

Roses



March 20, 2019

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Rose & AZ- History



- 1985 – Rose became “National Floral Emblem of the US”
- Oct 7, 1986 –The Rose became the official flower of the US & signed by President Reagan in a White House Rose Garden ceremony.



Arizona State Flower is the Saguaro Cactus blossom since 1931- it normally blooms in May & June.



What We Will Cover

- Grades of Roses
- Types of Roses
- Planting
- Fertilizers
- Pruning
- Safety



Bare root



Packaged

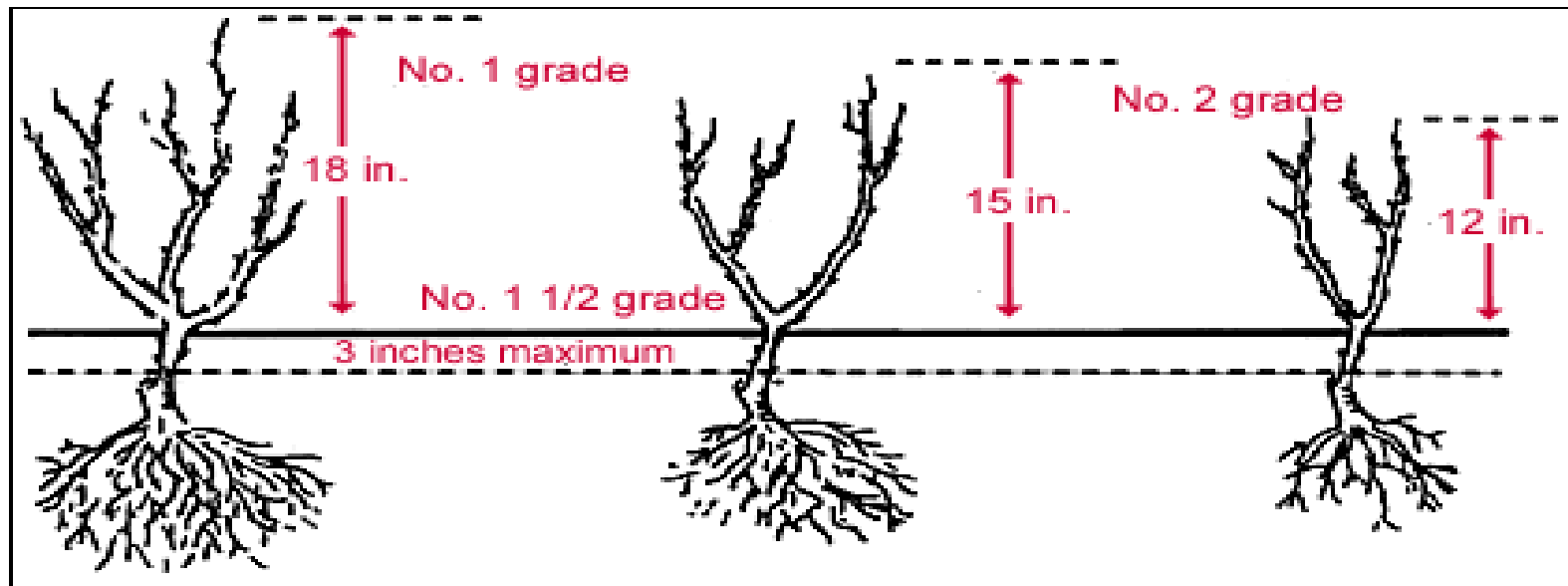


Containerized



Bare Root Grades

American Nursery Standard Rose Grades



Grade 1: 3 or more canes, about $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter & large well developed roots; must be 2 yrs old when harvested from field

Grade 1 ½ : 2 strong canes; w/care will catch up to Grade 1-less canes

Grade 2: Bargain –often with small canes, substandard



Types of Roses

- **Hybrid Teas**

*Most popular; long stem
w/ single flower*



- **Floribundas**

*Many blooms per
stem, shrub rose*



Grandiflora's - *Cross between hybrid tea and floribunda; masses of large flowers*

