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Roses

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Roses

Basic Rose Care

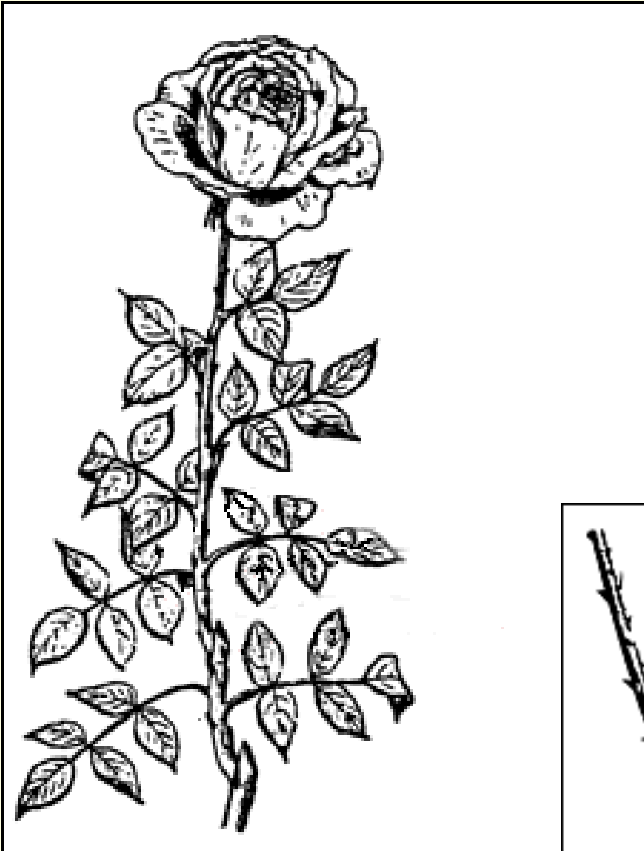
Credits

- Most information and pictures in this presentation were derived from the University of Illinois extension website:
“Our Rose Garden”
<http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/roses/>
- Disease pictures were obtained from the University of Minnesota extension website:
<http://www.extension.umn.edu/>
- Pictures of roses used by permission of Mossey Country Gardens:
<http://www.mooseyscountrygarden.com/>

Topics

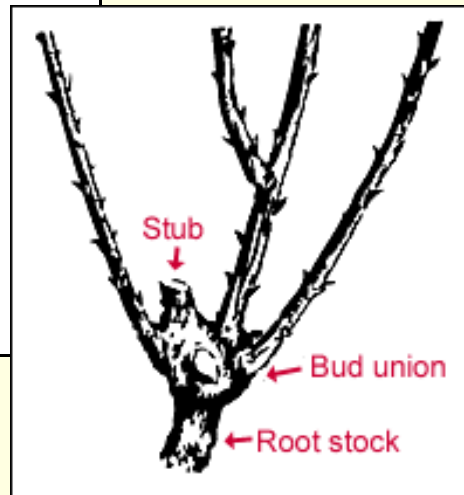
- The Rose Plant
- Selecting
- Planting
- Care

The Rose Plant



Figures: U of IL Extension

- Canes
- Leaves
- Flowers
- Hips
- Budded versus Own-root



Selecting – Kinds

- **Species Roses** – grow naturally, bloom once; hardy, disease resistant, and easy to care for.
- **Old European Garden Roses** – fragrant, cold hardy, heat intolerant.
- **Hardy Repeat-blooming Old Roses** – extreme winter-hardiness, excellent tolerance to disease, exquisite blooms, and outstanding fragrance.
- **Modern Roses** – most popular roses include hybrid tea, floribunda, and grandiflora.
- **David Austen English Roses** – fragrant, simple flowers that rebloom through the summer.
- **Shrub Roses** – "catch all" for roses that do not fit well in other classes.

