

ROSES 101

Types of Roses used most often:

- Hybrid Tea
- Floribunda
- Grandiflora
- Miniature
- Climbing/Ramblers
- English Roses - David Austin
- Shrub

Hybrid Tea = initially created by hybridizing Hybrid Perpetuals with Tea roses in the late 19th century.

Floribunda = Some rose breeders saw potential in crossing polyanthas with hybrid teas, to create roses that bloomed with the polyantha profusion, but with hybrid tea floral beauty and color range (first ones in 1907).

Grandiflora = Crosses between hybrid teas and floribundas.

Miniature = Perfectly scaled-down version of a large-flowered rose.

Climbing Rose = Either a natural growth habit (often in old garden roses or a spontaneous mutation (of modern rose)).

David Austin English Rose = Old garden roses hybridized with modern hybrid teas and floribundas.¹ Although not officially recognized as a separate class of roses by any established rose authority, English (aka David Austin) roses are often set aside as such by consumers and retailers alike.

Shrub Rose = Old single and repeat flowering cultivars, as well as modern roses that don't fit neatly into other categories. Many cultivars placed in other categories are simultaneously placed in this one.

O/R or grafted Roses:

- Hardiness vs. tenderness on graft (winter/other damage)
- Root system vigor (o/r will be slower to start)
- Planting depth (keep graft above ground level)

Basic Requirements:

- Sun - minimum 6 hrs (mid-day shade optimal)

Roses that tolerate some shade:

Shrub - Belinda, Bonica, Ballerina

DA - Mary Rose, Benjamin Britten, Sharifa Asma

James Galway, Lady of Shallot, Susan William Ellis,

Molineux, Golden Celebration, Abridge Rose, Gertrude

Jekyll, Sophy's Rose, Abraham Darby, Heritage, Teasing GA

Climbing - Cecile Brunner, New Dawn, Zephirine Drouhin

Other (possibly) - Gruss an Aachen, Trumpeter, Julia Child

- Soil - a good soil makeup for roses is said to be 1/3 clay, 1/3 coarse sand and 1/3 decomposed organic matter.
(1/3 own soil, 1/3 CLM, 1/3 top soil with organic matter)

Great options: Complete Landscape Mix (CLM), mushroom compost, cow manure, hen manure

- Water - newly planted rose 9-11gal/week
- Feeding - so important! Apply every 2 weeks.

Start April 1; end first week of September

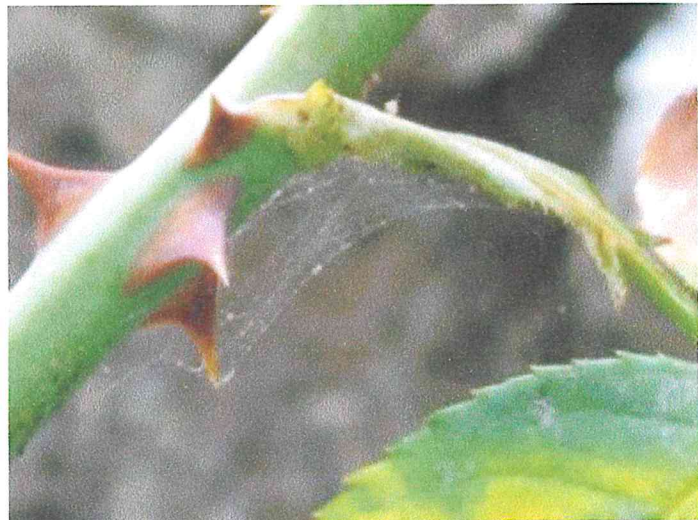
- Spraying - unfortunately, necessary. Blackspot is easier to prevent than it is to get rid off. For shrub roses, try systemic. Otherwise, we recommend Honor Guard & Mancozeb combination.

- Pruning - New roses vs. established roses

Attend pruning class at Autumn Hill in the end of February!

Common Pests:

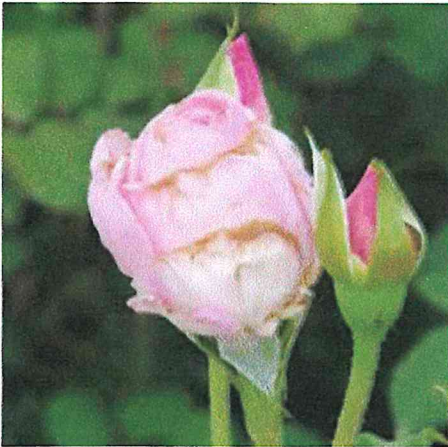
SPIDER MITES are not insects but are tiny arachnids. When roses are about ready to bloom, you may begin to notice the beginnings of spider mites on some of your leaves, especially if you were forced to use insecticides earlier in the month. Spider mite damage starts as a slight paling of the foliage which is followed by a bronzing that appears on the edges of leaves. A gritty salt and pepper appearance on the undersides of the leaves is phase 3 followed by webbing between the leaf and the cane. The leaves will eventually die & drop from the plant. Chemical methods of control for severe infestations include the use of a miticide. Otherwise, a strong stream of water from a garden hose, done several times a week, will reduce spider mite populations and damage.



