



## Rose Planting Instructions

Dig a large hole, at least twice as wide as the pot. This will allow for easy establishment of new roots. It is recommended to perform a soil test to determine what amendments your soil needs. You can add compost to your soil without soil test results. Add a 1-inch layer, or 2 inches if your soil is very sandy or lacking organic matter. Thoroughly mix the compost with existing soil. To remove the plant from pot, place one hand on top of soil. Turn pot upside down. Grasp bottom of pot and lift up, cleanly removing the plant from the pot.

After carefully removing the root ball from the plastic pot, set in at the proper depth so the soil will cover the bud union by 1-2", or so the soil remains at the same level as it did when potted.

Spread a 2-3" layer of mulch around the plant, tapering towards the base of the plant. Mulching suppresses weeds and retains even moisture. Water slowly and deeply once a week unless we have received 1 inch of rain. Cut off faded blooms to promote greater flower development.

## Rose Pruning Guidelines

All roses should be pruned in early spring, after the first buds have begun to swell, to remove any dead, damaged or diseased branches. Weak and crossing stems may also be pruned at this time. Be careful about timing because a late frost may kill new growth. If you are unable to tell if a branch is alive simply scratch the surface. If the layers below are green it is living. If the stem is brown, cut the stem back as far as to the ground or to where the stem is alive. You may also prune throughout the growing season as you deadhead or cut flowers for bouquets. When you deadhead the spent blooms, the plants energy will be used to produce new buds. Always stop pruning 6 weeks before the first fall frost date to help the plant go into dormancy.

Pruning is done to provide good air circulation, create strong stems and promote good form. With old garden roses, shrub roses, ramblers, or climbers pruning time depends on whether or not flowers are produced on new or old growth. If it flowers at the tips of the stems, it most likely produces on new canes. For those plants that produce on old growth wait until after flowering to prune. Wait until climbers and ramblers are at least three years old to prune (unless removing damaged or diseased stems).

For roses which bloom on new growth prune in early spring. A heavy pruning removes all but 3-5 canes. These canes are then cut back to leave only three buds remaining. With a heavy pruning you will stimulate new growth and your rose bush will produce larger blossoms. A light pruning leaves 5-7 canes, 18"-24" tall. This will create more, but smaller, flowers. Generally, for hybrid teas, grandifloras, floribundas, and miniatures removing only one third to one half of the plant's growth is the best method.





# WINTER ROSE PROTECTION

Winter protection is often necessary for most types of garden roses. Placement in the garden and the type of rose factor in to the extent of protection.

Heavy pruning in the fall is not a good thing to do. You should prune though, leaving 18-24" of healthy canes under mulch. A good rule for pruning roses is cut less in fall and more in spring.

## HYBRID TEA & FLORIBUNDA ROSES

After the first hard frost, use the following procedures for **hybrid tea** and **floribunda** roses:

### Mounding Soil

- \*Prune long canes taking care to make cuts  $\frac{1}{4}$ " above an outward pointing bud.
- \*Tie canes together with loose twine.
- \*Mound soil around the base of the plant to 10-12" using fresh soil.

### Wire Mesh Collars

- \*Prune to fit the wire mesh cage.
- \*Tie canes together with twine.
- \*Place collar over plant and fill with mulching material such as pine bark, leaves, straw, or peat moss.
- \*Mound soil 10-12" around base of collar.

### Wrapping

- \*No pruning is necessary.
- \*Tie canes together with twine.
- \*Bind with evergreen boughs or burlap.
- \*Mound soil 6-8" around each base





## CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing roses should be pruned mid-summer after they have finished blooming. Prune all the flowering canes close to the roots so the new growth will harden off by winter. Climbing roses still need protection from winter injury. Depending where your roses are located, either of the following procedures can be used for your **climbing roses**.

### Wrapping

- \*Use this method if your roses are out of harsh winds and extreme temperatures.
- \*Secure canes to their support and prune off long ends.
- \*Wrap canes with burlap or evergreen boughs and secure with twine.
- \*Mound 10-12" of soil around base of plant.

### Mounding Soil

- \*Use this method in extremely cold, open areas.
- \*Detach the plant from its support and tie canes together.
- \*Bend canes towards the ground.
- \*Pin canes down with crossed stakes.
- \*Mound soil over entire plant