Roses for Utah

- Utah Rose Society website:
<http://utah-rose.com/UtahVarieties/UtahVarieties.html>
- Some varieties selected from the society's site:
 - Frederick Mistral – pink fragrant hybrid tea
 - Double Delight – red hybrid tea
 - Playboy – orange floribunda
 - Peace – yellow blend hybrid tea
 - Don Juan – dark red climbing rose
 - Iceberg – white floribunda
- Dave's Garden has good pictures
<http://davesgarden.com/pf>

Graham Thomas – Shrub Rose



Photo © Mosey's Country Garden

Iceberg – Flouribunda Rose



Photos © Mosey's Country Garden

Abraham Darby – David Austin Shrub Rose



Photo © Mosey's Country Garden

New Dawn – Climbing Rose



Photo © Mosey's Country Garden

Reine des Violettes – Hybrid Perpetual Rose



Photo © Mosey's Country Garden

Selecting – Grades

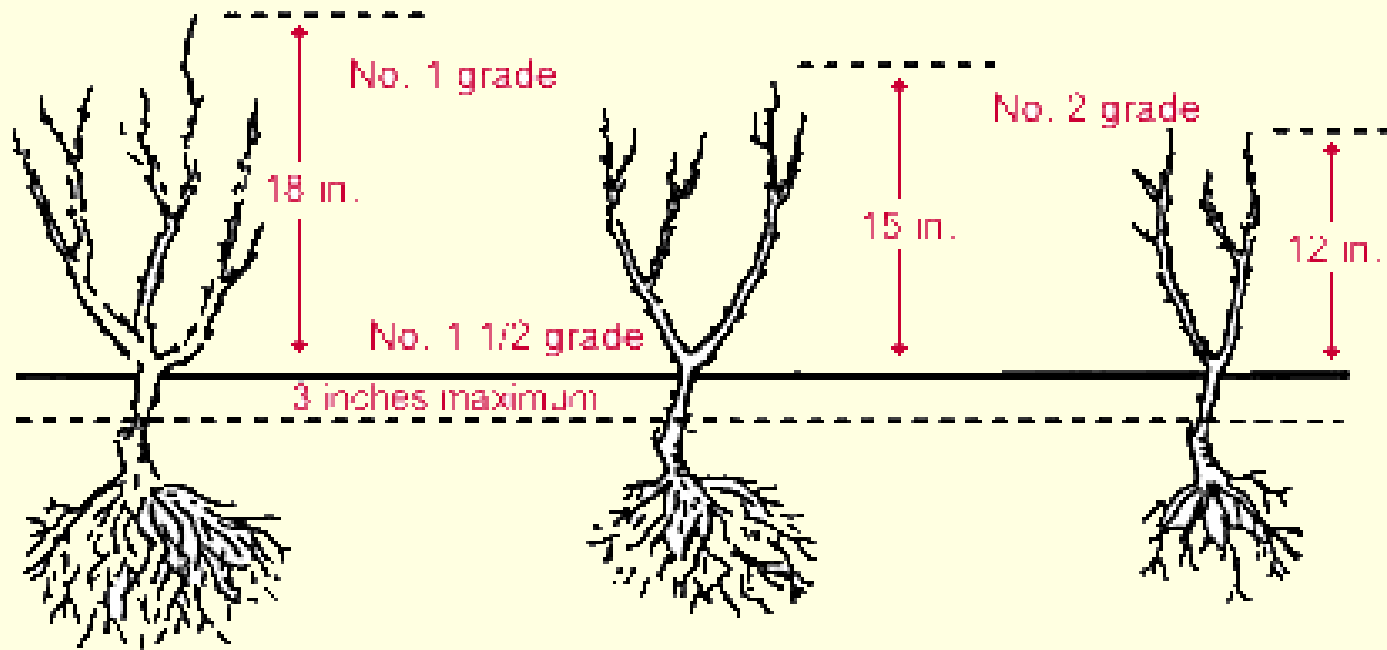


Figure: U of IL Extension

Grades

- All grades have no more than 3 inches between the graft union and the roots.
- Grade 1
 - 18 inch canes, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter
 - 3 or more canes
- Grade 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -- will catch up with grade 1 in one or two growing seasons
 - 15 inch canes
 - 2 or more canes
- Grade 2 – not recommended
 - Small, short (12 inch) canes

Selecting – Use

- Ground cover
- Cut flowers
- Fragrance
- Garden structure
 - Hedges
 - Trellises

Selecting – Hardiness

- Old garden roses are extremely tolerant of cold temperatures.
- Hybrid teas are very susceptible to cold damage. Some are hardier than others.
- Budded roses stand a greater chance of injury or death due to severe cold than do own-root roses.
- Select cultivars hardy to USDA zone five.

