

diseased material, as it may continue to grow and spread throughout the garden.

### Solutions

Prevention is always best. Purchase a disease resistant variety. When planting make sure there is plenty of space around your rose for good air circulation. Applying a mixture of horticultural oil and liquid copper during the dormant season. Powdery mildew can be controlled with a strong spray of water from the garden hose. However, do this only after the rains have subsided and the risk of black spot and rust are gone.

### Common Pests

Many insects are beneficial. If you see insects on your roses, make sure they are causing harm before treating them. Common insects that cause some damage include **aphids, Japanese Beetles and spider mites**. Often a treatment of neem, horticultural oil, insecticidal soap or a strong spray with the garden hose will knock them off. If you see a damaging infestation, see us for information and assistance.

## 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.*



1501 NE 102<sup>nd</sup> Street

Vancouver, WA 98686

(360) 573-7172

info@yardngardenland.com

www.yardngardenland.com



## ROSE CARE



PLANTING AND KEEPING YOUR  
ROSES HEALTHY



## TYPES OF ROSES

**Hybrid Tea:** Upright habit with well-formed blooms. Large, single buds on long, straight, upright stems. Each flower can grow to about 3-5 inches wide. Very popular due to the wide variety of colors and scents. Perfect as a cut flower.

**Floribunda:** Stiff shrubs smaller and bushier than the average Hybrid Tea rose. The flowers are often smaller than hybrid teas and are carried in large sprays. Many varieties are scented.

**Grandiflora:** The grandiflora roses are similar to Hybrid Teas in habit and size. They generally are tall plants that present their blooms in clusters, rather than as one-per-stem. These are very popular as cut flowers. Many varieties are scented.

**Shrub:** Very hardy and disease resistant roses with continuous blooming. Some varieties are tall and upright while others are low growing groundcovers. Types of shrub roses include Knock Out®, Easy Elegance®, Drift® and Flower Carpet®.

**Miniature:** Small, shrubby rose plants ranging in size from 18 to 24 inches. Excellent for patio pots.

## PLANTING & CARE

### Planting

Dig a hole 2x wider than the root ball. The depth of the hole should be a little less than the height of the root ball. It is important that the plant sits on undisturbed soil to ensure it does not sink into the ground.

Mix compost and '**Sure Start**' fertilizer into the native soil that has been dug out. The compost should make up about 25% of the soil mix. (For bare root roses, avoid fertilizing until blooms appear. This prevents roots burning).

Mound loose soil around canes to protect the rose while it acclimates. Once planted, add a 2-3 inch layer of mulch (bark dust or compost) on top of the planting hole. This will help conserve water and prevent weeds. Make sure the mulch does not touch the base of the plant.

### Requirements

**Light:** Roses need plenty of sun for flower production. Plant in an area with at least 8 hours of sun.

**Soil:** Soil should be rich with plenty of organic material such as compost. Make sure that soil drains well. Do not let roses sit in water.

**Water:** Make sure to give your rose 1" of water per week. You can set a hose to a low trickle at the base of the plant for about 30 minutes per week. Avoid watering the leaves as this will promote disease.

**Fertilizer:** Fertilize a few times through the summer to keep roses healthy and blooming. We recommend composted manure, fish meal or a slow release rose fertilizer such as **E.B. Stone's Rose Food**.

**Pruning:** Pruning is important to the health of roses. See our brochure on rose pruning.

## DISEASES & PESTS

### Common Diseases

**Black Spot** - a fungus that looks like black spots on the leaves. It will cause leaves to drop early.

**Rust** - a fungus that looks like small orange blisters on the underside of leaves. Low levels will not cause significant damage.

**Powdery Mildew** - white or gray powdery fungus. It can occur anywhere on the plant. Leaves will distort and drop.

These diseases spread easily if not controlled. Immediately remove any infected leaves, flowers and stems. Clean pruners between each cut with a mild solution of bleach and water to prevent further spreading. Do not compost the