

ROSE PROBLEMS

BLACK SPOT

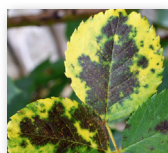
HOW IT APPEARS:

Large black-colored spots on yellowing leaves

HOW TO TREAT: Ensure air circulation around stems, remove any infected leaves, and apply a fungicide

WE RECOMMEND:

Bonide Copper Fungicide



ROSE SAWFLY LARVAE & JAPANESE BEETLE DAMAGE

HOW IT APPEARS:

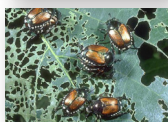
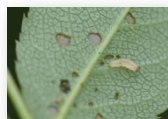
Windowpane-like holes (sawfly) and skeletonized leaves (Japanese beetle)

HOW TO TREAT:

Remove larvae with a strong water spray. Beetles can be removed by hand and dropped into a bucket of soapy water. Apply a spray pesticide.

WE RECOMMEND:

BioAdvanced Rose & Flower Insect Killer and **Bonide Rose Rx**



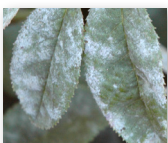
POWDERY MILDEW

HOW IT APPEARS: White fungal growth on leaves that eventually die

HOW TO TREAT: Apply copper sulfate, potassium bicarbonate, or sulfur right when mildew appears

WE RECOMMEND:

Bonide Copper Fungicide



PLANTING TIPS

Make sure the planting site has at least 6 hours of full sun. Space floribundas, hybrid teas, and grandifloras 2-3' apart, most other shrub roses 4-8' apart, and climbers 8-10' apart. Water thoroughly after planting.

Planting holes should be at least 18" wide and 12-18" deep. The bud union should be 1" below the soil surface.

CONTAINER-GROWN ROSES

After cutting and removing the container, spread the roots out over a mound of soil, and then backfill to eliminate air pockets. Prune broken roots and cut canes to remove dead wood. Top dress with lobster compost—The Farm at Green Village recommends **Coast of Maine Organic Lobster Compost**.



THE FARM AT GREEN VILLAGE RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING ROSE CARE PRODUCTS:

BioAdvanced Rose & Flower Care 9-14-9

3 Systemic Products in 1: Fertilizer-Insect Control-Disease Control. Rainproof protection lasts up to 6 weeks.



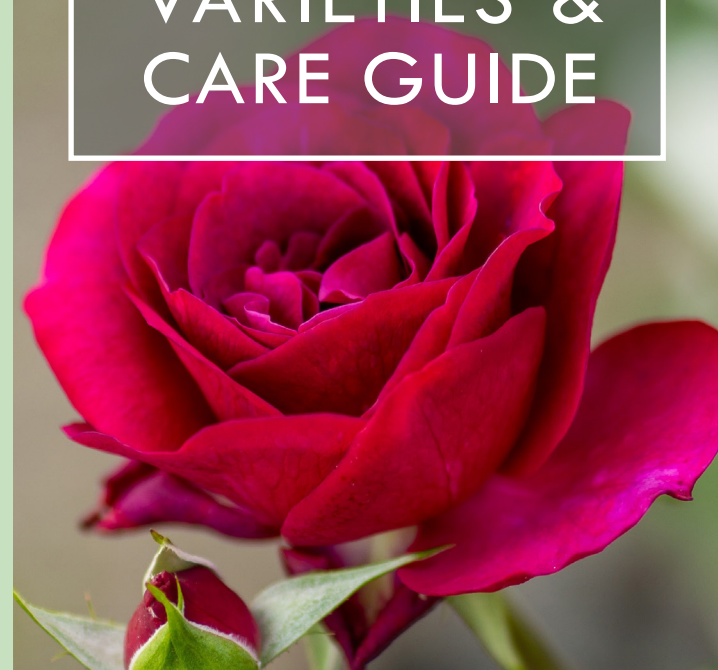
Bonide Systemic Rose & Flower Care 8-12-4