Selecting – Form

- Locally sold roses are either bare-root or potted.
- Mail order plants are almost always sold bare-root.
- When ordered or bought from a reputable dealer, bare root and established potted plants are equal; the choice is only a matter of preference.
- Many older roses are only available bare root through specialty mail order nurseries.

Selecting – Disease Resistance

- Because of Utah's dry climate, disease is not a big problem in roses.
- Powdery mildew and black spot sometimes infect rose plants in Utah.
- Roses that are resistant to these two diseases are the best choices in Utah.
- Many roses are infect with virus. Select certified virus free plants.

Selecting – Sources

- Garden centers
- Local retail stores
- Catalog
 - Greater selection
 - More varieties
 - Older varieties
- Internet

Planting – Location

- Six hours of sun – when not possible, morning sun is preferable to afternoon sun.
- Air circulation.
- Good drainage – an 18 inch hole filled with water should drain in less than 6 hours.
- Avoid trees and large shrubs that will compete with the rose roots.
- Avoid previous rose beds to avoid pest buildup.

Planting – Soil Requirements

- Roses are tolerant of most soil types.
- Roses prefer:
 - Well drained
 - High in organic material
 - pH 6.0 to 7.0.

Planting – Soil Preparation

- Apply 2-4 inches of organic matter over the entire planting bed.
- For each bushel of organic matter, add 1/2 pound of super phosphate to the soil.
- Adjust nutrients and pH. Conduct a soil test to identify issues.
- Till to improve the tilth of the soil.
- Dig a planting hole deep and wide enough to hold the root of the rose plant and cover the bud union with 1–2 inches of soil.

Planting – Prepare Bare-root

- Soak bare-root roses in a bucket of water for 8-12 hours.
- After soaking, trim off any damaged or diseased roots.
- Maintain 3-5 canes per plant.
- Prune each cane back to 3-5 buds per cane.
- Remove any cane thinner than a pencil.
- Prune roots to fit the planting hole if necessary; digging a larger hole is preferable.

Photos: U of IL Extension



Planting – Bare-root

- Make a cone-shaped mound of soil in the center of the hole to support the plant.
- Spread the roots of the plant over the cone.
- Fill the hole about 2/3 full of soil and add water. Make a slurry of soil and spread it between the roots.
- After the water has drained, add more soil until the bud union is 1–2 inches below soil level.
- Do not tamp the soil.
- Cover canes with soil to keep them moist until new growth appears.

