

ROSES

Soil

Moist, well drained soil

Light

6 hours of direct sun daily is minimum. Areas with high summer temperatures can benefit from light afternoon shade. Roses require good air circulation.

Water

Depending on soil type and weather, water established plants deeply and frequently, being sure to saturate the entire root system.

Fertilizer

Fertilize monthly with rose food through the growing season.

Maintenance

Prune canes back and thin out each winter.

Problems

Curled leaves and/or malformed flowers. Green, red or black small insects on tips of new growth.

Aphids - spray with malathion or insecticidal soap per manufacturers instructions.

Blooms fail to open, brown streaking on petals

Thrips - 1/8" Light brown, slender insects hide within petals. Ask your nurseryman for a recommendation of systemic insect control.

Leaves turn yellow and fall off, bottoms of leaves have minute specks and possible webbing

Spider Mites - ask your nurseryman for a miticide recommendation.

White powdery substance on leaves and buds

Powdery mildew - thrives under conditions of high humidity. Avoid overhead watering. Give plants good air circulation. Some rose varieties are more susceptible to powdery mildew than others.

Bright orange spots under leaves, dropping leaves

Rust - is easily spread by wind and water. Avoid overhead watering.

Dark black spots on the leaves

Black spot - Sometimes occurs where there is significant rainfall in the summer. Avoid overhead watering as fungus is spread by water.

Treatment for the above common rose problems include spraying with a dormant oil for overwintering insects and with lime sulfur spray for disease organisms that may overwinter and infect the plant in spring. Ask your nurseryman for a fungicide recommendation for use during the growing season.