Shrub Roses

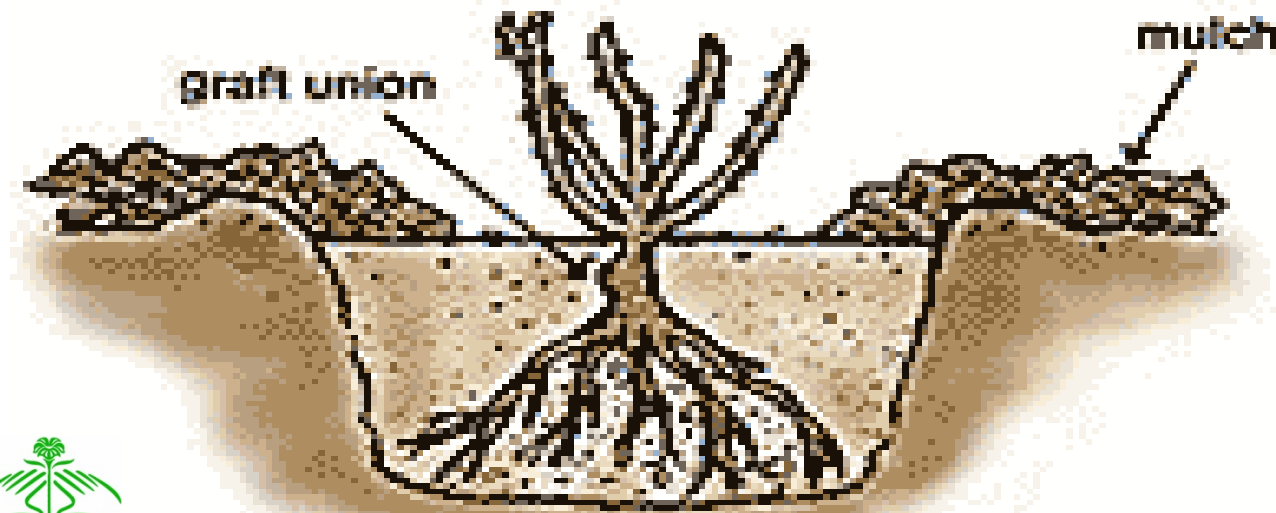
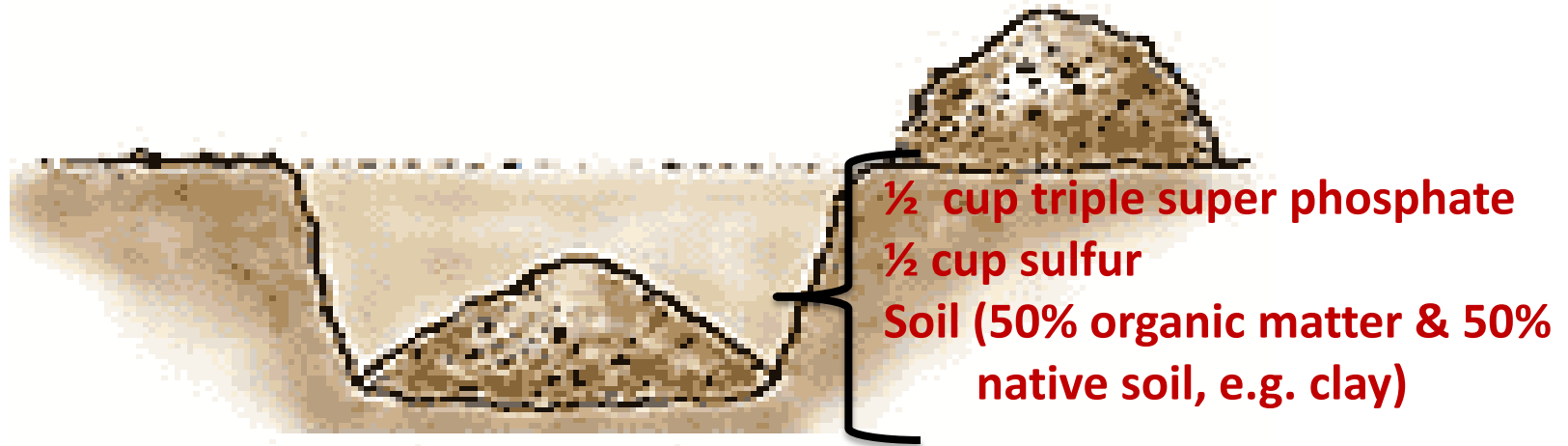