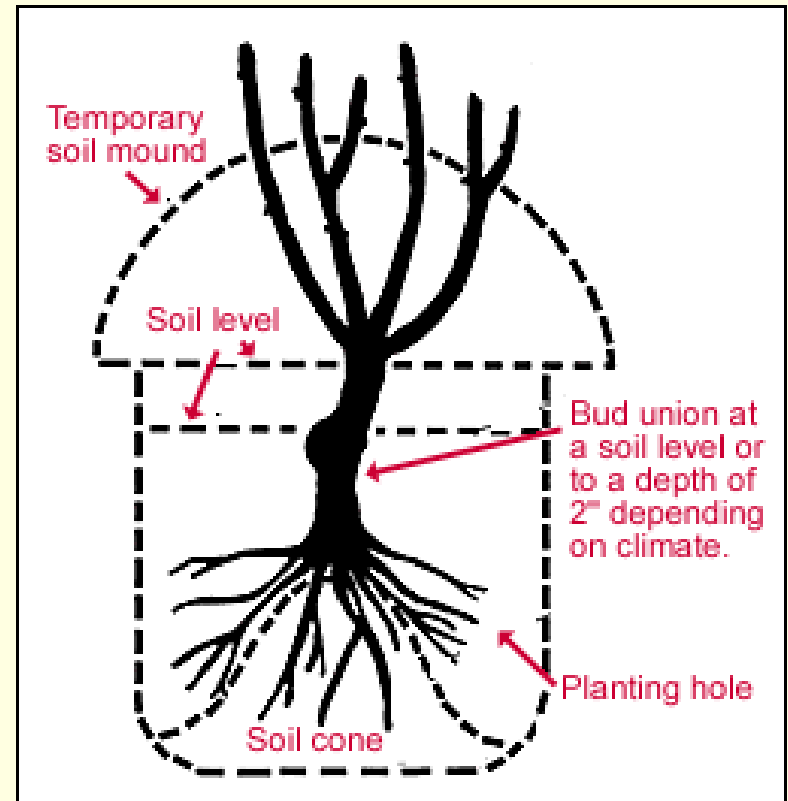
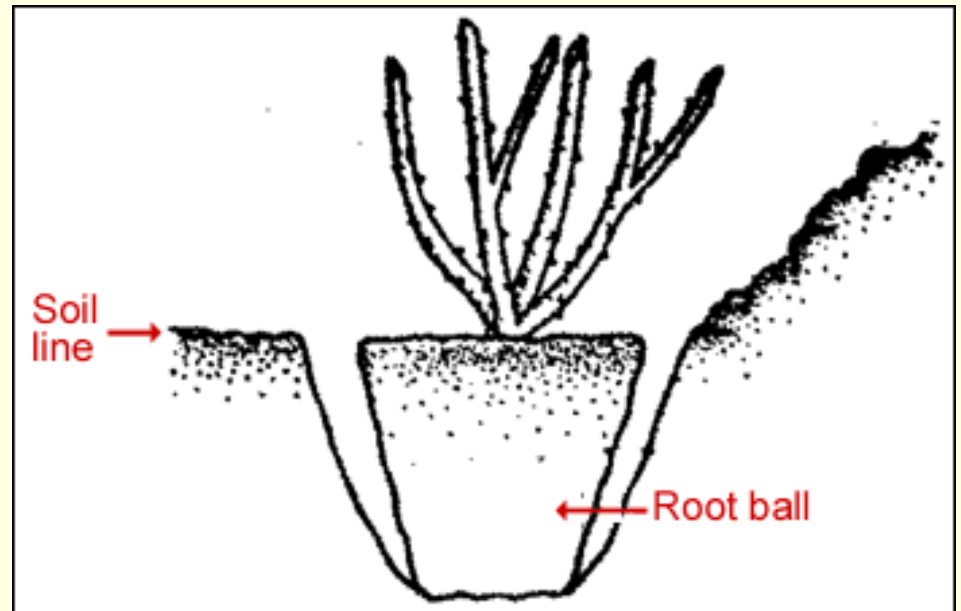


Figure: U of IL Extension

Planting – Potted

- Water the pot thoroughly overnight.
- Tip the pot on its side and tap the root ball out. If the root ball doesn't come out easily, use a pair of tin snips, shears, or a knife to cut the container off.
- Check for roots circling the root ball and loosen them.
- Set the root ball into the prepared hole so the bud union is 2 inches below the soil line.
- Refill the hole with soil and water.



Figures: U of IL Extension

Planting – Potted (non-established)

- Use this procedure if the rose plant is not well established in the pot.
- Cut the bottom of the pot off with a sharp knife.
- Cut two slits up the sides of the pot to within 2-3 inches of the top.
- Hold the loose bottom on the pot and set it in the hole so the bud union is about 2 inches below the surrounding soil level.
- Slide the bottom of the pot out and backfill the hole with soil until half full.
- Cut the last 2–3 inches of the side slits and remove the pot.
- Finish by filling the hole with soil and watering.

Planting – Boxed

- Do not try to plant in the box (despite what the box might say).
- In the spring, if the rose plant is still dormant, take it out of the box and treat it like a bare-root rose.
- If the plant has broken dormancy (growing), cut the bottom off the box and set the rose in the hole at the proper depth.
- Cut through the sides of the box and carefully peel the box away.
- Refill the hole with soil and water.