Thrips are tiny, slender black or dark brown insects, very active in nature. They are seldom seen because they hide inside of the buds and blooms. They have an appetite for the sap of the flower's petals, which can cause discoloration and deformation of buds as they open. Thrips tend to prefer light colored blooms although they are not partial to only these roses.

Orthene, Malathion, and Sevin and they will kill just about everything on the bush, good insects, bees, and bad guys alike. Newer chemicals like Conserve and Overture target thrips and a few other insects and spare many of the beneficial insects.

SPRAYING WATER DOES NOT HELP! YOU NEED PESTICIDE.



Aphids are tiny, pear-shaped pests, most commonly green or brown, but can also be red or black. They are often found in colonies congregating on new leaf growth and on rose buds, sucking the plant's sap. They are perhaps the most common insect pest in regards to roses however, their damage is fairly minimal a compared with other pests. As they feed on the sap of the plant, they secrete a sticky substance that often attracts ants and can make the plant's foliage unsightly. Easy methods of aphid control include knocking them off of the plant with a strong stream of water from a garden hose, or the use of an insecticidal soap to kill them. Ladybugs are beneficial insects that help keep aphid populations under control. Most insecticides are effective against aphids. Care should be taken when spray in insecticides so that beneficial insects aren't inadvertently killed.



Rose Maintenance Guide (revised 7-11-12)

This rose care program used at Smith-Gilbert Gardens has been successful in growing healthy roses.

SUGGESTED SCHEDULE

January

Obtain soil test. Add Dolomitic Lime if indicated; ideal pH is 6.5.

February

Prune roses that repeat bloom throughout the growing season during last week in February.

March

Prune roses that repeat bloom throughout the growing season until March 15th.
Remove diseased foliage from bed; spray canes, soil and mulch with Daconil.
Fertilize with an organic fertilizer - E. B. Stone Rose and Flower Food.

April

Spray Daconil and Immunox every other week.
Fertilize with Epsom Salts and Nitrate of Soda.
Apply Bayer Advanced Tree/Shrub Insect Control.

May

Deadhead and remove diseased leaves.
Spray Pentathlon and Honor Guard every other week.
Fertilize with Epsom Salts.
Spray EMPLOY once.

June

Prune one time blooming roses after bloom.
Deadhead and remove diseased leaves.
Spray Pentathlon and Funginex every other week.
Fertilize with E.B. Stone Rose and Flower Food and Epsom Salts.
Spray EMPLOY once.

July

Deadhead and remove diseased leaves.
Spray Pentathlon and Honor Guard every other week.
Fertilize with Epsom Salts.
Spray EMPLOY once.

August

Deadhead and remove diseased leaves.
Spray Pentathlon and Cleary's 3336F every other week.
Fertilize with E.B. Stone Rose and Flower Food and Epsom Salts.
Spray EMPLOY once.

September

Deadhead and remove diseased leaves.
Spray Pentathlon and Honor Guard every other week.
Fertilize with Miracle-Gro for Roses every other week.
Spray EMPLOY once.

October

Remove diseased leaves.
Spray Pentathlon and Immunox every other week.

November

Remove diseased leaves.
Spray Lime Sulfur every other week.
Leave rose hips on plants.

December

Secure canes to supports and cut back very long canes.
Broadcast $\frac{1}{2}$ cup wood ashes per plant.
Spray dormant oil (Volck)
Mound wood mulch over bushes (12–18 inches) after two hard frosts (28 degrees).

Fungicide Directions (Spray canes, top and bottom of leaves)

Daconil: 1 tablespoon per gallon of water.
Honor Guard: 1/2 teaspoon per gallon of water
Pentathlon: 1 tablespoon per gallon of water
Immunox: 2 tablespoons per gallon of water
Funginex: 1 tablespoon per gallon of water
Indicate 5: $\frac{1}{2}$ tbs. per gallon
Lime Sulfur: 8 tablespoons per gallon of water.
Volck Dormant Oil: 10 tablespoons per gallon of water.

Insecticide Directions

Bayer Advanced Tree and Shrub Insect Control 12 month concentrate (imidacloprid): 3 oz. per gallon of water per rose bush poured under canopy.

Fertilizing Directions

E. B. Stone Rose and Flower Food: 1 1/2 cup per rose. Broadcast 6 inches out from main canes.
Nitrate of Soda (16-0-0): 1 tablespoon per rose. Broadcast 6 inches out from main canes.
Epsom Salts: Use 1 tablespoon per rose. Broadcast 6 inches out from main canes.

EMPLOY is a harpin protein that improves plant's natural defenses, stimulates growth and flowering.
Dilute 1 teaspoon per 2 gallons water and spray foliage.

Watering

Water each rose 4 gallons per week from April through November. Drip or soaker hose is preferred.

Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions on the label for all pesticides. Trade and brand names are used only for information. The Cooperative Extension, The University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences does not guarantee or warrant the standard of any product mentioned; neither does the use of a trade or brand name imply approval of any product to the exclusion of others which also may be suitable.

Additional information about rose culture -- selection, planting, pruning, etc. is available from the Cobb County Extension: Call 770-528-4070.

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