



“Olivia Rose” - David Austin



“The Lark Ascending” - David Austin

ALL ABOUT ROSES

Presented by Emily Lane, Master Gardener



WE WILL TALK ABOUT:

- Rose Selection
- Planting and Maintaining Roses
- Landscaping with Roses



“Golden Celebration” - David Austin



ROSE SELECTION - VARIETIES



Hybrid Tea - Double Delight



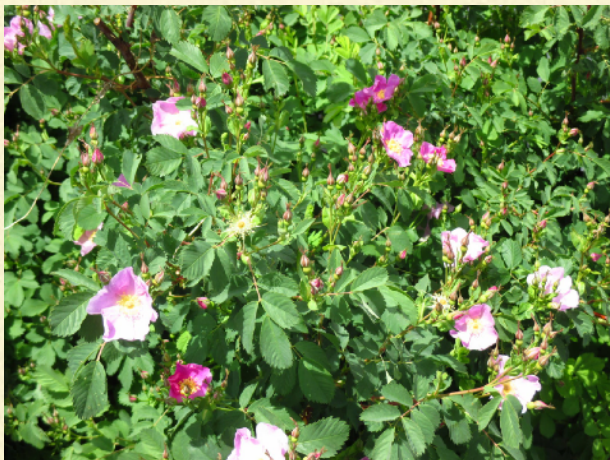
Damask - Quatre Saisons



Bourbon - Souvenir de la Malmaison



Shrub/Climber - Westerland



Species - Rosa
Woodsii



Rosa Rugosa

- Two classes per ARS : old (before 1867) and modern (after 1867)
- Old roses include Gallicas, Damasks Musks, Bourbons, Noisettes, Hybrid Perpetuals, Species Roses
- Modern roses include Hybrid Teas, Carpet Roses, Floribundas, Shrub Roses, Polyanthas

COLD - HARDY ROSES



Courtesy of Antique Rose Emporium
Winter Sunset - Buck



Courtesy of Antique Rose Emporium
Lafter - Sub-Zero

- Buck and Sub-Zero roses bred to withstand harsh winters without protection
- Old rose varieties (except China and Tea Roses) are cold-hardy
- Kordes, David Austin, Tantau and most species roses are also good choices for cold areas



KNOW YOUR MICROCLIMATE



- Choose the right rose type for your location
- Check zone hardiness ratings before you buy
- Elevation is a factor
- Roses need 6 hours of sun a day



ROSE SELECTION - QUALITY

Stop!

These aren't a bargain...

- Don't buy paraffin-dipped roses
- If bare-root, only buy Grade I roses, from reputable sources
- Some roses from big-box stores are mis-labeled
- Purchasing from a good nursery = ongoing support
- Quality plants = success!

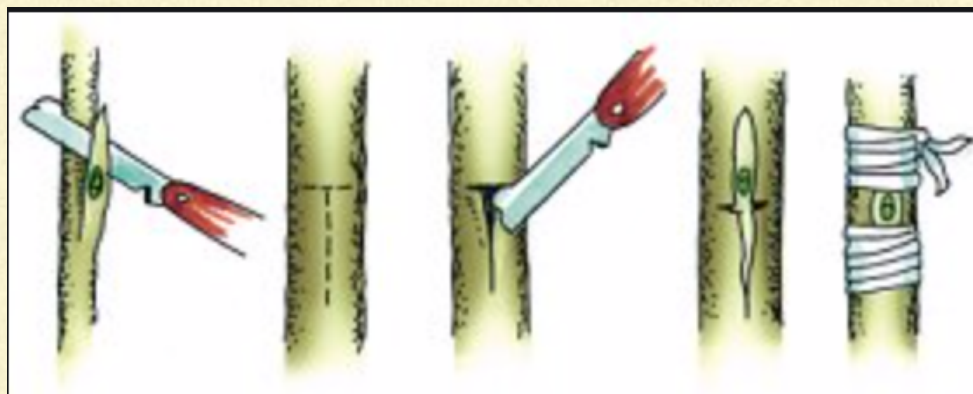
They're more than you bargained for!



OWN-ROOT OR BARE-ROOT?