Care – Spring Pruning

- Use clean, sharp equipment.
- Cut at a 45-degree angle about 1/4 inch above outward-facing bud. The cut should slant away from the bud.
- Remove all dead or dying canes (shriveled, dark brown, black).
- Seal the ends of the cuts with white glue (not school glue) or clear nail polish to prevent carpenter bee damage
- Remove all canes that are smaller than a pencil in diameter.
- Remove sucker growth where it emerges from the root.

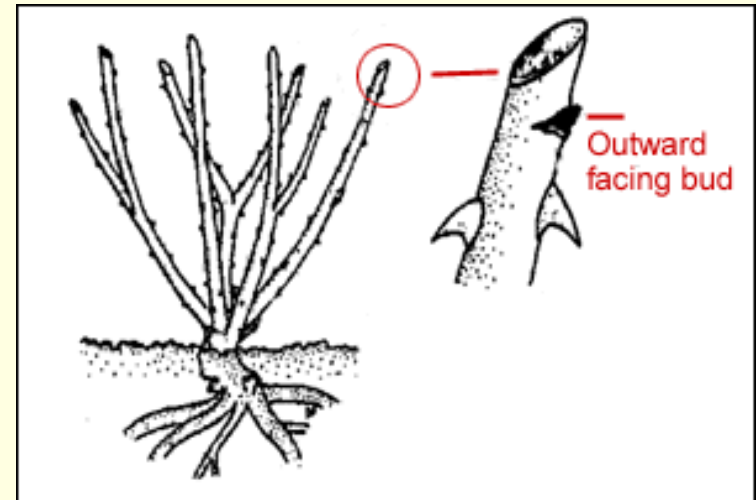


Figure: U of IL Extension

Care -- Deadheading

- For recurrent-blooming roses, remove faded flowers before they can develop seed.
- Cut the flower stem back to an outward-facing bud above a five-leaflet leaf.
- If rose hips are a part of the display, clean the spent blooms away with your hand, leaving the hips.
- Stop deadheading September 1 to allow the plant to begin hardening off for the winter.

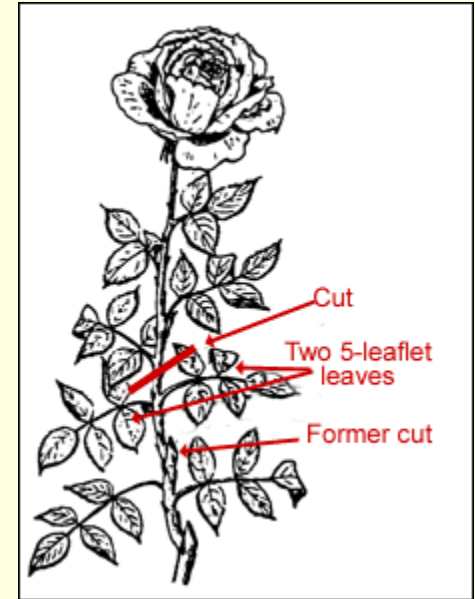


Figure: U of IL Extension

Care – Removing Suckers

- Suckers grow off the root stock in grafted varieties.
- They will not produce the expected variety and will eventually take over the plant.
- To remove suckers:
 - Gently remove soil to expose the point where the sucker grows from the root.
 - Completely remove the sucker to discourage regrowth.
 - Replace soil.

