



PLANT CARE  
SERIES

www.TsugawaNursery.com  
410 E Scott Ave, Woodland, WA 98674 (360) 225-8750



Check us out on  
Facebook.com/TsugawaNursery



# Roses

What a beautiful way to add color into your landscape.

## EXPOSURE

4 to 6 hours of sun each day.

## PLANTING

We recommend planting your rose with **Gardner & Bloome Rose Planting Mix**, **Lime**, **Dr. Earth Starter Fertilizer** and **Bonide Root n Grow**. See our **Planting Guide** for more information.

## SPACING

Hybrid Tea Roses: 30 to 36 inches apart  
Floribunda Roses: 24 to 30 inches apart  
English Roses: 3 feet apart  
Climbing Roses: 4 to 5 feet apart  
Large Shrub Roses: 30 to 36 inches apart  
Small Shrub Roses: 24 to 30 inches apart  
Miniature Roses: 12 to 18 inches apart  
Hedging: 24 inches apart (Floribundas work best for this)

## SPRING PRUNING

Usually done around President's Day weekend. Why prune? To shape your roses, to encourage the production of large, long stemmed flowers from hybrid teas and abundant clusters of flowers from floribundas. Pruning helps create a healthy rose by removing the four D's: **Dead**, **Diseased**, **Damaged** and **Duplicate** canes. By thinning canes from interior of the plant air circulation is increased, by removing dead or damaged canes you can increase the overall well being and beauty of your roses.

## WHAT TO CUT

Remove all dead branches & canes. Healthy growth will generally appear green or red. Dead canes will generally turn gray or brown. Cut canes low on the plant—as near to the base as possible. Also, remove damaged canes, and ones that cross or rub. Remove all branches thinner than a pencil since you want branches of sufficient size to support your new spring growth.

## HOW MUCH TO PRUNE

### Light Pruning

For more abundant blooms on smaller stems a light pruning is done. The canes should be reduced to a third to half of their original height

### Medium Pruning

Generally removes more foliage leaving up to 8 to 10 well placed canes—fewer on hybrid teas. Canes are reduced to a third to half of their original height. When you do medium pruning it produces fewer but larger flowers on longer stems.

### Heavy Pruning

Heavy pruning is usually done on damaged roses or a rose out of control

Also, remove any suckers or root stock shooting out of the ground below the graft union.

*Please turn the page for more information.* ➔

## SUMMER PRUNING (DEADHEADING)

Dead head to remove old or spent flowers from the bush. This helps ensure a strong re-blooming. When dead heading you need to look at the rose leaves. Rose leaves develop in sets of 3, 5, 7 or 9 leaflets. Notice the 5 leaflets. These are where you will want to prune. Cut a quarter of an inch above a five leaf leaflet, leaving at least two sets of leaflets on the stem from which you are cutting, making sure the leaflet faces outwards. Cut at an angle sloping downward toward center of the bush. Make sure to cut stems back to wood that are strong enough to support a new rose. Dead-head and fertilize for the last time late August to mid-September.

## FERTILIZING

Roses are heavy feeders. It takes a lot of energy to produce those beautiful flowers. In the spring as the new growth apply **Dr. Earth Rose and Flower Fertilizer** and follow recommended rates on the back of the box.

## WATERING

Roses are heavy drinkers. Be sure to give them a good deep watering once or twice a week or maybe, more depending on your soil type. Roots need air as well as water, so don't keep the soil continually soaked. Allow the top inch to dry out before watering again. Remember deep watering encourages deep roots. Water at root level if possible, if you need to overhead water do so in the morning to allow foliage to dry off before the night. This will help with disease control.

## MULCHING

Apply 2 to 3 inches of Soil Building Compost in a 3-foot diameter around the base of your roses. This will help reduce evaporation, retains moisture and prevents a crust from forming on soil so that water and nutrients can get to your roses roots

## WINTER CARE

In November to December, once there has been a couple of good frosts and/or the foliage begins to drop, apply the dormant sprays **Bonide Copper Fungicide** and **Bonide All Season Spray Oil**. The oil and copper need to be applied separately, 2 weeks apart. Remove any old leaves and rake up debris (dropped foliage) around plants. **DO NOT PRUNE** your roses unless there is a concern that the canes and branches could be broken by snow, or if you live in a high wind area.

## WINTER PROTECTION

Generally in Zone 7 or 8 winter protection is usually not necessary. But roses can benefit from applying mulch over the crown area if a cold winter is forecasted.

### CHECK LIST

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gardner & Bloome Rose Planting Mix | <input type="checkbox"/> Bonide Copper Fungicide                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Earth Starter Fertilizer       | <input type="checkbox"/> Good Pair of Sharp Pruners (Felco or ARS) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bonide Root n Grow                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Good Pair of Loppers for Large Canes      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Earth Rose & Flower Fertilizer | <input type="checkbox"/> Gloves                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bonide All Season Spray Oil        |  |