Roses in the Landscape

Caring for the queen of the garden....
Soil Preparation

1. Soil PH : 6.8

2. Amendments:  Compost
   Organic potting soils
   Manure

3. Digging:  Double digging
   Tilling in amendments

Planting

1. **Choose site:** Light requirement
   - Room for growth
2. **When to plant:**
   - Bare root: Plant in April.
   - Container: Plant anytime.
3. **Hole:** Size and depth
4. **Roots:** Loosen soil around root ball, untangle.
   - roots. Score if needed.
5. **Planting with regard to graft or bud union in our zone.**
Transplanting

- **1. Prep:** Have hole dug and ready.
- **2. When:** During month of April
- **3. How:** Cut back up to 2/3
- **4. Water:** Immediately
Pruning in the Spring

1. **General**: Dead canes removed.
   - Crossing canes.
   - What stays and what goes.
   - Prune on angle to outward facing buds.

2. **Shrub roses**: Prune back up to 2/3.

3. **Climbers**: Laterals and the results of leaving a few buds.
   - Laterals and the results of leaving 5 or more buds.
Notice cross branching, bud development
Prune to outward facing bud
Prune to outward facing bud
Climbing rose with pruned laterals
Summer Pruning

1. When:
   After June flower flush

2. Shaping:
   Train next years canes on climbers.
Insect and Disease Control

1. **Sanitation:**
   - Spring clean-up, remove leaf litter throughout season.

2. **Insects:**
   - Ahpids, Cane borers, Thrip, Mites.

3. **Disease:**
   - Black spot, Powdery mildew.

4. Rose Rosette
Rose rosette disease:

Disease is a virus:

Transmission of the virus is through the Eriophyid mites
These mites are only visible through strong magnification
Virus travels slowly through the plant from the top and works its way down.
Virus Host Plant: Rosa multiflora
mites feed on host plants and spread the disease into our gardens
Virus was first seen in 1941 in California, Manitoba, and Wyoming
Currently, the highest incidence seen is in the Upper South and the Mid Atlantic Region.
Appearance of infection on the plant

- Bright new growth never turns green
- Very thick stems with excessive thorns
- Flower buds emerge in tiny tight clusters: witches broom
- Flowers are deformed and stunted
- Foliage is deformed and stunted, may even be yellow
Treatment for Rose Rosette

- There is no treatment for plants at this time
- Dig out plant and place in a garbage bag for trash pick up
- Dig out as many roots as you can to prevent spread, underground root grafting to neighboring roses.
- Do not plant roses in that same location for 2 years.
- Plant in place buddleia, weigela, or paniculate forms of hydrangea.
- Note: some success has be attained by pruning out diseased portions of the plants by removing the entire cane to the bud union.
Prevention of Rose Rosette

- Prune roses in late winter and early spring
- Do not use leaf blowers in your cleanup, mites are easily spread that way
- Protect roses from prevailing winds that would carry mites
- Give roses plenty of space to grow
- Identify and remove Rosa multiflora from the surrounding landscape, bag it and put it in the trash.
- Finally, when in contact with disease plants, wash hands, gloves and clothes before reentering the garden
- Finally, sanitize shovels, pruners, etc. with household disinfectants. This prevents the spread of the disease.
Examples of Rose Rosette Disease
Examples of Rose Rosette
R. Alba Meidiland  R. Bonica
R. Carefree Beauty   R. Carefree Delight
R. City of York at Longwood  R. Climbing American Pillar
R. New Dawn          R. polyantha Margo Koster 1931
R. Scarlet Meidiland        R. climber Wm Baffin
Rosa Rugosa  
climber Eden
climber Graham Thomas
climber Dublin Bay

R. Ruby Meidiland
Drift Rose, Apricot  Drift, Sweet
Drift, Coral

Drift, Icy
Double Knockout

Double Pink Knockout
Climber, America

climber Smiley Face
Yellow Knockout | climber Joseph’s Coat
Fairy Rose, shrub

Sonja Hybrid Tea

(my wife made me put this in...)

The Fairy.

Sustani McK 2001

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Cabbage, Juliet                 Cabbage, Constance