Climbing Roses

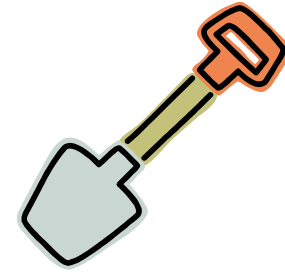


Miniature Roses

Planting Bare-Root Roses



Digging the Hole



1. Plant roses at least 3 feet apart in a location with at least 6 hrs of sunlight/day
2. Dig hole at least 18" to 24" deep and same in width
3. Put soil and amendments in the hole in the shape of a cone



Planting Bare-root

1. Soak entire bush in water – 8 to 24 hrs prior to planting
2. Trim canes back to 8 to 10 inches to outward facing bud eye
3. Cut off damaged roots
4. Spread roots over cone when planting
5. Keep bud union just under the soil level
6. Cover roots with compost/soil mixture
7. Water slowly and deeply to remove air pockets & to keep roots from drying out
8. Firm up soil around bush, but don't compact it
9. Top-dress with mulch



Planting Container-grown

1. Same size hole as bare-root
2. No need for cone, but can still add triple super phosphate and sulfur
3. Carefully remove from container, try not to disturb root ball
4. Carefully straighten coiled roots



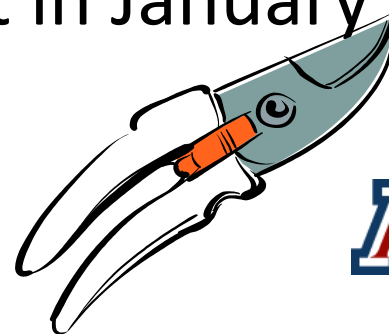
When to Plant & Prune – *Yavapai County*

Prescott, Prescott Valley, Chino Valley

- Plant bare root – February / March
- Plant container grown – Start in February
- Prune – Start mid March

Sedona, Cottonwood, Verde Valley

- Plant bare root – February / March
- Plant container grown – Start in January
- Prune – Start February



Fertilizers

- Ideal pH for roses is 6.0 to 6.5 –
6.5 to 7.0 is ok for Yavapai County
- Fertilize newly planted roses only with organic products
- 1 cup of Epsom salt - good for roots & it helps stimulates new canes (basil breaks)
- Roses love nitrogen (fish emulsion or alfalfa pellets)
- Organic or chemical fertilizers OK (organic fertilizers work more slowly than chemical)



Fertilizing Established Roses

March – after pruning

- Organic material (compost)
- Mulch or Milorganite

Mid-April through September

- ½ to 1 cup Epsom salt in mid-April & twice again this year
- Systemic rose food (follow directions)
- Fish emulsion monthly



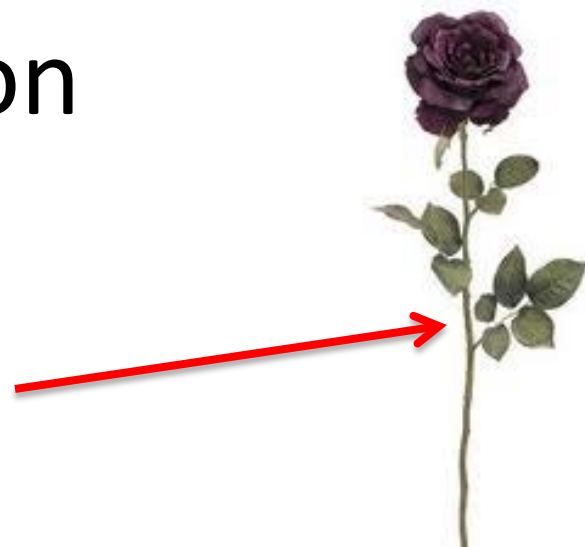
Don't fertilize after September



Enjoying Cut Roses

Established plants

Cut $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above outward facing five-leaflet; leave as many leaves as possible on the plant



Problems

- Aphids
- Thrips
- Cane Borers
- Spider Mites
- Leaf Cutter Bees
- Powdery Mildew
- Crown Gall



Aphids

Aphids can be green, yellow, brown, red, or black



Potential damage: curled, yellow, & distorted leaves, stunted shoots, honeydew which turns black w/ growth of sooty mold fungus. Ants are attracted to honeydew.



