

Rose Care



Late winter – Early Spring:
Prune Roses in the early spring, after the last frost, but before the new growth. Cut off any dead, black, diseased or damaged canes down to the green, leaving about 18 to 24". Next, remove any weak or spindly canes. This will allow the stronger canes to grow. Anytime two canes are crossing or rubbing, cut off the smaller, weaker of the two. Be sure to leave about four or five good, strong canes. Finally, prune all the remaining canes to about one or two feet tall. This will encourage growth in an even, rounded shape.

Bayer All-In-One Rose Care is a great rose care solution. It contains a



balanced 9-14-9 fertilizer, plus it has a systemic insecticide and disease control. It feeds and protects against major rose disease and pests for up to 6 weeks.

Roses usually need about 4 – 8 gallons of water per week to encourage deep root growth and drought tolerance. For roses, it's better to have a good, deep soaking every three or five days, rather than shallow daily watering. The best way is to soak the rose deeply at the ground with a slow hose head. If you do water from the top with a sprinkler or hose, make sure to do it in the morning so the rose has all day to dry off. This discourages disease and fungus from growing. Also, be sure that your sprinklers give enough water to moisten the top 6" of soil.



Spring - Summer: When your roses leaf out, it's time to fertilize. Roses can be heavy feeders so it's important to replace the nutrients in the soil throughout the growing season. Apply a balanced fertilizer every six weeks during the growing season. Fertilize when roses are in full leaf, then again after the first bloom. Finally, fertilize again six weeks before the first frost.

Tips for Cutting Roses

- Cut bouquets in the early morning. That's when moisture and sugar levels are the highest.
- Remove thorns and leaves that will be below the water level of the vase and immerse them in warm water.
- Re-cut the stems underwater and add a floral preservative to make them last longer.
- As blooms fade throughout the season, dead head the rose to encourage new flowers.
- Always leave at least two sets of five leaflets on each stem, so new flowers will develop.

Fall – Winter: Prepare your roses for winter. Let the last blooms on the season stay on the rose. The spent blossoms will swell into seed pods called hips. This will slow down the growth and help the plant ease into dormancy. Next, rake off and remove all leaves from the rose bed to prevent disease. With the first freezing nights, surround the rose with a rose collar and fill with B.O.S.S., about 6" high.

