

"TALKING ROSES"

Let's call this a discussion on roses. I expect to learn new ideas here today as well. Check out my garden page on facebook "The Rose, Flower and Veggie Gardener's Group" Also check out the link below on a comprehensive guide from the ARS on growing roses http://www.rose.org/wp-content/uploads/2Q10/03/RoseHills-Booklet_FINAL2.pdf
Zone 7a: April 15th Average last frost for our zone/ Oct 31 is the average first frost for our area

Types of Roses:

Here are a few of the most popular types

Species Roses: "4-8 petals are responsible for the evolution of the rose as we know it today."

Hybrid Teas: By far the most popular rose today. Large shapely blooms on long stems.

"La France" was the first hybrid tea. It was created in 1867 and is still available on the market today.

Floribunda: The second most popular rose. A compact rose capable of producing large clusters of repeating blooms.

Old Garden Roses: All classes of roses that existed before 1867.

English Roses: A cross between OGR and Modern roses. Classified as shrub roses, made popular from David Austin.

Climbers: Roses with long canes. Most roses have to be trained.

Pests:

Aphids, Japanese Beetles, and Sawfly larvae are by far the worst pests in my rose garden.

Sawfly larvae eat the underside of leaves into a skeletal leaf look.

I remove all of the pests by hand.

When the Japanese Beetles get out of control I spray them. I spray the areas that they are feeding or directly on them vs mass spraying. I avoid spraying in any blooms to avoid killing bees.

Fungal diseases:

Black spot, Powdery Mildew, Rust are the most common rose fungal diseases.

I use Bayer Disease Control except for shrub roses. I do not use inspect control unless there is an epidemic of Japanese Beetles as stated above.

Feeding:

I like to use primarily organic fertilizers with just a pinch of a chemical mixture.

I like to use an organic tea to kick start my roses in the early spring after the average last frost, April 15th.

Alfalfa pellets, Coffee grounds, horse manure, a pinch of chemical fertilizer.

I like to add some compost to the top of the rose and work into the soil. I used mushroom compost this yr.

I add a slow release organic commercial product as well.

Maintaining:

I use Epson Salts at least twice a year. Once in The Spring and then in early Summer.

Pruning Roses:

When I prune hard, I always leave a few dormant bud eyes below where I am cutting

Talk about dormant bud eyes and invisible bud eyes.

Prune for Large flowers vs Several flowers.

Use cane from a fresh cutting to demonstrate.

Planting/ Transplanting Roses:

I transplant my roses in Feb when all of the energy is in the root system.
In zone 7a bare roots should be planted by the first week of April.
Loose, Deep, Water retentive soil with soil amendments and compost additives.
I recommend using blend of a dark soil with mushroom compost and pine fines.
Fortuniana Root Stock vs Dr. Huey

Training climbers and ramblers:

Horizontal Pegging
Paul Zimmerman has a video on how to train a climbing rose
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rf7F5qhChFM>

<u>ORGANIC</u>	<u>NIT</u>	<u>Phos</u>	<u>POT</u>	
<u>BLOOD MEAL</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
<u>COTTONSEED</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	
<u>ALFALFA</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>A great facilitator</u>
<u>BONE MEAL</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>.2</u>	
<u>FISH MEAL</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	
<u>WOOD ASH</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>Don't use too much. A little goes a long way in acidic soil</u>
<u>SEAWEED</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>.75</u>	<u>5</u>	
<u>MANURE (horse)</u>	<u>.7</u>	<u>.3</u>	<u>.6</u>	<u>Mulch to reduce weeds (burning) (plastic bags in sun)</u>
<u>COFFEE GROUNDS</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>.06</u>	<u>.6</u>	<u>Calcium, Magnesium & other trace elements (used neutral)</u>
<u>BANNANA PEELS</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>.8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Dry until dark & hard. Cut up and work into soil</u>
<u>EGG SHELLS</u>				<u>Calcium, Sulfur</u>
<u>GYPSUM</u>				
<u>NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS</u>				<u>Trace elements</u>
<u>COMPOST</u>				<u>All of the above!</u>
<u>EPSOM SALT</u>				<u>Sulfur, Magnesium</u>

There are a wide variety of organic products on the market such as See weed, Bat manure etc ...

There are several organics that can additionally be used for composting such as:

Melon rinds
Grass clippings
Kitchen wastes (non dairy or meat products) such as:
 Apple cores
 Potato peels
 Leaf products such as lettuce, cabbage etc . . .

I could go on and on. There are numerous websites out there that detail composting materials.