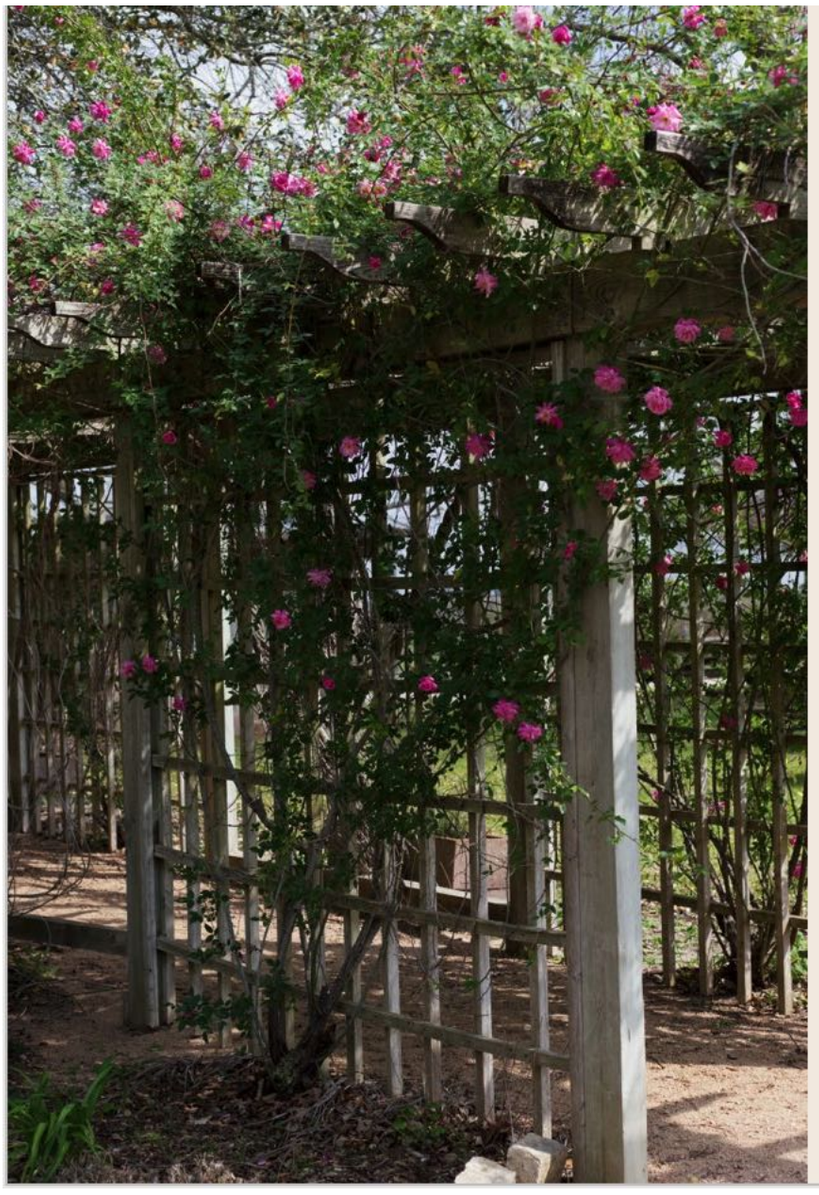
ROSES 101

The Antique Rose Emporium

AGENDA

- **Preparing your garden beds**
- **Soil Prep**
- **Mulching**
- **Watering**
- **Common rose ailments**
- **Pest control and beneficial insects**
- **Pruning**
- **Choosing the right rose for you**
- **Great roses**
- **Caring for climbing roses**



OUR ROOTS

- **The Antique Rose Emporium found its roots in the Old Garden Roses.**
- **What are “Old Garden Roses?”**
- **Roses are the perfect garden plant.**
- **“Our gardens are where we find peace and our roses are where we grow memories.”**

- **Well draining soil**
- **6 Hours of direct sunlight per day**
  - **Roses do not like shade!**
- **Good airflow**
  - **This is part location and part pruning, make sure canes don't rub against each other as this can cause wounds on the canes.**
- **Compost**
  - **Organic matter in the soil is very beneficial to the rose!**
- **Digging a hole**
  - **The hole should be about twice the size of the pot that you received it in.**

