

How to Plant and Care for Your Roses

Do You Enjoy Growing Roses?

Whether you are new to rose gardening or a seasoned roserian, we have the roses and advice you need to succeed.

Each year, we grow 140+ varieties

Including:

- Hybrid Teas & Grandifloras
- David Austin & Kordes
- Floribundas & Climbers
- Shrub & Tree Roses

We have what you need to plant and maintain your roses:

Organic soil amendments

Organic Fertilizers,

Fungal & Pest Control

Pruners, gloves

Everything you need to keep your roses beautiful, healthy & blooming

In November, we post the roses we will have for the upcoming spring on our website

.Pre-purchasing your roses will ensure you get the varieties you want while saving 10%.

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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 of soil conditioner and Complete Landscape Mix (CLM). Gently remove the rose from the pot, loosen the roots with your fingers, and place it in the hole. The top of the root ball should be just an inch or so above soil level. Backfill 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.

Fertilization:

Roses are heavy feeders. Starting in mid March, fertilize your roses alternating granular and liquid feed every two weeks for maximum blooms.

For new plantings, mix 3 cups of *Rose-Tone* by Espoma into amended soil. **For existing plants**, apply 1-1/4 cups around each plant

Two weeks after granular application: Apply *Bloom!* by Espoma liquid feed. Two capfuls per gallon of water. Alternate feeding by applying 1 Rose-tone feeding followed by two liquid feedings, 2 weeks apart. Continue alternating feeding throughout the season until September 15. (Eliminate the liquid fertilizer if the weather gets very hot in July/August, but continue with granular fertilizer.)

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

Spray Mixture to Limit Fungal Disease:

Start the spray program when your roses have fully leafed out, or no later than right after you prune the roses in the spring (mid-March for grafted roses).

Start with **Bonide Copper Fungicide** spray. Apply thoroughly to the tops and undersides of the leaves. Repeat 2 more applications every 7-10 days.

Switch the fourth treatment to a systemic fungicide such as **Propiconazole** or **Rose Shield** for one application. For Propiconazole, add 1/3 teaspoon in a gallon of water; for Rose Shield, add 3 oz in a gallon of water. Mix well. (Note: Rose Shield also controls insects for 30 days.)

Repeat the process until the end of October.

Insecticide treatments:

Apply insecticides only after you identify the culprit. Good opinions for insecticides are **Bonide Captain Jack's Deadbug Brew** (organic) and **Malathion**.

In regards to warranting roses Autumn Hill Nursery cannot replace roses that have died or have been stressed by disease and/or insect infestation, have not been watered adequately or die due to an act of nature: tornado, drought, flood, etc.