Systemic insecticide plus fertilizer that provides up to 8 weeks of insect control, as well as essential macro plus micronutrients



ROSES

VARIETIES & CARE GUIDE



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ROSE INFORMATION & CARE

TYPES OF ROSES

HYBRID TEA ROSES

- 4-5 ft tall
- Repeat bloomers, large single or double blooms, one flower per stem
- Strong fragrance, good for cutting
- Excellent for gardens and borders



FLORIBUNDA ROSES

- 3-5' height
- Abundant flowers in large clusters
- Disease resistant
- Usually have little scent
- Ideal for large beds and mixed borders



GRANDIFLORA ROSES

- 3-8' tall
- Flowers in clusters on tall stems
- Hybrid tea and floribunda cross
- Excellent for cutting and for borders and screens



MODERN SHRUB ROSES

- Can reach up to 5-6' in height
- Large showy flowers, vary in fragrance
- Includes **David Austin, Knock Out & Drift**
- Good for hedge/screens/groundcovers
- Disease resistant



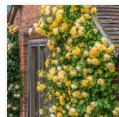
TREE/STANDARD ROSES

- Up to 4-6' tall
- Created from budding shrubs on a stem
- Not cold climate hardy, needs to be staked in high wind
- Adds height to a border or spectacular in pots on a deck, patio, or porch



CLIMBING ROSES

- 6-15' tall
- Can be trained to attach to a vertical or horizontal structure
- Long flexible canes
- Repeat bloomers



MINIATURE ROSES

- 12-24" tall
- Miniature version of hybrid tea roses
- Blooms for 2-3 weeks at a time
- Good for beds, borders, and containers



SUN EXPOSURE



Roses prefer full sun, and must have at least six hours of direct sun daily.

WATERING PREFERENCE



Roses need 1-2 inches of water a week. Water early in the morning and avoid getting the leaves and blooms wet to prevent blackspot and powdery mildew.

SOIL PREFERENCE



Roses prefer well-drained soil with a pH of 5.5-6.5 and containing plenty of organic matter. Add powdered limestone if the soil pH is less than 5.5.

Test the soil before planting and repeat every 3-4 years. Planting holes should be 18" wide and 12-18" deep. Add no more than one-third by volume compost in the planting hole.

The Farm at Green Village recommends amending soil with **Coast of Maine Organic Lobster Compost**—it drains well and is an ideal soil conditioner.

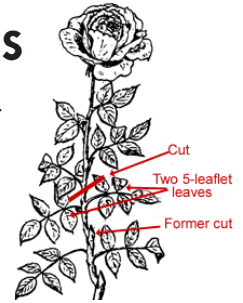
FERTILIZER



Apply a balanced fertilizer such as **Espoma Rose-tone** once a month during the growing season (May-September).

PRUNING ROSES

Prune roses in the spring. Cut the flower stem back to an outward-facing bud above a 5- or 7-leaflet leaf.



HYBRID TEA, GRANDIFLORA, FLORIBUNDA, AND MINIATURE ROSES

These roses produce on new or current season wood. Prune very hard in early spring to remove one-half to two-thirds of the plant's height. Remove all dead and small, weak canes, leaving 3-5 healthy and evenly spaced canes.

MODERN SHRUB ROSES

These roses can be left unpruned during their first 2-3 seasons. Prune after the first few seasons to maintain their shape. In the spring, remove one-third of the oldest canes and repeat, leaving one-third of the youngest canes from the previous season.

TREE ROSES

Usually composed of hybrid teas, grandifloras, floribundas, or miniature roses, tree roses require the same care as regular rose bushes. Heavy prune in early spring before leaves appear.

CLIMBING ROSES

Wait several seasons before pruning. Limit pruning to winter-damaged wood. Prune repeat-blooming climbers in early spring, while once-blooming ramblers should be pruned right after flowering in early summer.

We carry **RAPITEST pH SOIL TESTERS** to determine the pH of your soil

