

# Roses in Santa Fe



# Species Roses – *Rosa eglantheria*, *Rosa glauca*, *Rosa woodsii*



# Roses from Orient

## *Rosa brunorii*, *Rosa chinensis*



# From Persia, *Rosa foetida*



# to France, Great Britain



# Empress Josephine sponsored hybridizing of Gallicas



# Damask, Alba, and Gallica



# Portland- Rose de Rescht





# Zepherine Drouhin - Bourbon



# Louise Odier - Bourbon



# Rosa rugosa



# Hybrid Tea



# Hybrid Teas



# Grandiflora



# Climbers – Improved Blaze



# David Austin - English





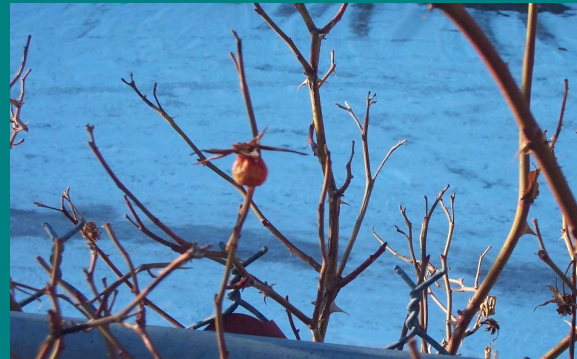
# Shrub – Griffith Buck



# Shrub - Canadian



# Climbers - Canadian



# Knockout



# Knockout is for Blackspot prone areas



# Polyantha – The Fairy



# Floribunda



# Floribunda





# Miniature



# Groundcover



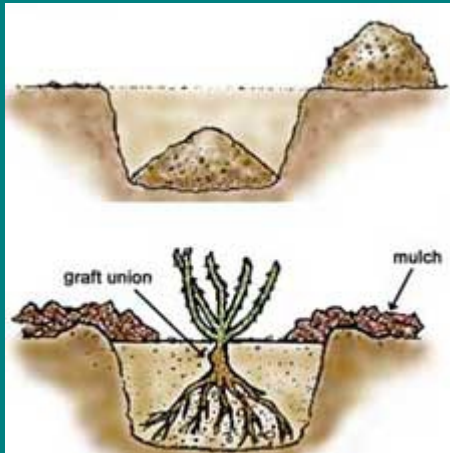
# Good Location



# Grade 1 - Bareroot



# Bareroot Planting



# Bareroot Planting

- Improve soil
- Plant with graft at ground level or just below
- Water slowly
- Water again with root stimulator mixture
- Keep moist



# Container Planting

- Improve soil
- Position plant with graft at ground level or just below
- Add additional soil
- Compact soil
- Water slowly
- Water again with root stimulator



# Growing roses in Containers

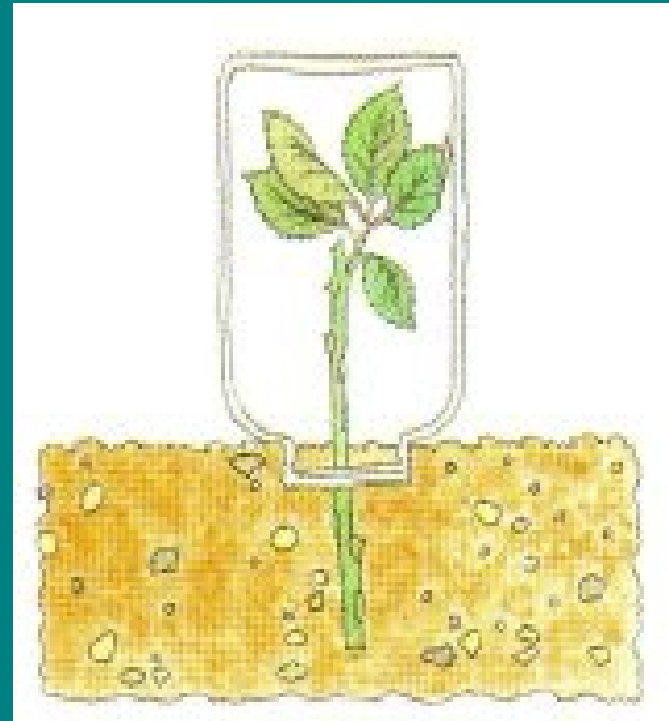
- Use Miniature, Floribunda, Polyantha, or Groundcover
- Use quickly draining potting soil
- Slow release fertilizer
- Site in sunny areas with less heat





# Rose from cutting

- Cut off several inches of cane
- Strip lower leaflets
- Dip into rooting hormone
- Insert cutting into porous potting soil
- Place jar over cutting to reduce transpiration



# Creating Rich Planting Hole

- Clay: add 1/3 coarse organic matter
- Sandy and rocky: add 1/3 well aged compost
- Add Epsom Salts
- Add Superphosphate
- Add Greensand or sulfur
- Mix thoroughly



# Transplanting

- Root prune rose the fall before moving
- Prepare hole where the plant is moving to
- Dig as wide and as deep as possible to remove plant
- Transplant in cool weather while plant is dormant



# Mulches

- Mulches reduce soil moisture loss and moderate soil temperatures
- Darker mulches reduce reflective heat
- Avoid stone mulch and weed barrier
- Apply 2" maximum, avoiding rose trunk



# Winter Protection

- Applies to first year plantings & tender roses
- Heap soil, leaves, or needles over the graft and several inches up the trunk
- Water roses bi-weekly in winter