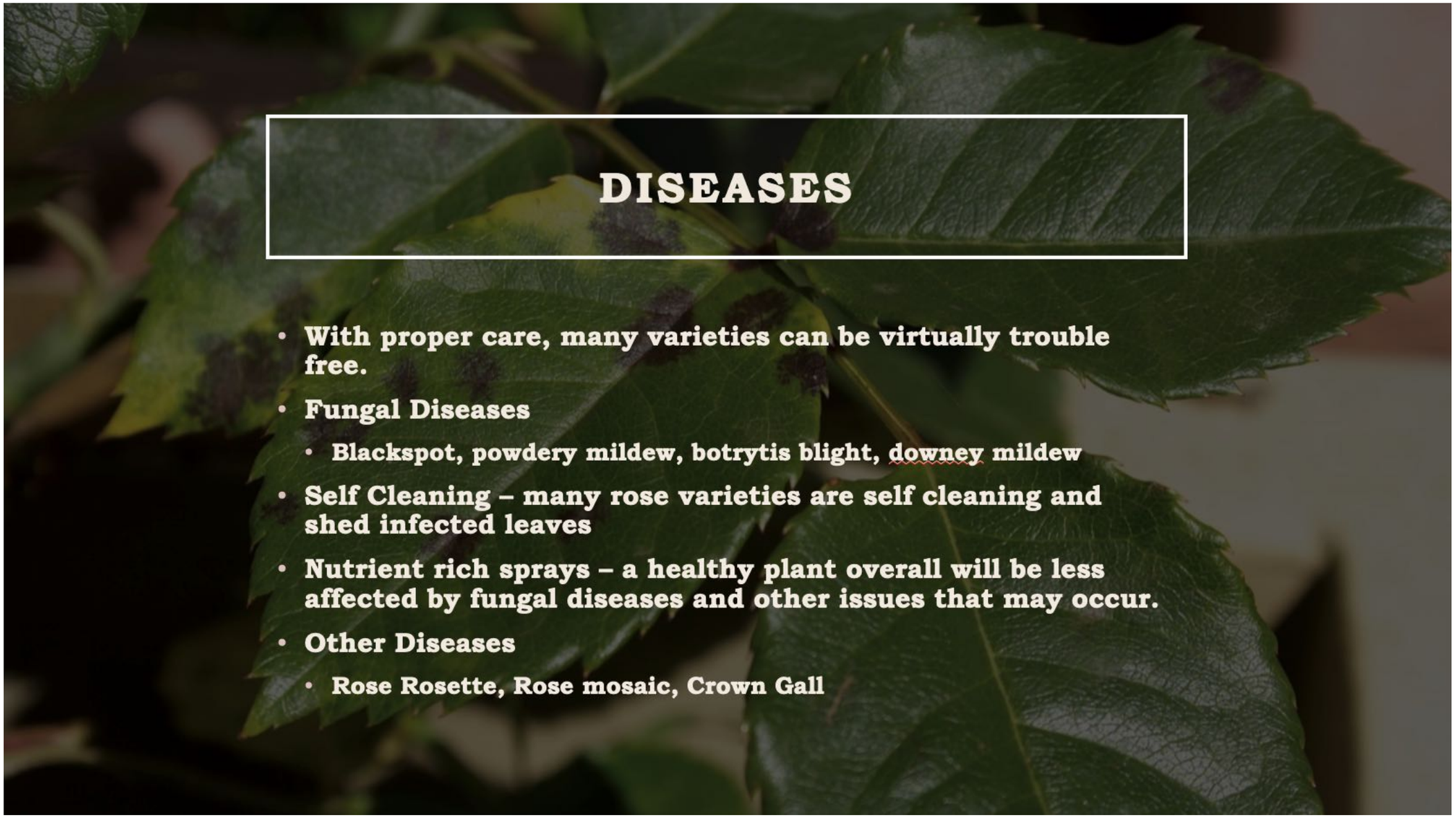
SOIL PREPARATION FOR ROSES

- **Organic material in soil mix**
  - **Mulch**
  - **Leaves**
  - **Compost**
- **Microbes!**
  - **Organic matter attracts beneficial microbes.**
  - **Some fertilizers contain these beneficial microbes and bacteria.**
- **Healthy soil, healthy roots, healthy roses**

MULCHING
• Mulch 2 – 3 times per year
• Aids in the prevention of weeds
• Helps to conserve water
• Reduces heat stress
• Reduces cold stress and damage
• Breaks down to add organic matter to the soil

WATERING

- **Deep soak vs. light waterings**
  - **Deep roots vs. shallow roots and vulnerability**
- **Deep soak every 7 – 10 days depending on climate and weather**
- **Water more during the summer**
- **Plants need moisture during the winter**
- **Roses do need time to dry out between waterings. They like water but not soggy feet.**


DISEASES
With proper care, many varieties can be virtually trouble free.
Fungal Diseases
Blackspot, powdery mildew, botrytis blight, downey mildew
Self Cleaning – many rose varieties are self cleaning and shed infected leaves
Nutrient rich sprays – a healthy plant overall will be less affected by fungal diseases and other issues that may occur.
Other Diseases
Rose Rosette, Rose mosaic, Crown Gall