- Own-root = rose grown from a cutting
- Bare-root = dormant rose which has roots cleared of soil, usually grafted
- Graft = insertion of scion into rootstock via cutting and wrapping
- Scion = cutting use for graft
- Rootstock = plant that scion is grafted to
- Bud Union = the point where scion is grafted to rootstock



GRAFTED VS. OWN - ROOT

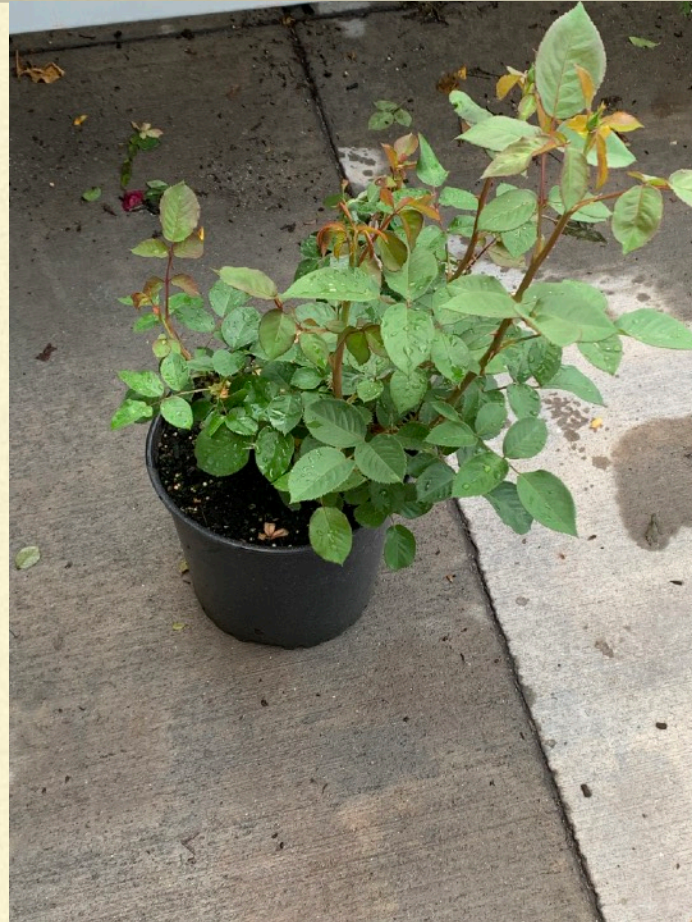


“Scentimental” being overtaken by “Dr. Huey” rootstock

- Own-root roses are more cold-hardy and disease-resistant
- Own-root roses are longer-lived
- Grafted roses have a tendency to revert to the rootstock
- Grafted roses are usually sold as more mature plants than own-root roses



BARE - ROOT VS. CONTAINER



- Container roses can be planted most times of year
- Bare-root roses should be planted after last hard frost
- Wide variety of container own-root roses available via mail-order
- Most bare-root roses are grafted, more mature, less expensive



Banksiae Lutea a.k.a. “Lady Banks’ Rose”

PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE

PLANTING YOUR ROSES



- Good soil = gardening success!
- Know your soil type - clay, sandy loam or granite?
- Roses like soil with pH 6.0-6.5
- Most local soils are 7.0-7.8
- pH testing available through Yavapai County Extension