Thrips



Damage



Managing Aphids & Thrips

- Check your garden for beneficials (lady bugs, lacewings, etc.)
- Cut off infected buds & blooms
- Use high pressure hose
- Hang yellow sticky traps (thrips)
- Spray
 - insecticidal soap
 - Neem
 - Organocide (Example-of an Organic spray)



Cane Borers

- Tunnels into canes soon after winter pruning
- If hole present, cut back until cane is healthy
- Use wood glue to seal wound if desired



Spider Mites

- Real sticky, real small on leaves
- Sometimes webbing
- Hot, dry weather



UC Statewide IPM Project
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Manage with strong stream of (soapy) water



Leaf Cutter Bees

- Circular leaf cuts
- Damage only cosmetic



Powdery Mildew

- Cool damp nights, warm days, spread by wind; poor air circulation
- Mostly on leaves as small blisters followed by white or gray powdery spots
- Manage with good gardening practices, cleanup old leaves & pruned material, hard spray of water; **spray with fungicide or just water**

Preventative: 1 Tbsp baking soda, ½ tsp liquid soap, 1 tsp horticulture oil, 1 gal water



Crown Gall

- Infects through wounds (weed trimmer, lawn mower etc.)
- Plant gradually declines as gall develops at base of plant
- Remove and destroy infected plants
- Don't replant roses in this soil



Beneficial Insects



Hoverfly

Lacewing



Larva eats aphids



Ladybug Stages



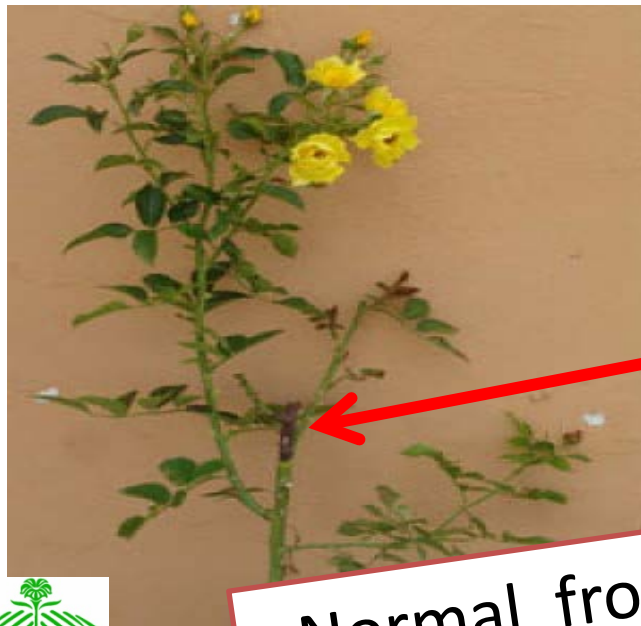
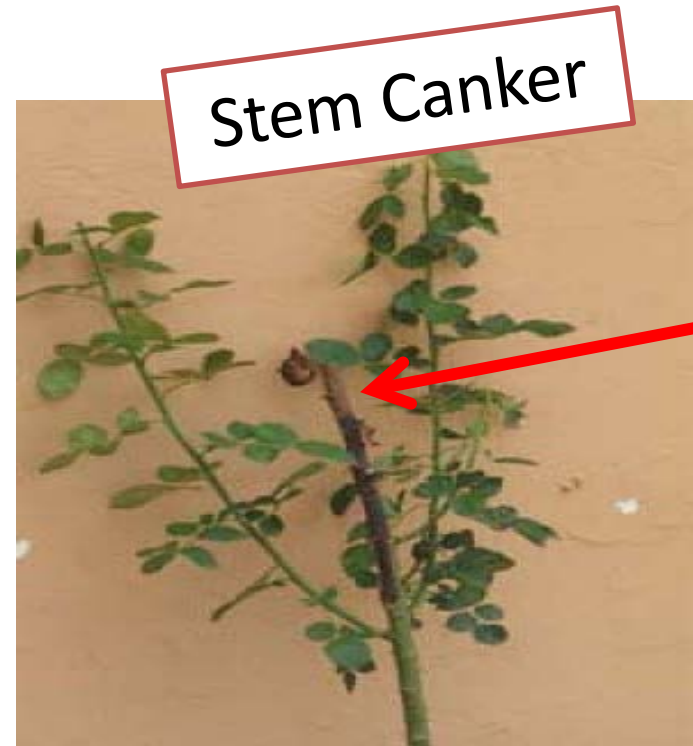
Mantid

