

ROSES

PLANTING BUSH TYPE ROSES AND CLIMBERS

Most of our roses are grafted varieties. The graft (knobby area near the base of the canes) should be planted two to three inches below soil line. This provides better winter protection. Plant in full sun in well-drained soil rich in organic matter. Dig the hole twice as wide as the root system and deep enough to get the graft below soil line. Thoroughly mix organic matter (two to four shovels full of Toad Hollow Compost or 7 Year Gold manure) into the soil. Remove the pot. If many roots encircle the root ball, make three or four shallow scores with a sharp knife. Set the root ball in the hole, backfill with the mixture of soil and organic matter, tamp lightly and water deeply. Use of Schultz Starter Plus will stimulate new root growth. Water deeply every 3-5 days until well established, then once a week as needed. Watering in early a.m. allows the foliage to be dry before evening, reducing disease risk. A 2-3" layer of bark mulch will help keep the soil moist and retard weed growth.



Approximately two weeks after planting begin fertilizing with a low nitrogen fertilizer, such as Miracle Gro, Rose Tone or Rose and Flower Care. Your last fertilizer application for the season should be no later than mid-August. Deadhead regularly to promote quick reblooming. If you need to transplant a rose, do it in the early spring while the plant is still dormant. Prune the plant back to 18-24", dig the root ball, and move to its new location. Plant it following the above instructions.

Pruning: Remove dead growth and suckers (grow from beneath the graft), weak or crossing canes. When deadheading, cut back to 1/4" above a 5-leaflet leaf that faces the outside of the plant. For climbers, every 2-3 years cut back oldest canes to ground. This allows younger canes to develop.

TREE ROSES

We recommend that tree roses be grown in a pot. Because they are top-grafted they are sensitive to winter kill. Place the pot on your deck or patio or sink a larger pot into a garden bed and drop the tree rose pot into it. This makes it easy to retrieve the rose for winter protection.



**DICKMAN
FARMS**

GREENHOUSES & GARDEN CENTER

Where beauty comes naturally.

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INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL

Aphids: masses of small, soft insects on buds, new growth, and leaves. Color is usually green but can also be red or black. Control with insecticidal spray such as Neem oil or insecticidal soap, or with a granular systemic insecticide applied to the ground. Ladybugs are a natural control; both adults and larvae eat aphids.

Japanese Beetles: Leaves show numerous holes, often skeletonized. Beetles are metallic brown with a green head. They are usually present late June through August. Control with insect sprays such as Sevin, Pyrethrin, or Neem oil. Beetle traps are helpful if placed at least 10' downwind of your plants. You can also knock the beetles off into a pail of hot soapy water; wait one hour then throw them on the compost pile.

Thrips: Leaves and flowers are distorted, shredded, or discolored. Use a systemic insecticide labeled for Thrips, such as Bonide Systemic Rose and Flower care, or spray with Pyrethrin.

Caterpillars: Chew holes in leaves. Spray with Pyrethrin, BT, Sevin, or use a granular systemic.

Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, Blackspot: Spray every 7-10 days with a fungicide such as Daconil (Fungonil) or Fungicide 3. Spray upper and lower leaf surface. For both insect and disease control, rotate the products you use to avoid resistance (alternate products monthly)

WINTER CARE

Bush-type roses:

Stop deadheading roses in September. Rose hips will form, helping the plants to harden off and go dormant (flowers will still be produced for several weeks, weather permitting). In late fall tall canes can be cut back to two feet to avoid breakage by heavy snow and ice. Clean up all debris. Spray with a Fungicide. Mound loose mulch over plants to a depth of 18", or use 6" of compost. In spring remove this mulch a few inches at a time as the weather warms.

Climbing roses:

Same as for bush-type except DO NOT cut them back. Tie canes securely to fence, arbor or trellis. Spray with a Wilt Pruf to prevent desiccation. If the area is very windy wrap burlap around the canes. Trim back winter-killed growth in the spring.

Tree roses:

When the tree rose has gone dormant bring pot and all into an attached garage with windows. Place the rose near the house wall. Check occasionally to be sure soil is slightly moist. If necessary prune back branches to 12-15".