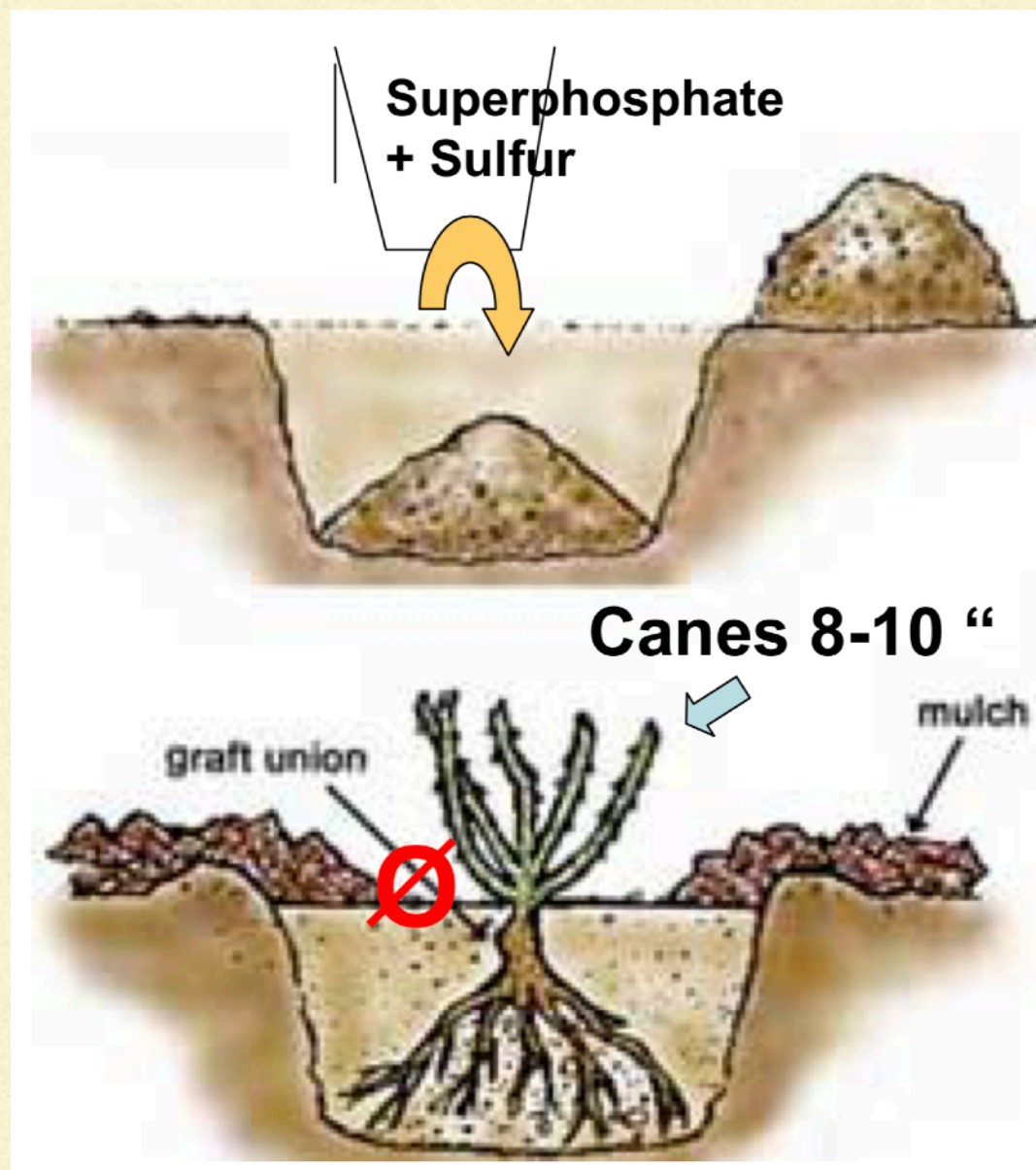
SOIL AMENDMENTS



- Ideal Soil: 1/3 compost, 1/3 loam, 1/3 sand
- Sulphur can lower pH level
- Organic material (compost)
- Earthworms and/or Earthworm Castings are great - see Herdis!
- Feather meal is high in Nitrogen



PLANTING BARE - ROOT ROSES



- Soak bare-root plants 8-24 hours in bucket of water, trim any damaged roots
- Amend soil with 1 cup super triple phosphate
- Dig hole wide and deep enough for roots(18"-30")
- Create a cone of soil in middle of hole & arrange roots over
- Back-fill soil to 2 inches below graft (or below crown) and firm around plant
- Water in thoroughly and MULCH

PLANTING CONTAINER ROSES



- Can plant any time of year
- Amend soil as needed
- Dig hole as deep and twice as wide as soil in container
- Remove rose from container, set in hole and back-fill/firm soil
- Water in thoroughly and MULCH



MAINTAINING ROSES



- Irrigate for consistently moist soil
- Prune once a year in early Spring
- Deadhead spent blooms
- Fertilize late Spring - late Summer
- Control aphids, thrips and mildew as needed
- Refresh mulch as needed



IRRIGATION



- Roses are high-water users
- Avoid water stress & salt build-up
- Water slowly to 2-3 feet depth
- Water requirements vary with weather, soil, microclimate
- Drip irrigation is best
- Mulch helps retain moisture

IRRIGATION



- How much: 3-4 gallons per plant
- Summer: 3-4 times per week
- Spring and Fall: 2-3 times a week
- Winter: 1 time per week or less
- Container roses: more frequently



Munstead Wood-David Austin



DEAD-HEADING



- Encourages rebloom in remontant varieties
- Cut at a 45 degree angle just above an outward-facing 5-leaflet leaf
- Don't dead-head after early Fall in Prescott area
- Dead-heading prevents formation of hips