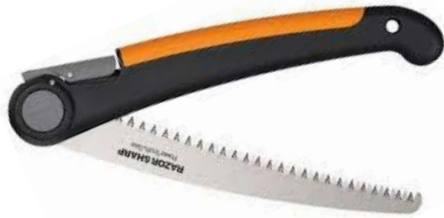


Egg casing



Similar Cane Symptoms





Pruning



Why Prune



- Winter pruning (when dormant) - to stimulate new growth
- Dead-heading (through growing season) to stimulate more flowers

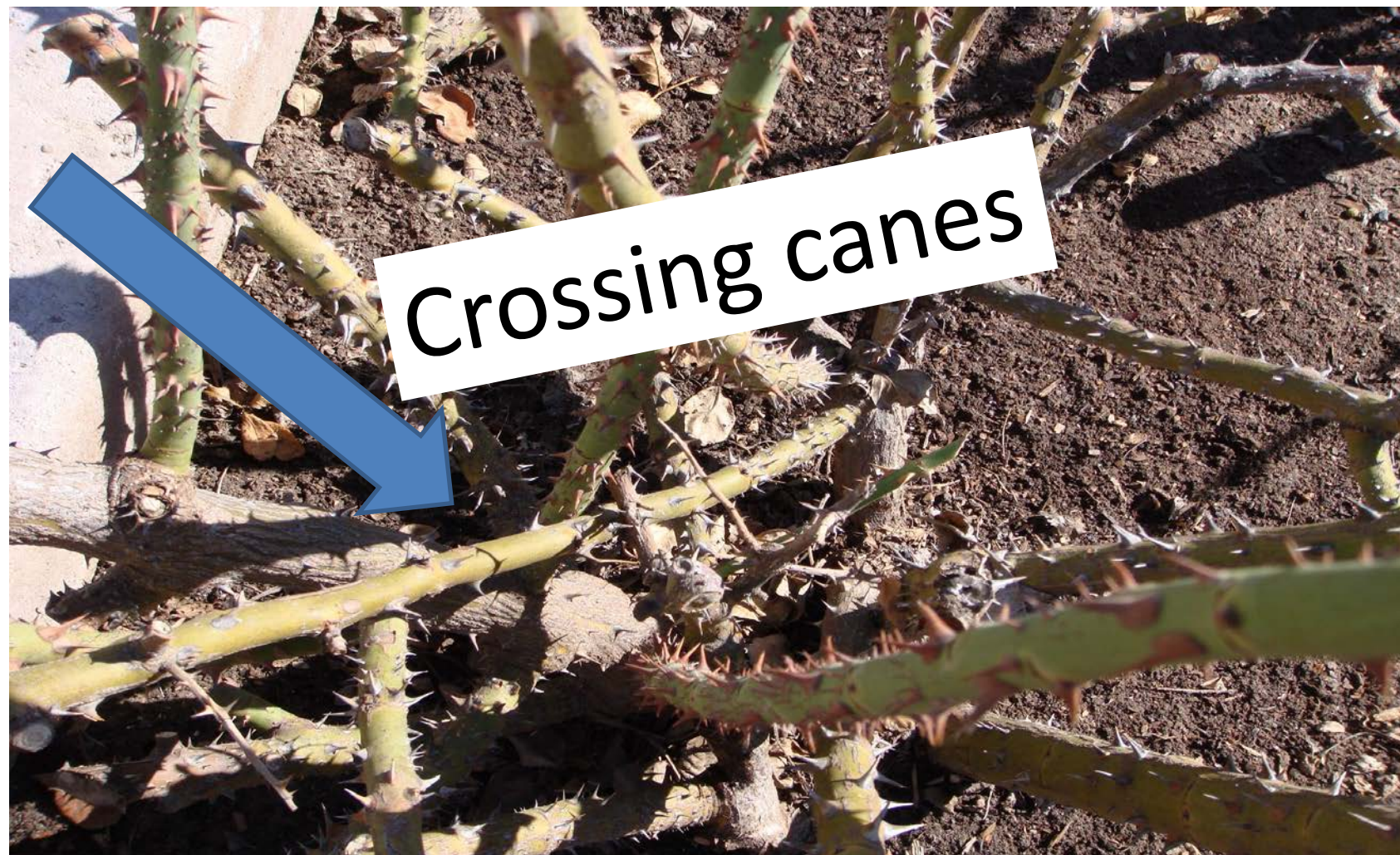


Late Winter Pruning

Remove:

- crossing branches
- dead canes
- diseased canes
- suckers below graft union
- stems less than pencil size
- all leaves





Dead & diseased canes





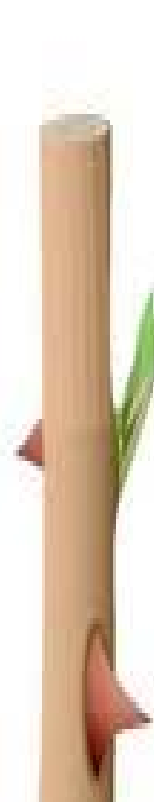
Cut canes above a bud,
slanting away from bud



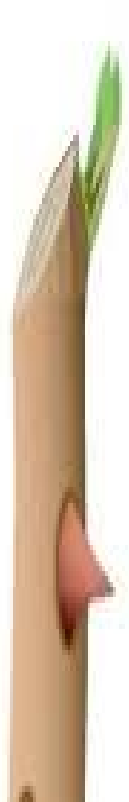
Right



Wrong

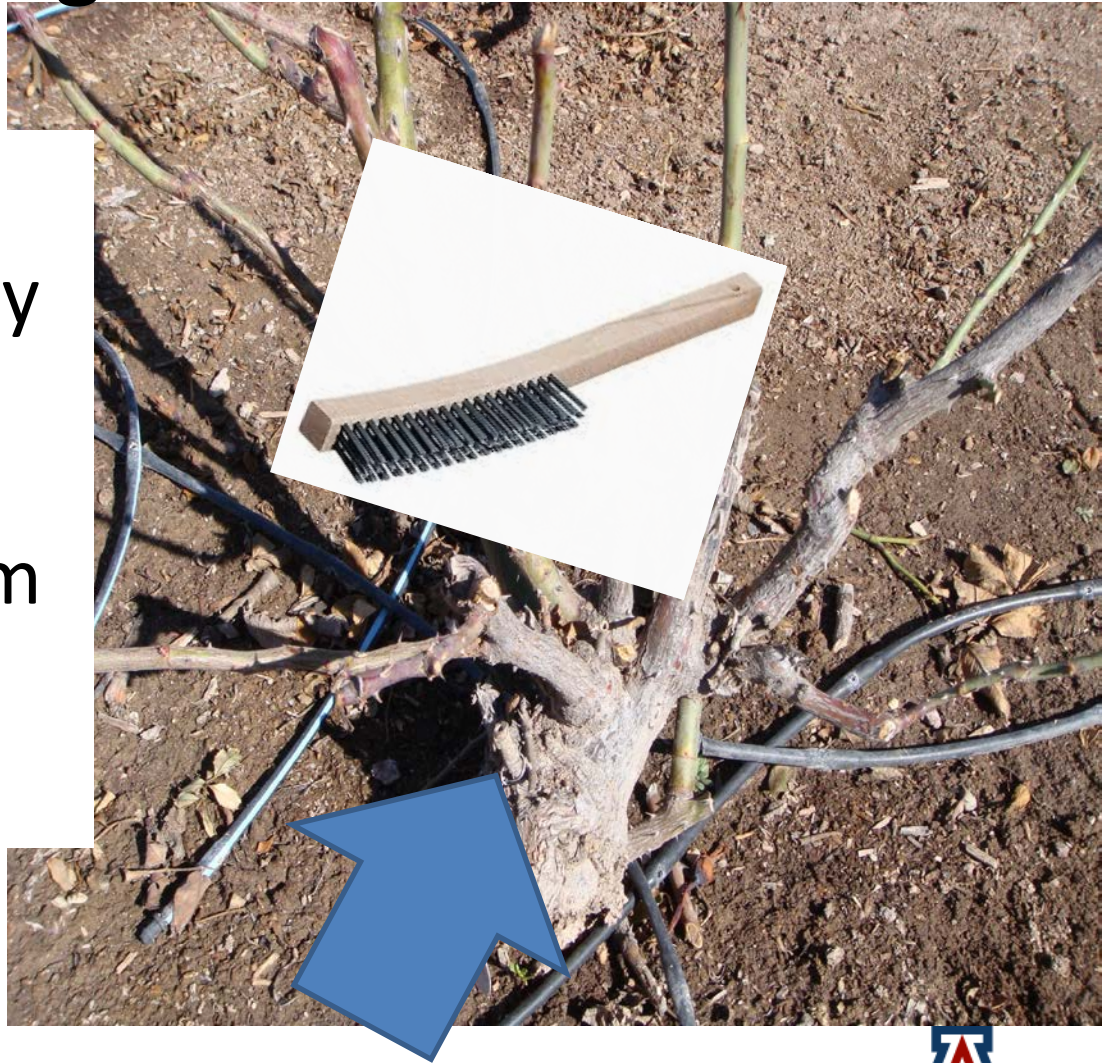


Wrong



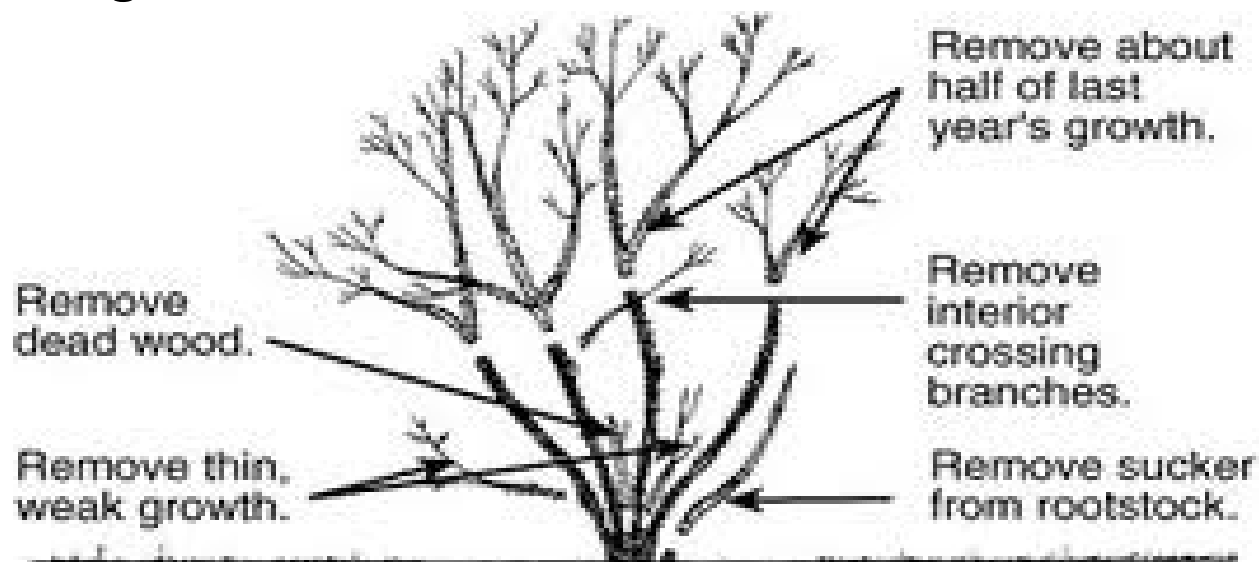
To generate new growth on old wood -

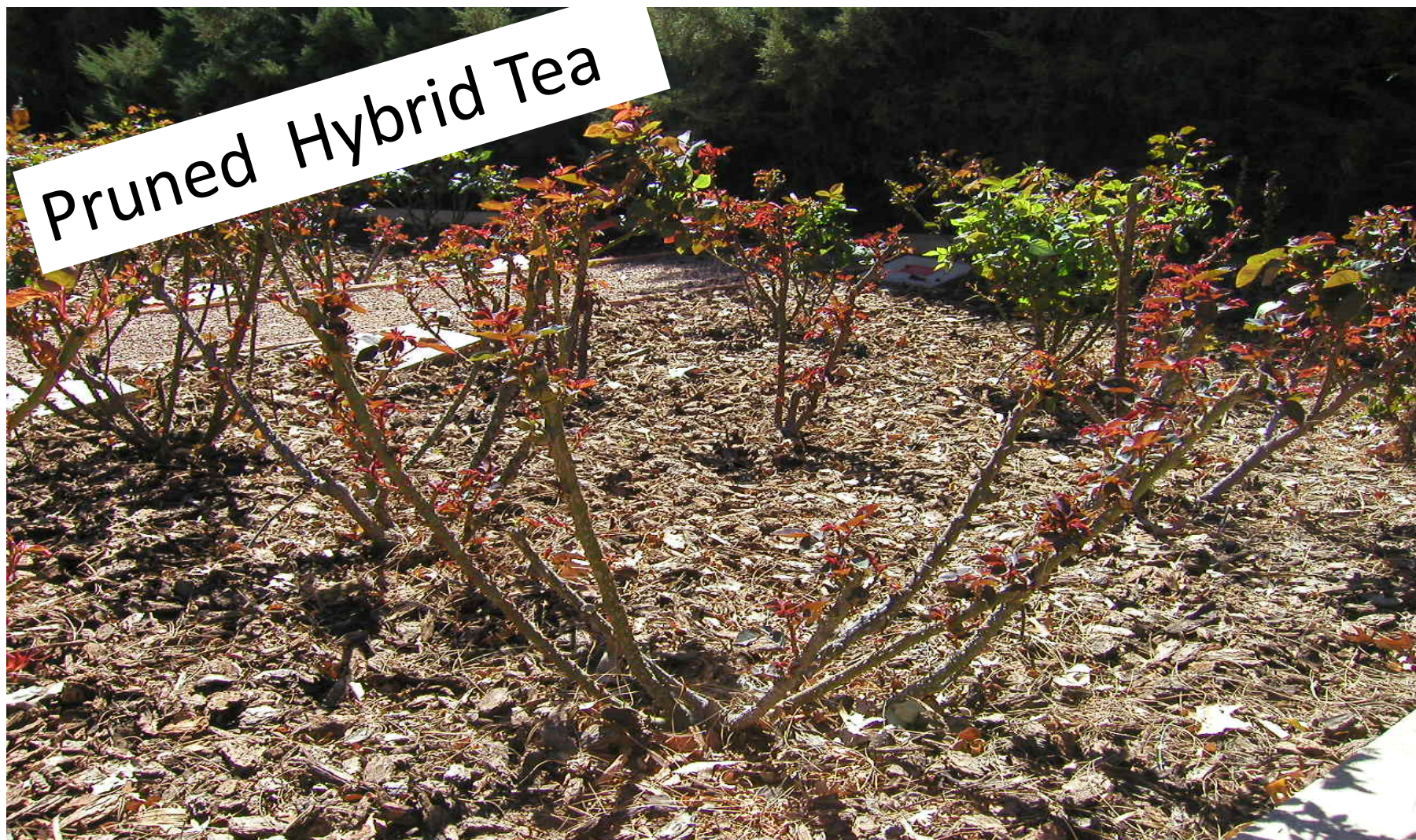
- Use wire brush to scrub old gray crusty wood
- Put 1 cup Epsom salt on soil and water in



Hybrid Teas

- Leave 5 to 8 canes on vigorous bushes; can leave up to 12 canes if good spread