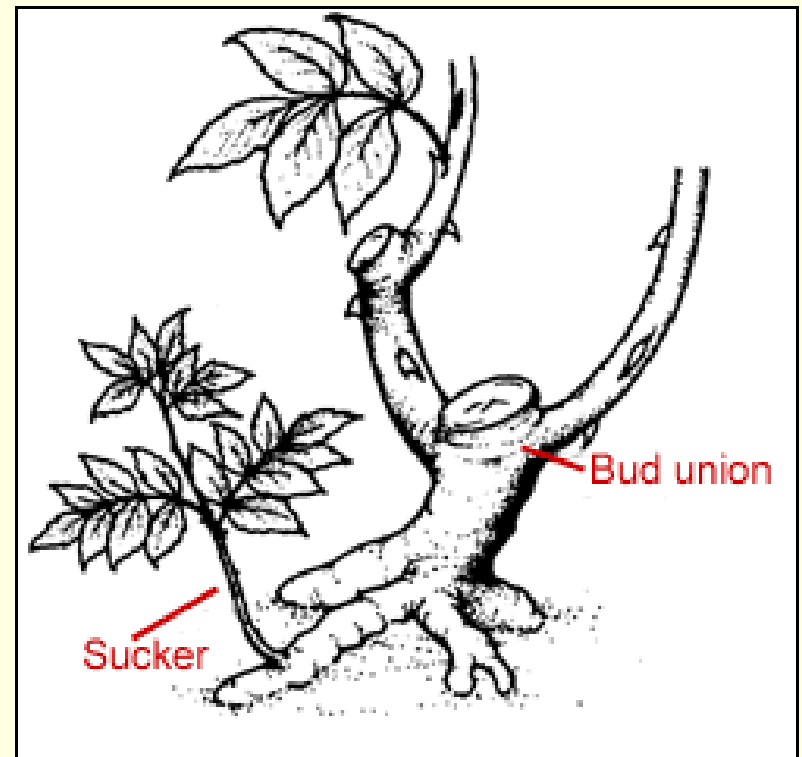


Figure: U of IL Extension

Care – Water, Mulch, Fertilizer

■ Water

- In the morning so plants they can dry during the day.
- Irrigate rather than overhead sprinkling.
- Frequency and amount depend on soil type.

■ Mulch

- Conserve moisture.
- Prevent weeds (roses do not like root competition).
- Minimize hoeing to protect roots.

■ Fertilizer

- Rose fertilizer – blends made specifically for roses. Some include systemic insecticides.
- First application in mid April.
- Additional feedings six weeks.
- No fertilizer after August 15.

Care – Winter Protection

- Plant cold hardy varieties.
- Protect against 10°F:
 - Mound soil over the center of the plant.
- Protect against (-15°F):
 - Mound insulating material over entire plant.
 - Bury plant under 5 inches soil.
- Protect from snow loads:
 - Trim canes by 1/3rd and tie together.

