

TIPS

- Sterilize pruners between cuts. This will prevent the pruners from passing diseases from damaged canes to healthy ones.
- Clean up trimmings and dead leaf matter under the plant to discourage disease.

HELPFUL PRODUCTS

To ensure your pruning is a success, we recommend the following products.

- Rose pruning gloves
- Bypass pruners

WARRANTY

If a tree or shrub is given reasonable care and fails to survive within the first six months, we will either replace it with the same or similar species or issue an in-store credit for the purchase. Tropical plants and citrus are guaranteed for 30 days and we cannot guarantee annuals, perennials, vegetables or indoor plants. Please bring the entire plant and Yard 'n Garden Land's register receipt during the guarantee period.



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PRUNING ROSES



WHY PRUNE ROSES?

Roses are one of the highlights of the garden. They produce gorgeous looking blooms all summer and even have fantastic fragrance.

To keep roses healthy they need to be pruned every year. Pruning encourages a tidy, attractive shape, discourages disease and promotes healthy, abundant blooms.

WHEN TO PRUNE

Major pruning is best done in late winter or early spring just before leaf buds break.

HOW TO PRUNE

~ HYBRID TEA & GRANDIFLORA ~

1. **Remove dead, damaged and diseased canes.** You will recognize these canes by their brown color and brittle or withered appearance. Healthy canes are green.
2. **Cut off thin or weak growth.** A good rule of thumb is to remove anything thinner than a pencil.
3. **Remove canes that are pointing towards the center.** This will encourage the rose to grow in an open vase-like shape, promoting air circulation.

4. **Remove parallel or redundant branches.** Keep the best of two branches that are close and parallel and remove the other.
5. **Cut away canes that cross each other.** Pick the best cane of two crossing canes and remove the other. Crossing canes rub against each other potentially causing damage to the stems which increases the risk of disease.
6. **Remove suckers growing from the graft.** Suckers can absorb needed nutrients from the rose plant resulting in a weak rose.
7. **Cut canes back for height control:** When cutting canes, look for a small outer leaf bud 6 - 8" above the graft. About ½" above the bud, make a 45 degree cut towards the center, sloping away from the bud.
8. **Light pruning**, such as deadheading and clipping off small stems, can be done anytime to keep the plant looking tidy. Deadhead by cutting spent blooms down to the first stem with five leaflets.

~ SHRUB & FLORIBUNDA ~

These roses have a denser growth habit and require very little pruning the first two seasons. After the third season, remove dead, diseased and damaged wood. Thin by removing twiggy growth and the oldest, thickest canes, Cut back remaining canes by one third.

~ CLIMBING ROSES ~

Pruning climbing roses is a little different than pruning the hybrid tea and shrub type roses. Climbers have two types of stems, main and lateral. The lateral stems carry the blossoms and pruning them will encourage more flowering. Cutting lateral stems can be done any time of the year.

The main stems should not be cut unless they are dead or diseased. A climber's energy goes into growing the main stems first before the flowers. Cutting away main stems will prevent your climber from blooming the same year. If you over prune a climbing rose, however, it will bloom again the following year.

~ ROSE TREES ~

There are two goals for pruning rose trees. **1.** shape the top of the plant and **2.** keep the tree-like structure intact. Remove dead, damaged and diseased canes, thin or weak growth, crossing branches and parallel branches. Cut remaining canes back to about 12 - 14". Remove stems from the base of the tree. Light pruning in the summer and fall is acceptable to keep the shape.