- Amount to prune varies w/ available space as plants grow older; general rule – cut back new cane growth about 1/3 to 1/2





Grandiflora



- 4-8 ft tall
- Leave 3-5 canes
- Cut height back by $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$



Floribunda



- Often need thinning in center
- Can leave more canes than Hybrid Tea and Grandiflora
- Take less than 1/3 off the top





Carpet Roses



Shear off or cut back so that it is about a foot tall or cut off the top 2/3 of the plant (can use hedge shears or a hedge trimmer)



Climbers

- Leave major canes to support desired shape
- Cut side branches off major canes to encourage more new growth (flowers)
- Remove all leaves
- Cut crossing, dead canes from base



Safety



- Wear sunblock to protect from UV rays
- Get tetanus shot every 10 yrs – working with soil
- Wear long sleeves, gloves, eye protection
- If spraying chemicals, wear mask and wash clothing separate from other laundry
- Wear closed shoes – no open toes when gardening
- Never spray chemicals if wind is blowing
- Best to spray in early morning (cool and air is still) – don't spray if over 80°
- Try to use organic sprays to protect the good bugs
- Be environmentally friendly!!!!



Resources

- American Rose Society

<http://www.ars.org/>

- Rose diseases & pests

<http://sactorose.org/rosebug/>

Created by Yavapai County Master Gardeners:
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Questions

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