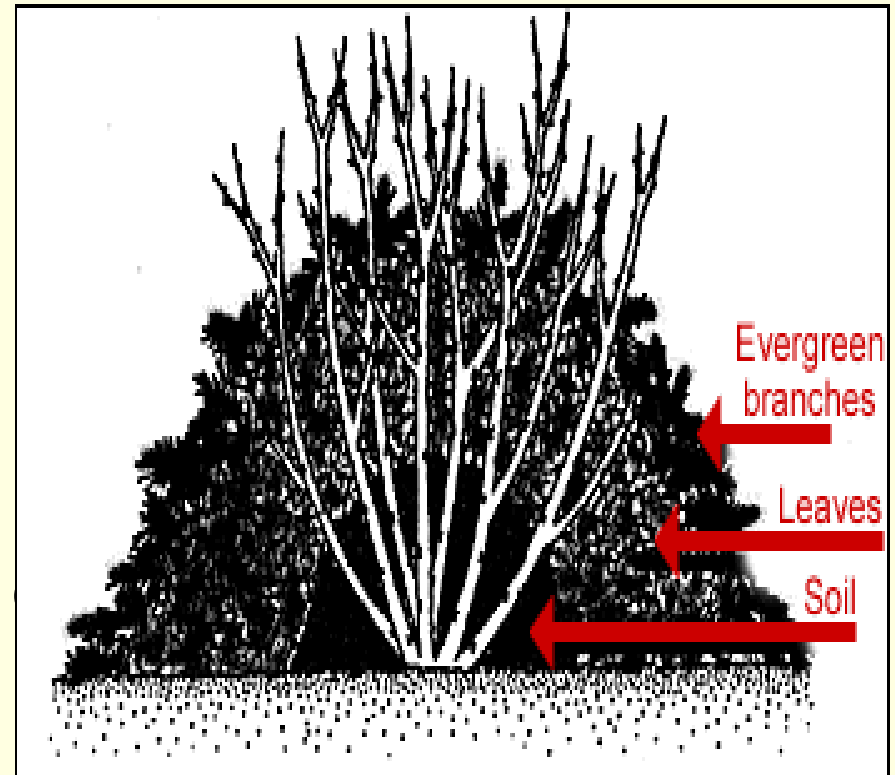
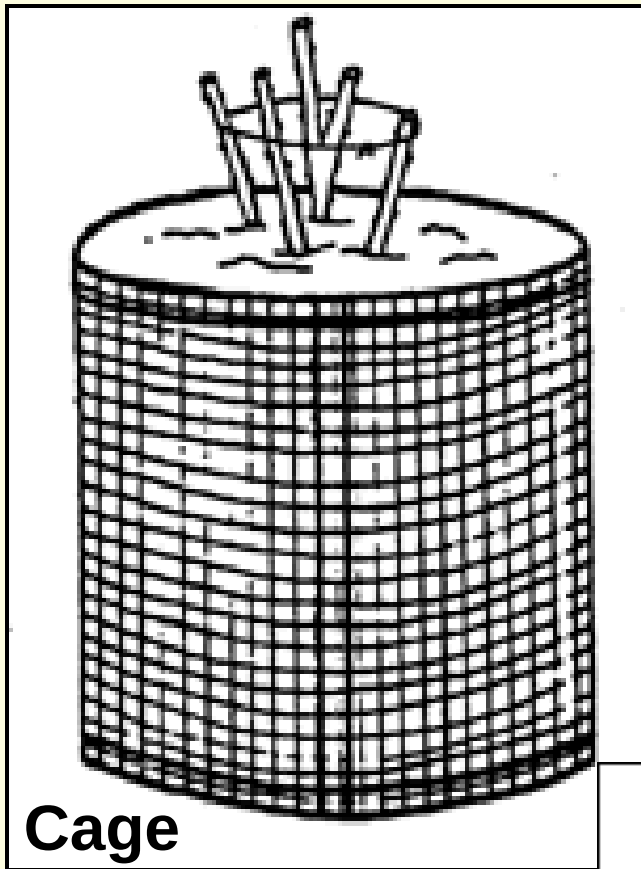
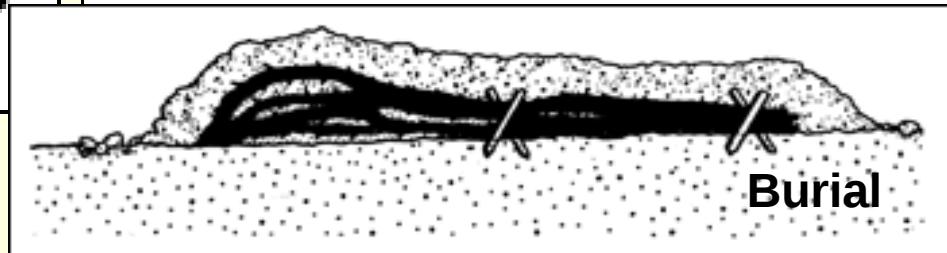
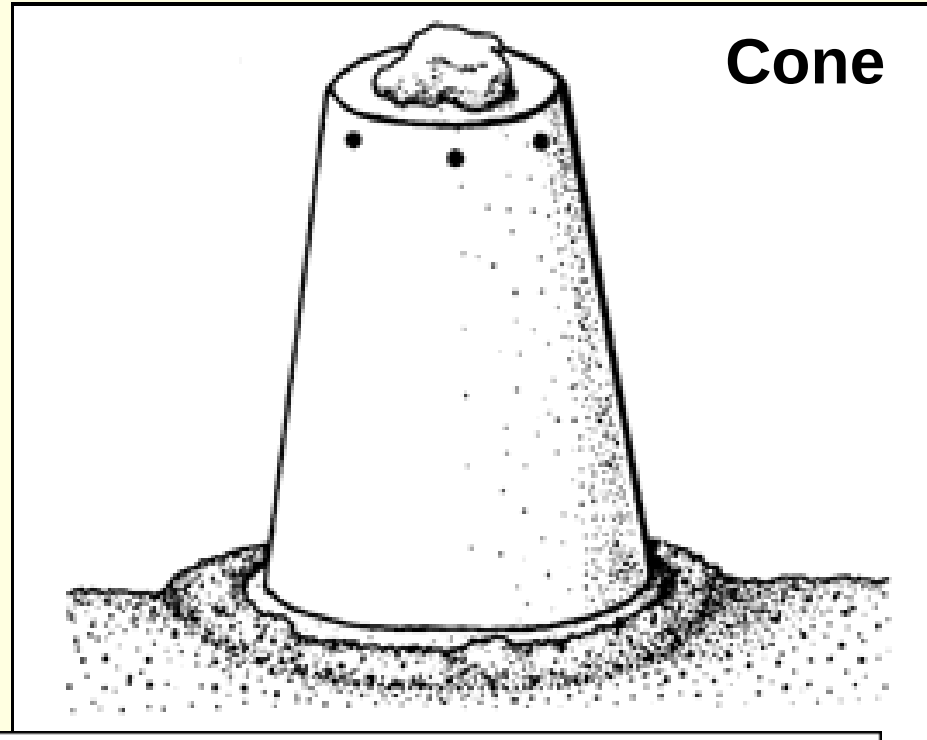