PRUNING ROSES



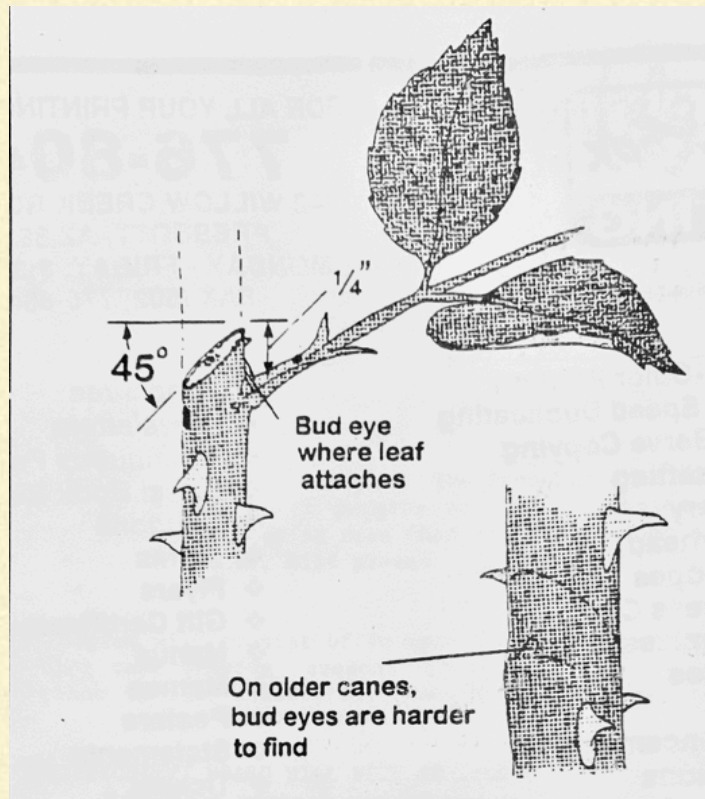
Bourbon - Variegata di Bologna

- Prune to rejuvenate mid-March to early April in Prescott area
- Remove suckers and dead, diseased or spindly canes
- Keep center of shrub open to promote air circulation
- Cut above outward-facing bud eyes to direct new growth outward

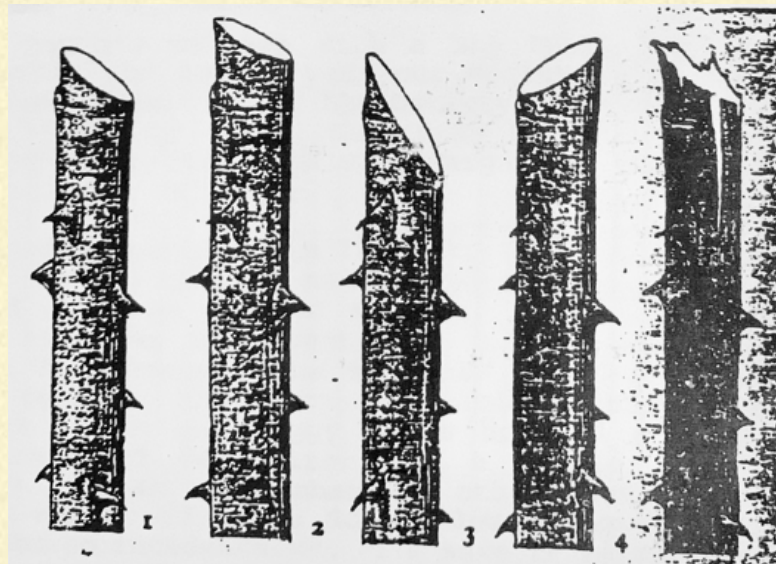


MAKING THE CUT

From the Yavapai Rose Rambler



- Cut at 45 degree angle
- 1/4" above outside bud eye
- Slanted upward toward side with bud eye
- Look for upside-down "smile" to locate a dormant bud eye
- Color of pith indicates health



PRUNING TOOLS



- Use bypass NOT anvil pruning shears
- Use loppers to cut down large canes
- Gauntlet gloves save hands & arms
- Weak bleach solution or alcohol to clean tools
- Cleaning up old leaves and trimmings prevents disease

PRUNING HYBRID TEAS & GRANDIFLORAS



- Remove diseased, dead canes first
- Leave 5-8 canes, more on more vigorous plants
- Cut back to height of 24" for Hybrid Teas, 48" for Grandifloras
- Cut back new canes by 1/3
- Remove all old foliage



