides of root ball.
6. Place rose into hole with top of root ball at ground level.
7. Finish filling hole with more of the planting mixture. Tamp firmly, make a basin around the edge of the hole to retain water.
8. Fill the basin with 2" of cocoa shell mulch.
9. Fill basin with water 4 times, soaking rose thoroughly.
10. Apply liquid plant starter solution to base of rose at planting time, then each month through September as recommended.

## Care of Roses

1. Roses require 1" of water per week, so water once a week thoroughly or as needed. Caution: Be careful of overwatering when planting in heavy clay soil & do not wet leaves when watering.
2. Place 2" of cocoa shell mulch around roses for weed and moisture control.
3. Feed established plants monthly with a good balanced rose fertilizer. For proper hardening of canes for winter, do not fertilize after Sept. 1st. Stop cutting flowers after Sept. 15 to allow the plant to "harden off".
4. For winter, mound 12" of soil, mulch or peat over crown of rose.

## Pruning Roses

1. Cut roses for flowers during growing season. It encourages more blossoms. Cut just above first 5 or 7 leaflet.
2. Cut roses back hard in the winter. It doesn't hurt them, it helps them. Even climbers and shrub roses eventually decline and are rejuvenated by a hard cut.
3. Timing is appropriate for pre-spring pruning in Dec., Jan., Feb., or March. All dead wood should be removed.
4. Once pruning is done, rake the debris and discard it.
5. When pruning hybrid teas, grandifloras and floribundas, prune back to 18" to 24". Choose 4 or 5 strong, healthy canes to keep. Make sure they are away from the center of the rose and away from each other, making for maximum air and sun and minimal overcrowding. Prune all other canes and side branches as far back as possible.
6. Prune shrub roses after flowering, in late fall. Cut out any diseased or dead wood, thin out any branches that are crossing or scraping another branch, and prune back to overall size of 18"-24". This does not have to be done every year; however, if left go, shrub roses should be rejuvenated every few years by being pruned to 12".
7. When pruning climbing roses, do minimal pruning for 4 years, then a hard pruning the 5th year. For minimal pruning, just cut out dead wood and do a little thinning so branches don't crown and cover one another. For hard pruning, seriously remove the oldest looking main stems and do severe thinning.

# Rose Pests and Solutions

Problem	Remedy
<p><b>Aphids</b>-red, green, or black soft bugs, about 1/8" long, found mostly on new growth. These suck the juices from the rose stems and buds. Aphids excrete a substance called honeydew, which often develops a fungus, drawing ants in to feed. They appear early and can stay around or come back all summer.</p>	<p>Ortho® Bug-Be-Gon® Max® Garden &amp; Landscape Insect Killer, Ortho® Orthenex Insect &amp; Disease Control Aerosol, Ortho® Rose &amp; Flower Insect Killer</p>
<p><b>Thrips</b>-light brown insects, very slender, about 1/8" long. Squeeze an open bloom and watch the inside of the petals for movement. Thrips move quickly. They are spread by wind.</p>	<p>Remove and destroy infested leaves, buds and blooms, spray with Ortho® Bug-Be-Gon® Max® Garden &amp; Landscape Insect Killer</p>
<p><b>Spider-mite</b> (red spider or 2-spotted mite). Microscopic in size, but visible to the naked eye. Hot weather is prime spider-mite season. Activity increases or decreases with temperature changes.</p>	<p>Ortho® Systemic Insect Killer, Ortho® Rose &amp; Flower Insect Killer, and Ortho® Bug-B-Gon® Max® Garden &amp; Landscape Insect Killer, or Ortho® Orthenex Insect &amp; Disease Control Aerosol</p>
<p><b>Beetles</b>, most notorious is the Japanese beetle, metallic brown with a green head. (Caterpillars also cause the same symptoms).</p>	<p>Sprays: Sevin or Diazinon are effective at killing adult beetles; as a preventative measure, apply Milky Spore when the grubs (beetle larvae) are detected in spring or late summer.</p>
<p><b>Leaf cutter bee</b> - They use the circular leaf pieces from egg partitions inside the burrowed cane.</p>	<p>Control by applying white glue to the cane ends.</p>
<p><b>Powdery mildew</b>- Fostered by cool nights, warm days, and high humidity.</p>	<p>Apply Ortho® Rose Pride® Rose &amp; Shrub Disease Control</p>
<p><b>Black Spot</b> - This is a fungus favored by rainy weather or improper watering-such as evening waterings when the foliage does not have time to dry before nightfall.</p>	<p>Apply Ortho® Rose Pride® Rose &amp; Shrub Disease Control; when watering, keep water off the foliage and water in the morning when any oversplash of water will dry before nightfall</p>