Figure: U of IL Extension

Winter Protection Methods



Figures: U of IL Extension



Care – Pests

- The most common pests on Utah roses are:
 - Aphids
 - thrips
 - Spider mites
 - Carpenter bees

Aphids



- Aphids feed on young succulent shoots, causing distortion.
- Control:
 - Natural predators
 - Insecticidal soap
 - Strong streams of water to knock them off the plant (in early morning).
 - Systemic insecticides

thrips

- thrips are extremely small, brown insects usually living and feeding inside of the blooms.
- A deformed flower with flecked or scratched petals is usually a sign of a thrips problem. The rasping mouths of thrips cause this injury when they scratch the petal surface to feed.
- Thrips are especially attracted to yellow or light-colored roses.
- thrips are difficult to control, use:
 - Horticultural oil
 - Systemic insecticides

Spider Mites

- Mites flourish in crowded, stagnant gardens, reproduce rapidly, resulting in high populations in a short time.
- Mites pierce the underside of rose leaves and suck sap, causing the leaf to turn gray or bronze.
- Control:
 - Wash the underside of the leaves with high-pressure from a garden hose every 2-3 days to interrupt their life cycle.
 - Apply miticides in heavy infestations.
 - Use insecticidal soaps.



Photo: U of IL Extension

Carpenter Bees

- Carpenter bees bore into cut canes and deposit larva.
- Usually not a threat to the life of the the rose plant bit it will kill the cane.
- Control:
 - Seal pruning cuts with white glue (not school glue) or clear nail polish.



Care – Diseases

- Diseases most common in Utah:
 - Powdery mildew
 - Black spot
- Other rose diseases seldom seen in Utah:
 - Stem cankers
 - Botrytis blight
 - Mosaic virus
 - Crown gall

Powdery Mildew



Photo: U of MN Extension

Black Spot



Photo: U of MN Extension

Disease Control

- Select resistant varieties.
- Plant in:
 - Sunny location with good air circulation.
 - Properly prepared soil.
 - Well drained soil.
- Remove debris where mold spores can winter over.
- Avoid overhead watering.
- Water in the morning so plant surfaces can dry during the day.

USU Resources

- Utah State University Extension Office
Davis County Courthouse, Room 200
28 East State Street, Farmington
 - Gardening Hotline: 451-3204
 - Diagnostic Clinics: May – September,
Tuesdays, 1– 4pm
 - Speakers Bureau
- “Backyard Basics” – public gardening classes
Utah House, Thursday evenings, 7–8pm
- Books – use the library or buy your own favorites.

Websites

- University of Illinois extension website
 - Selected references:
<http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/roses/references.html>
 - Societies and organizations:
<http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/roses/societies.html>
 - Mail order sources (most are on the internet):
<http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/roses/mailorder.html>
- Utah Rose Society:
<http://utah-rose.com/index.html>
- Pictures at Dave's Garden:
<http://davesgarden.com/pf>