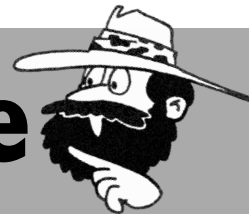




Rose Planting Guide



Preparation

Rose gardens should be placed in full to afternoon sun with good air circulation.

Dig a large hole, about two to two and a half feet wide and two feet deep. Break through any hard, compacted soil.

Mix **Master Start** and a mixture 50% **Master Nursery Gold Rush** (fir bark and 15 % chicken manure) or **Rose Planting Mix** and 50% your natural soil in the bottom of the hole (Figure 1).

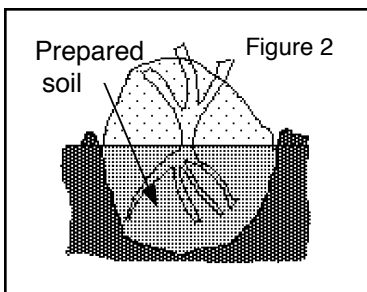
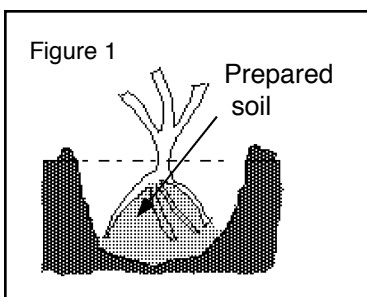


Planting

Bare Root: Bring the soil to a mound, spread the roots over it

(Figure 1), and finish filling the hole. Make sure that there are no air pockets under the roots and that the bud union is 1" above the final soil level.

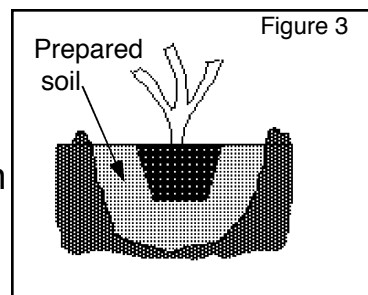
Mound moist soil, sand or soil conditioner over the top of the bud union and within 2" to 4" of the tops of the canes (Figure 2). This replaces any moisture lost in



transplanting and protects from drying out. After the rose starts growing about 1", remove the soil and allow to grow normally.

Plantable Fiber Pots: Cut out the bottom; then plant using **Master Start and Gold Rush** and your natural soil. After the plant is watered cut off any part of the fiber pot that is exposed above ground (Figure 3).

If the Rose is well established in the fiber pot you can remove the pot and plant normally.

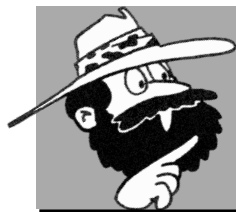


All Plantings: Build a 2" basin around the plant to hold 3 gallons of water and water all your roses with a solution containing **Root Master Vitamin B1** and **Drought Defense** to stimulate new roots and ensure proper water penetration.

Care

Keep the plants moist, not sopping wet, at all times until they start growing.

If the new growth on a bare root plant is delayed and the canes are green, mound the soil over the plant as in Figure 2 if you didn't do this at planting time. Wait until the new growth is over 2" tall before uncovering rose.



Established Rose Care



Watering

Roses use lots of water, so check them regularly. In the summer, roses that are getting ready to bloom may need water as often as every two or three days. This is especially true when the weather is very warm.

Fertilizing

Roses are heavy feeders. If you want them to produce the maximum number of flowers we recommend applying **Master's Rose & Flower Food** every six weeks after the new growth is 6" tall.



Newly planted roses from containers generally have enough fertilizer in the soil to last until the first bloom, when you should start your fertilizer program.

Pest Control

Pest control techniques vary from completely organic to nuclear warfare. The main pests on roses in our area are Aphid and Mildew.

Organic Aphid control depends on developing an Aphid predator population. We sell Ladybugs and can get you starter populations of predatory Encarsia Wasp eggs. This completely organic method entails washing off the Aphid until the predators gain control.

Neem Oil is also an effective control method.



Traditional chemical controls for Aphid generally include **Merit** or **Acephate**, two systemic insecticides.

There are also a couple of new organic mildew controls that we have not tried. Serenade and Green Cure fungicide. We are going to try to get a report on them this year.

Conventional Mildew control includes **Bayer's 3 in 1 Insect, Disease & Mite** control which needs to be applied BEFORE damage shows.

Growing Season Pruning

Pruning the first season should be light. Cut old flowers with very short stems, leaving the maximum number of leaves possible to help the plant manufacture food. After the plants are well established you can cut longer stems.



When you prune the old flowers (or cut flowers for the house), try to help shape the plant. Cut sprawling plants so they are more upright, and cut very upright plants so they will spread out a little more. Clean out the weak spindly growth to allow better air movement and light to the center of the plant.

Dormant Pruning

In the winter prune bush roses to about 18" above the ground, taller for big varieties and shorter for low varieties. Leave about 5 -7 good strong canes on Hybrid Tea roses and remove ALL the rest of the growth. Floribunda roses are left with up to 10 canes. For pruning instructions on tree or climbing roses ask one of our Certified Nursery people.

Applications of **Rose and Flower Food**, **Alfalfa Meal** (for basal breaks) and **Sul-Po-Mag** (for more intense colors) should be done at this time.

Staking Tree Roses

Be sure to stake tree roses well. The stake that comes with a tree rose is only intended to support the rose in the nursery, not against the wind in the ground. Use a 1.5" or larger wood stake or comparable metal stake.

With proper planting, a little fertilizer and a little bit of attention, your roses will give you bouquets of blooms for years to come.