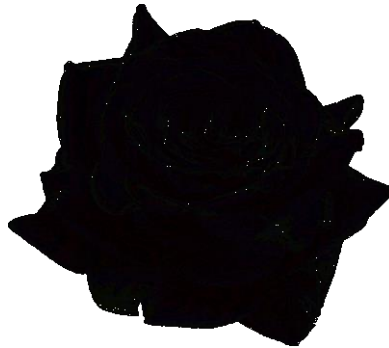


ROSES



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A Rose is a rose is a rose....

INTRO TO GROWING ROSES

TYPES

GENERAL INFORMATION

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WATERING – PROPER WATERING HABITS

FERTILIZING – WHEN AND WHAT TO USE

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INTRO TO ROSES:

Are you afraid to grow roses because you live on the coast?

You don't have to be. After today, I hope you will feel at ease with planting a rose just like planting any other flower in your garden. You don't have to give them any more attention than other flowers in your garden.

Do you think pruning and feeding are scary? It won't be after today's class.

You just have to give the roses basic plant care. The real detailed growers pay attention to small details because they want to show their roses and exhibit the best rose possible, The Long Stem Hybrid Tea

But for you and me, we want a plant with lots of flowers that bloom from Spring to Fall and look and smell beautiful.



TYPES: 7 Basic types of roses. How they grow will determine where to use them and which ones to buy.

1. Hybrid Teas – Grow upright with 5-6 canes. These are grown for long stems and one extraordinary flower.
2. Florabundas – Round bushes of flowers in clusters. These are nick named the blooming machines.
3. Shrub Roses – Bushes with lots of flowers. Heights can vary, so be careful when you are buying them.
4. Ground Cover – These grow low and spread, like over walls and banks. These are great for hanging baskets.
5. Climbing Roses – These can grow to great heights, even covering the roof of your house. So beware of description when buying one of these.
6. Hedge Rose – These roses make long beautiful hedges. They are easy to grow. And usually have loads of showy flowers.
7. Miniature Roses – You normally find these in the store in a small container to be used as a gift. But later, they can be transplanted out in your garden.



GENERAL INFORMATION:

When you buy a rose think about 3 things:

- 1 Growth Habit
- 2 Grafted or Own Root
- 3 Bare Root or Containers.

If you are new to growing roses, maybe begin with a container rose. They are easier to handle and can easily be transplanted next season in the ground. Growers using grafting as a way to grow roses on a particular root stock. Don't really worry about this when purchasing your roses. "Own root stock" is just simply a rose on its own root stock.

Here's a few anatomy words you'll see when dealing with roses.

Bud eye – This is a small swelling on the cane. It grows the way it is facing.

Dead Head – Cutting off old flowers.

Pruning – Shaping a rose. Annual basic care.

Bud Union – This is found on a grafted rose and own root rose near the bottom.

Basal Break – New cane growth at base of the plant

Rose Hips – The old flowers(seed pods inside) not dead headed form a hip. Round ball. Can be used in tea. High in Vitamin C. Leave on the plant at the end of the season. It will help the rose to know when to become dormant and also the birds like to eat them.

5 leaf leaflet – Set of 5 leaves.

PLANTING – BARE ROOT OR CONTAINER ROSES

CONTAINER-

If you are transplanting a container rose the depth of the hole should be around 12” more than the container. Keep the original material on the roots and add mulch and compost. Make sure the bud union is buried. If not WIND ROCK (I’ll explain this in class) could break the rose. You might want to trim the roots if any are broken. Give it a good drink of water. Tamp down the soil around the base to get all the air pockets out. Add mulch to again around the base of the rose and give another drink of water.

BARE ROOT –

Take off packaging and soak roots in a bucket of water for 1-2 days. Then dig your hole deep enough to cover the bud union. Form a cone shape in the middle of the hole. This will help the roots spread. Using mulch and compost fill in the hole and again carefully tamp the ground to get the air pockets gone.

Water after a day or so. Do not drown the roots.



WATERING – PROPER WATERING HABITS



How often and With What water source

Rose like deep watering. A real good soaking. Mature plants need less water because their roots are deeper. On hot days water more.

One way to find out how often is to water your roses with a deep soak. Mark the day down to track it. Then don't water again until the plant is drooping. Then you know it is one day too long. Water your rose again and keep count of the days between. They like to get dried out.

Remember in sandy soils you need to water more often because the water drains more quickly through this type of soil.

You can use:

Watering Can

Hose - over head or at the base. Remember if you use sprinklers that water over the roses do it in early morning so the roses have time to dry out before sunset.

Bubblers and Soakers

FERTILIZING

Make this chore as easy as possible.

YOU WANT TO HAVE TIME TO SMELL THE ROSES!

- 1 Time Released – Apply time released fertilizers according to the directions on the package and in early spring or the beginning of the growing season.
- 2 Seaweed Based – Dissolve this type of fertilizer in water and apply at the base of the rose every 3 weeks or so.
- 3 Organic Fertilizer – Apply this in late summer. Sprinkle around the base of the plant. Make sure it is NOT time released. We need the roses to go dormant.

RULES OF PRUNING YOUR ROSES

- 1 Prune roses during the dormant season. This can be anytime around February – Early summer. Some say to do it on Presidents Day. I'm ok with that. Remember the nature of your rose. If it is an early bloomer prune it early. If it is a one time bloomer prune it early.
- 2 Prune off dead, diseased and damaged canes and flowers. Also crossed branches or branches growing towards the center or branches smaller than a pencil. The color is important. Healthy colors are Green, Orange and Red. Unhealthy colors are gray, brown or black.
- 3 Prune to outward Bud. Look for a bud that is facing outward and make a straight cut above it.
- 4 3-7 outward facing canes. Vase shape. Remember do not prune climbers etc too harshly.
- 5 Start with Clean Sharp tools – Remember to disinfect the tools in between rose plants. We don't want to transfer disease or viruses. Easy thing could be Clorox Wipes.
- 6 Do not seal cuts with glue or any other substance.
- 7 Prune your rose to a pleasing shape and size keeping the middle open for air circulation.

DISEASE AND TREATMENTS

Roses have 4 big problems – Diseases

- 1 Black Spot – This occurs when the rose gets wet and the weather is cool. Oh maybe like the Oregon Coast. It normally happens on juvenile leaves.
- 2 Rust – This happens when the rose goes from dry to wet to dry to wet. Around mid spring.
- 3 Powdery /Downy Mildew – This normally happens during the dry season. So water your roses with a hose from above in the morning.
- 4 APHIDS – Yuck!, hate these little guys. But the hummingbirds and other garden creatures love them. If you want to get rid of them you can blast the hose on them. Pinch them and squeeze them – Again Yucky or just leave them alone. If you wash them off, you will have to do it frequently because they will reappear.

NOTE:

Buy Disease resistant roses.

Keep the ground around the base clean and sanitized

Prune so they have an open canopy for air flow.

Use Clean Tools.

Water with a soaker hose or Early in the Morning