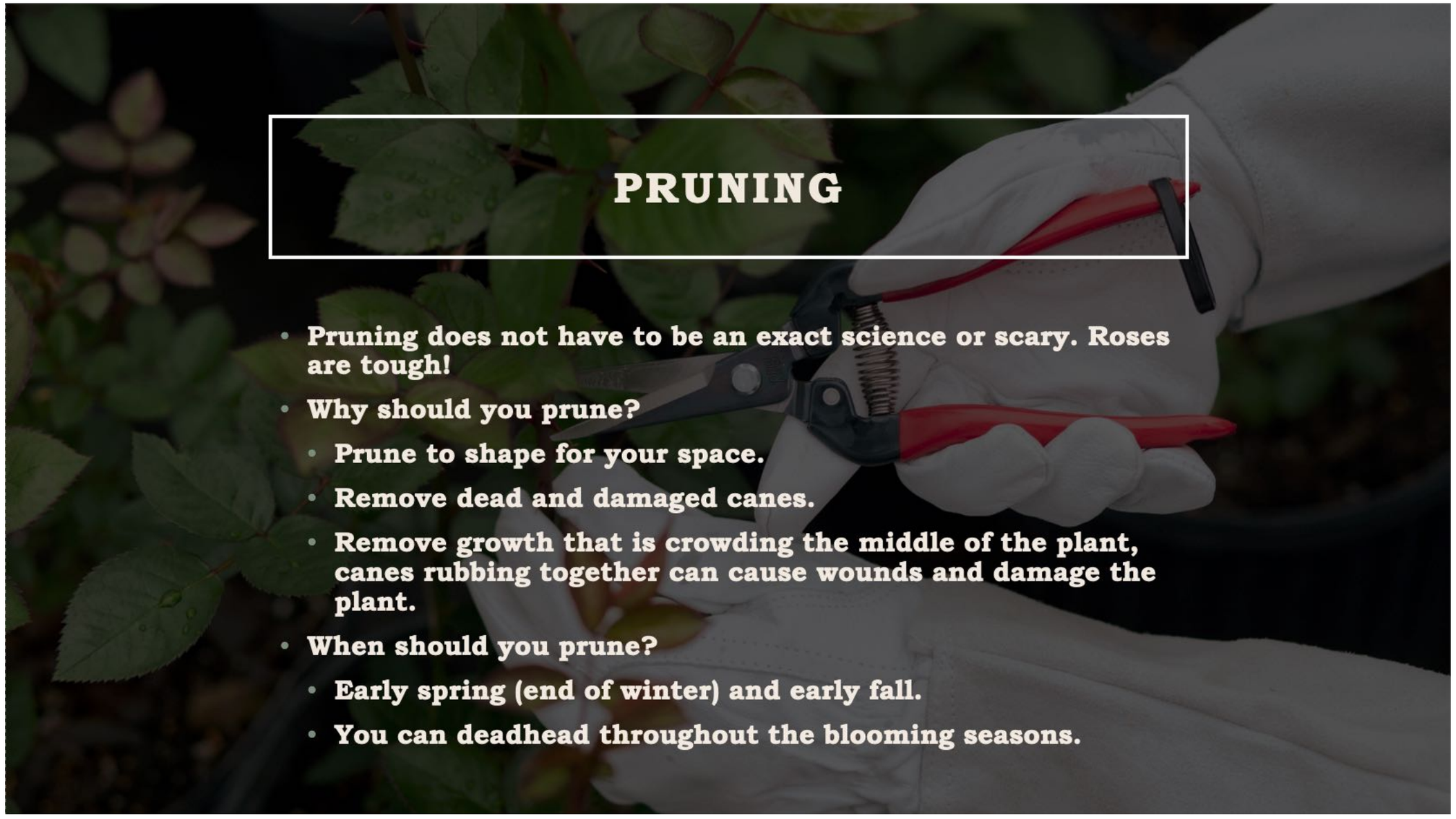
PEST CONTROL

- **Common pests include Aphids, Japanese Beetles, Grasshoppers, and thrips.**
- **IPM (Integrated pest management)**
- **Neem oil**
- **Companion planting**

BENEFICIAL INSECTS

- **Ladybugs and green lacewing larvae for aphids**
- **Ladybugs also eat thrips, mites, scale, and other soft-bodied insects**
- **Praying Mantis eat grasshoppers, Japanese beetles, crickets, moths, and more**
- **There are beneficial forms of spider mites that eat the bad spider mites**
- **There are beneficial nematodes (and some not so beneficial nematodes).**

- **Beneficial bacteria and microbes and fungi.**
  - **Some fertilizers contain these goodies.**


PRUNING
Pruning does not have to be an exact science or scary. Roses are tough!
Why should you prune?
Prune to shape for your space.
Remove dead and damaged canes.
Remove growth that is crowding the middle of the plant, canes rubbing together can cause wounds and damage the plant.
When should you prune?
Early spring (end of winter) and early fall.
You can deadhead throughout the blooming seasons.