PRUNING FLORIBUNDAS



- Take about 1/4 off of top
- Older canes aren't removed every year
- Periodic thinning out in center
- Remove all old foliage
- Prune miniatures and polyanthas in a similar manner



PRUNING SHRUB ROSES



- Prune canes back by 1/3
- May shape as desired with pruning shears
- Don't use hedge trimmers!
- Remove all old foliage

PRUNING CLIMBERS



- Remove dead or diseased canes
- Prune non-remontant climbers after they bloom
- Canes that are arched or trained horizontally produce more bloom
- Prune remontant climbers to a strong part of cane in a direction to suit training

FERTILIZING - WHEN & HOW



- Maintain regular fertilizing schedule for best plant health
- May be organic or chemical
- N-P-K= Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium
- Over-fertilizing can be worse than under-fertilizing

Salt Damage to Rose Foliage from Over-Fertilizing

WHEN TO FERTILIZE



Molineaux - David Austin

- Don't fertilize during winter dormancy
- Fertilize monthly in late Spring-late Summer
- Add 1/2 cup Epsom salts during late Spring and early Fall
- Watch for & correct any nutrient deficiencies



HOW TO FERTILIZE



- Always follow manufacturer's instructions on amount & method
- Nitrogen-Phosphate-Potassium = N-Leaves, P-Flowers, K-Roots
- Chemical fertilizers - faster acting but short-term fix
- Organic fertilizers - slower acting but longer lasting; help build soil



FERTILIZING ISSUES



- Too much Nitrogen = “burned” dry, brittle & dying
- Too little Potassium = curled leaves appear burned, wilting blooms
- Too much phosphate = zinc deficiency → iron deficiency
- Super triple phosphate promotes root development, new growth.



IRON DEFICIENCY



- Characterized by yellowing between green veins on young leaves
- Apply chelated iron per label instructions for roses

NITROGEN DEFICIENCY



KATHRYN HAHNE

- General yellowing of foliage, starting with older leaves first
- Higher pH of alkaline soil can cause poor nutrient uptake
- Fertilize regularly with appropriate amount of nitrogen
- Not too much or too little!

MAGNESIUM DEFICIENCY

UF/IFAS



- Older leaves turn yellow at edges leaving green arrowhead shape in center
- Prevent by applying 1/2 cup Epsom salts 2 times per year

used with permission of UF/IFAS, Nutrition Deficiency Symptoms of Woody Ornamental Plants in South Florida, IFAS Pub#ENH1098.
Author: Timothy K. Broschat. University of Florida IFAS Extension, March 2008.



CUTTER BEE ACTIVITY



- Circular pieces of leaves cut out for lining nests
- Damage is cosmetic and won't hurt the plant
- There is no need for pest control
- We need the bees!

SIGNS OF SPIDER MITES



- Very small, spider-like insects, usually on underside of leaves
- Sticky stuff on leaves, bronzing of leaves
- Sometimes there's webbing on leaves
- Appears in hot, dry weather, can damage plant if left unchecked
- Spray off with water or soapy water to control

SIGNS OF CANE-BORER



- Creates hole at cut end & tunnels into canes
- Cut cane back to healthy tissue
- Use all-purpose glue to seal cut end if desired
- Do NOT use wood glue, just all-purpose glue



SIGNS OF APHIDS AND THRIPS



- Aphids may be green, yellow brown, black or red
- Thrips are tiny, damage leaves and flowers
- Control with insecticidal soap or a jet of water
- Ladybug larvae eat aphids
- Both disappear with warm weather

