

ROSES 101



Types of Roses used most often:

- **Hybrid Tea**
- **Floribunda**
- **Grandiflora**
- **Miniature**
- **Climbing/Ramblers**
- **Shrub**
- **English Roses – David Austin**

Hybrid Tea = initially created by hybridizing Hybrid Perpetuals with Tea roses in the late 19th century. Hybrid Tea roses are often grafted (see below).

Floribunda = Some rose breeders saw potential in crossing polyantha roses with hybrid teas, to create roses that bloomed with the polyantha profusion but with hybrid tea floral beauty and color range. (First ones in 1907.)

Grandiflora = Crosses between hybrid teas and floribundas.

Miniature = Perfectly scaled-down version of a large-flowered rose

Climbing Rose = Either a natural growth habit (often in old garden roses), a spontaneous genetic mutation of regular hybrid tea or floribunda roses. Others were specifically bred for the climbing trait.

David Austin English Rose = Old garden roses hybridized with modern hybrid teas and floribundas. Although not officially recognized as a separate class of roses by any established rose authority, English (aka David Austin) roses are often set aside as such by consumers and retailers alike.

Shrub Rose = Old single and repeat flowering cultivars, as well as modern roses that don't fit neatly into other categories. Many cultivars placed in other categories are simultaneously placed in this one. Your knock out roses and drifts belong here:)

Own-Root or grafted Roses:

Roses are grown either on their own root systems or grafted onto another rootstock.

Things to consider:

- Hardiness vs. tenderness of graft (winter/other damage)
- Root system vigor
- Planting depth (keep graft above ground level)
- Suckering from rootstock

Roses 101

Sun – minimum 6 hrs (mid-day shade optimal)

Roses that tolerate some shade:

Shrub – Belinda, Monica, Ballerina

David Austin – Mary Rose, Benjamin Britten, Sharifa Asma
James Galway, Lady of Shallot, Susan William Ellis, Molineux,
Golden Celebration, Abridge Rose, Gertrude Jekyll, Sophy's
Rose, Abraham Darby, Heritage, Teasing GA

Climbing – Cecile Brunner, New Dawn, Zephirine Drouhin

Other (possibly) – Gruss an Aachen, Trumpeter, Julia Child

Soil – a good soil makeup for roses is said to be 1/3 clay, 1/3 coarse sand and 1/3 decomposed organic matter. (1/3 own soil, 1/3 CLM, 1/3 top soil with organic matter)

Great options to mix with our soil: Complete Landscape Mix (CLM),
pine fines (Nature's Helper), mushroom compost, cow manure,
compost

Water – newly planted rose about 10 gal/week. (It is better to water them deeply few times a week rather than a little every day.)

Feeding – so important! Apply at least every 2 weeks. Start early April and continue until first week of September.

Do not hesitate to grow roses in raised beds or pots! Use top-quality potting soil (we carry Fafard) mixed with some CLM. If you want to keep the rose in a same pot, you can root-prune the rose after few years: during dormant time, shorten the canes, saw off 1/3 or the roots and plant the rose back in fresh potting soil.

Roses grow tall in GA. To keep the tall canes from breaking, support them with minimum 4' bamboo canes. Use soft ties to prevent damage to the canes.

Spraying to Combat Diseases – unfortunately necessary. Blackspot is easier to prevent than it is to get rid of. Some options: copper fungicide or Propiconazole & Mancozeb combination. Fungicide has to be sprayed on!!!



Roses 101

How to Properly Plant Your Roses: Dig a hole at least two feet wide and the same depth as the pot. Mix the native soil from the hole with equal amounts soil conditioner and Complete Landscape Mix (CLM). Place a couple inches of the mix in the base of the hole. Gently remove the rose from the pot, loosen the roots with your fingers and place in the hole. The top of the root ball should be just an inch or so above soil level. Back fill your hole, tamping the soil as you go. Mulch around the rose with one inch of hardwood mulch or 2 inches of pine straw. NOTE: if your rose is grafted, make sure the graft (bulge at the base of the trunk) sits atop the soil and is not buried.

Fertilization: Roses are heavy feeders. Fertilize your roses every two weeks for maximum blooms.

Here is our guidance: Starting **late March:**

Mills Magic Granular (work into soil around rose.)

Two Weeks after Granular Application: Mills Magic Liquid Feed

Four Weeks After Granular Application: Mills Magic Liquid Feed .

Six Weeks After Granular Application Apply Mills Magic and again and repeat the process throughout the season until **September 15.**

Watering: A healthy rose requires 10+ gallons of water per week during the growing season. This can be achieved by drip irrigation, overhead irrigation or hand watering. To help your roses develop a deeper roots, water less often but with larger amounts (e.g. 3-4 gallons 3 times per week). If using drip irrigation or soaker hoses run your system for a couple of hours to insure that your roses are getting enough water. Overhead irrigation can lead to fungal diseases on the leaves of roses. If you use overhead irrigation, set your controller to water around 7:00 a.m. The leaves will begin to dry as the sun comes up. If hand watering first use a 5 gallon bucket and time how long it takes to fill the bucket 2/3 full. This should be the same amount of time you water each rose several times a week. Avoid spraying the leaves to help prevent fungal issues.

Prevention of Fungal Diseases: Rose leaves are very susceptible to fungal disease during the summer months when humidity is high and night time temperatures remain above 70 degrees.

Avoid watering in the evening if possible so the leaves do not stay wet into the night. Start a preventive early April, don't wait to see a problem.

Spray Mixture to Limit Fungal Disease: Autumn Hill Nursery recommends that you spray your roses **every 7 to 10 days.**

The products that you need to make an excellent fungal prevention spray are available at Autumn Hill Nursery.

Anti-Fungal Spray:

1 Gallon Pump Spray Applicator ·

1 gallon of Water

·Add 1/3 teaspoon Propiconazole.

Mix.

Add 1 tablespoon Mancozeb and 1 teaspoon of dishwashing liquid.

Mix again before spraying.

Apply every 7 to 10 days.