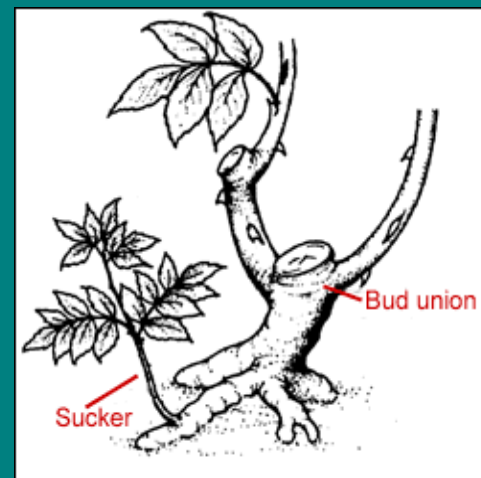
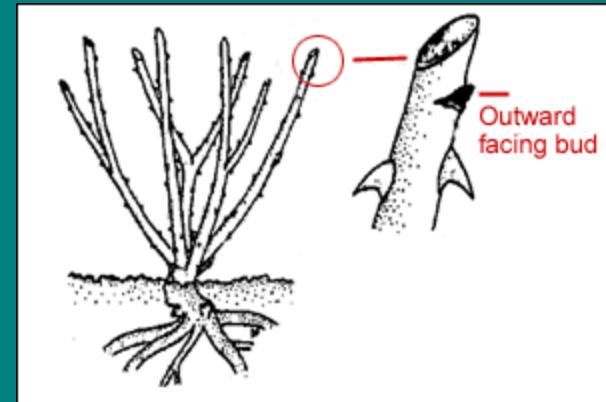
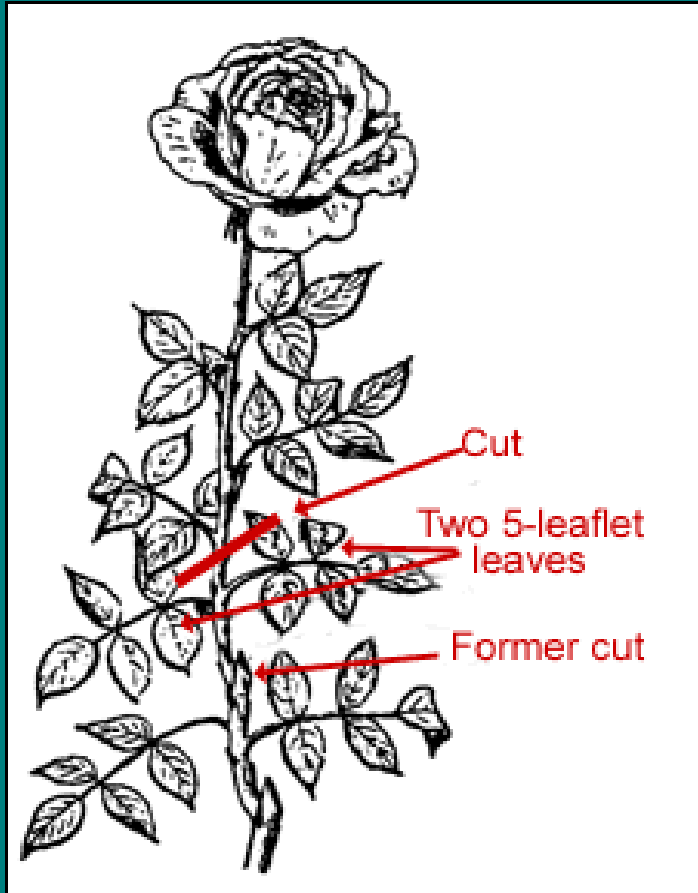


# Irrigation

- Newly planted roses need watering 3 to 5 times a week depending upon soil
- Established roses once to twice a week
- Most roses require 2 to 3 inches a week
- Good drainage essential



# Pruning



# Pruning a Hybrid Tea

- Use sharp pruners
- Remove broken, dead, & diseased canes
- Remove suckers
- Reduce cane length 15" to 24"
- Leave 3 to 5 canes minimum
- Remove laterals



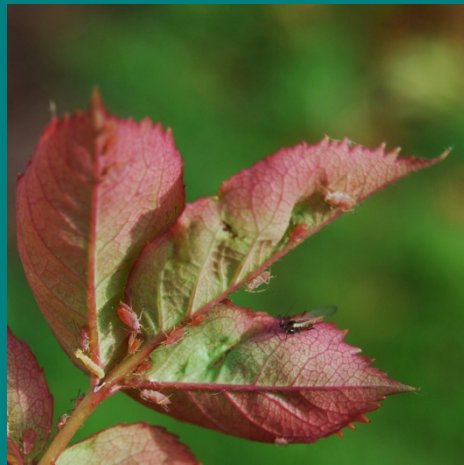


# Fertilizing

- Organic fertilizers retain soil microbes and bacteria, essential for root absorption
- Fish Emulsion & Sea Weed most usable
- Fertilize monthly beginning early May and ending mid August
- Water plants well before fertilizing



# Aphids



# Thrips



# Japanese Beetle not here yet



# Spider Mite

- Controllable with blast of water when first detected
- Neem oil may be effective
- Red Spider mite spray when necessary



# Caneborer

- Use Elmer's Glue on all pruning cuts over pencil size to avoid this insect damage
- Borer will kill a portion of the cane



# Rust

- A fungus usually found on overly cared for native roses
- Remove all leaf litter
- Spray with dormant oil in February
- Use a fungicide if required





# Powdery Mildew



# Mosaic Virus

- Originates in the rootstock or bud wood of the particular plant
- Is non-spreading
- Destroy bush



# Pest #1



# Choose hardy varieties



# Local History of Success



# Enjoy Roses – Use them easily