POWDERY MILDEW



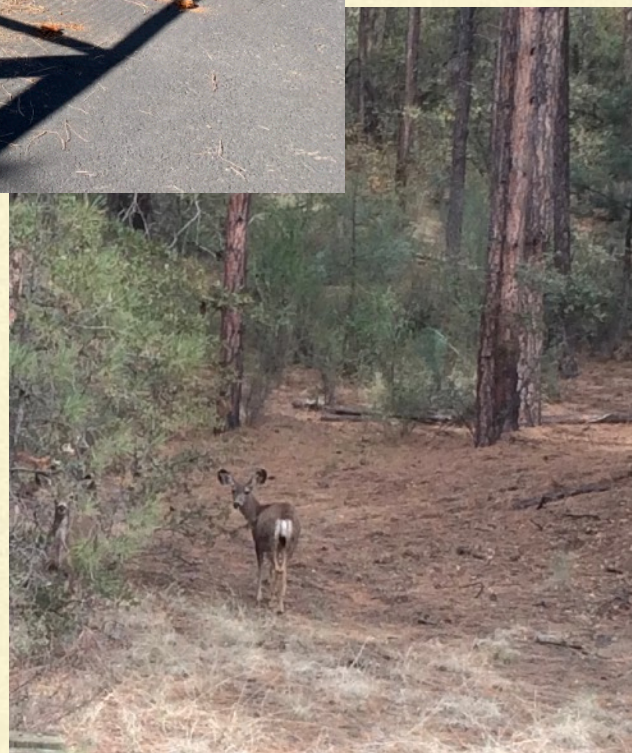
- Caused by poor air circulation, temperature fluctuations
- Appears as small blisters, followed by white powdery spots
- Spread by wind, old leaves
- Control with fungicide or hard spray of water
- Prevent by keeping beds clean

ROSE MOSAIC VIRUS



- Only spreads via infected stock
- Weakens plant over many years
- No cure
- Good reason to buy own-root and/or from reliable sources

OH, DEER!



- Deer love roses - tasty!
- Deer repellent spray only effective if used consistently
- Effective fencing can be expensive
- Deer won't walk on unstable surfaces
- Place chicken wire mats 1"-2" off ground on bricks around roses



GOPHERS - ONE SOLUTION



- When trapping, cayenne pepper and other methods fail...
- Consider raised beds lined with metal barrier material
- Also an idea if you have more granite than soil



LANDSCAPING WITH ROSES



- Mix different varieties of roses together
- Try carpet roses in front, grandifloras in back, shrubs or hybrid teas in the middle
- Plant shrub roses together for a stunning effect

RAISED-BED ROSES



- Beds can be made from different materials
- Allow for sufficient drainage
- Use good quality soil with appropriate amendments
- Useful for pest protection, areas with poor soil

STRUCTURES



Peggy Martin on a classic tuteur
courtesy of Antique Rose Emporium



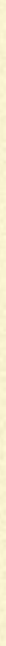
- Structures can be complex or simple
- Climbers can be trained on trellises, walls or arbors
- Large trees are also a possibility
- Let roses tumble down from above for striking look



Don Juan on a simple
arch with trumpet vines



PEGGED ROSES



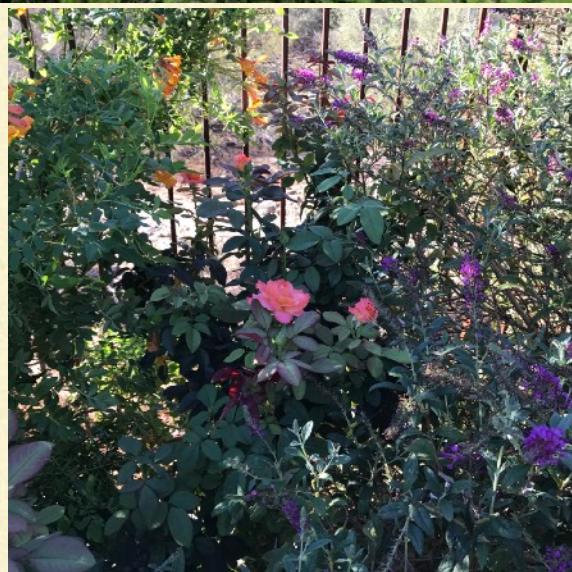
Courtesy of Antique Rose Emporium



- For a dramatic effect try pegging
- Works well with short climbers, Bourbons
- Produces more blooms
- Bend hardened (not new) canes and pin down to ground
- Takes some space but stunning!



COMPANIONS



- Sun-loving annuals and perennials
- Pungent plants that deter deer
- Use companions to hide long canes of Grandifloras
- Contrast textures, colors
- Combine natives and roses for stunning effects



ROSES IN CONTAINERS



Courtesy of Antique Rose Emporium

- Containers are good choice for many varieties
- Good solution for limited space
- Option if not able to amend garden soil
- Needs winter protection
- Choose roses hardy to 2 zones below your USDA zone



RESOURCES



- helpmefind.com/roses/
- www.rose.org (American Rose Society)
- <http://extension.arizona.edu/yavapai>
- <http://soiltesting.tamu.edu>
- heritagerosesgroup.org
- antiqueroseemporium.com
- davidAustinroses.com
- heirloomroses.com
- americangardenroseselections.com