CHOOSING THE ROSE FOR YOU

- **How should you choose the rose for you?**
- **There is no right answer, it is all completely personal preference!**
- **Things to keep in mind include:**
  - **Size of the plant and the space you have available**
  - **Color preference**
  - **Growth habit**
  - **Disease resistance**
  - **Maintenance requirements**

Chrysler Imperial

Dee-Lish

Magnolia Memories

FRAGRANT ROSES

Souvenir de la Malmaison

Autumn Damask

Savannah

Wicked Sister

Heavenly Ascent

Femme Fatale

PIONEER TRAILBLAZERS

Always Hope

La Vicomtesse

Magnolia Memories

Pinkie, Cl.

Sombreuil

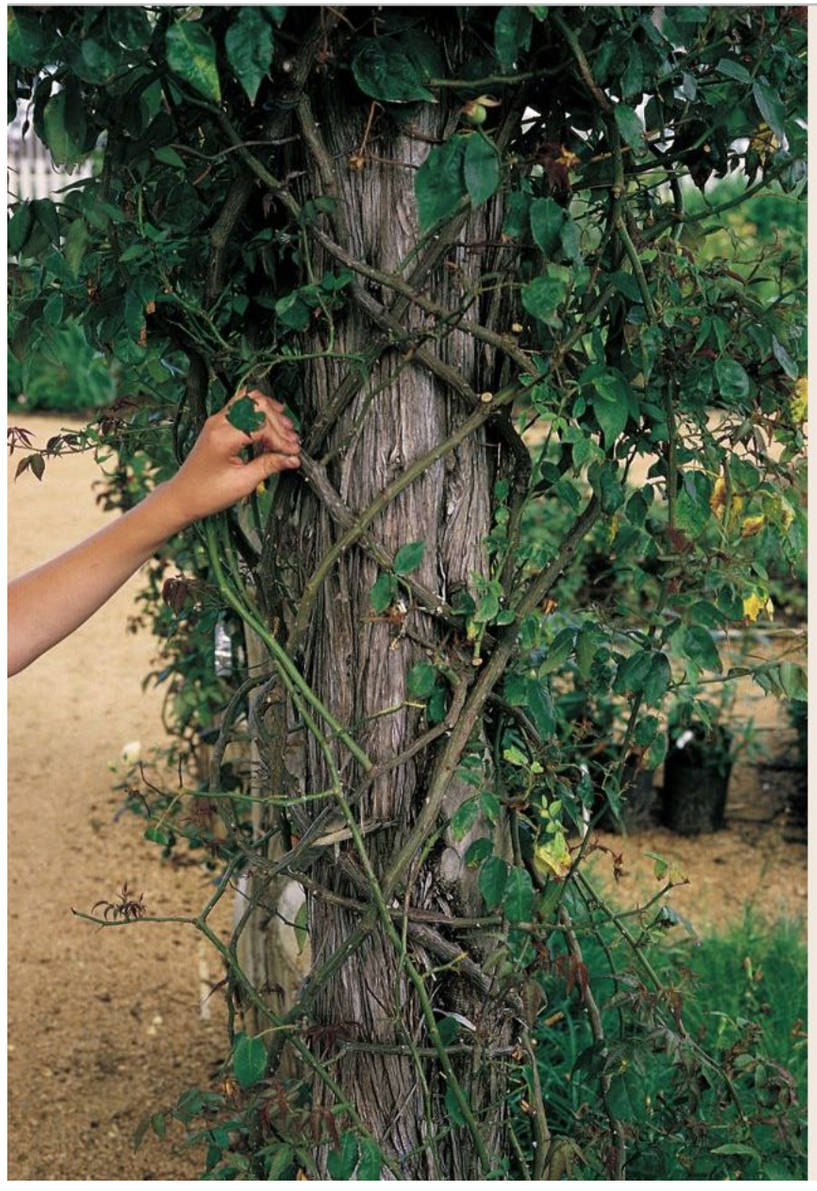
Parade

REPEAT BLOOMING CLIMBERS

Cecile Brunner, Cl.

New Dawn

Old Blush, Cl.



CARING FOR CLIMBERS

- **Climbing roses should be planted on some form of sturdy structure for them to climb on, and roughly 6 feet apart.**
- **Be mindful of space, some climbers can grow more than 30 feet.**
- **Canes need to be trained – tied, wound, or woven onto the structure.**
- **The canes that are untrainable need to be removed to keep the structure tidy.**
- **The best time of year to train/prune your climbing rose is early spring and early fall before new growth occurs.**

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