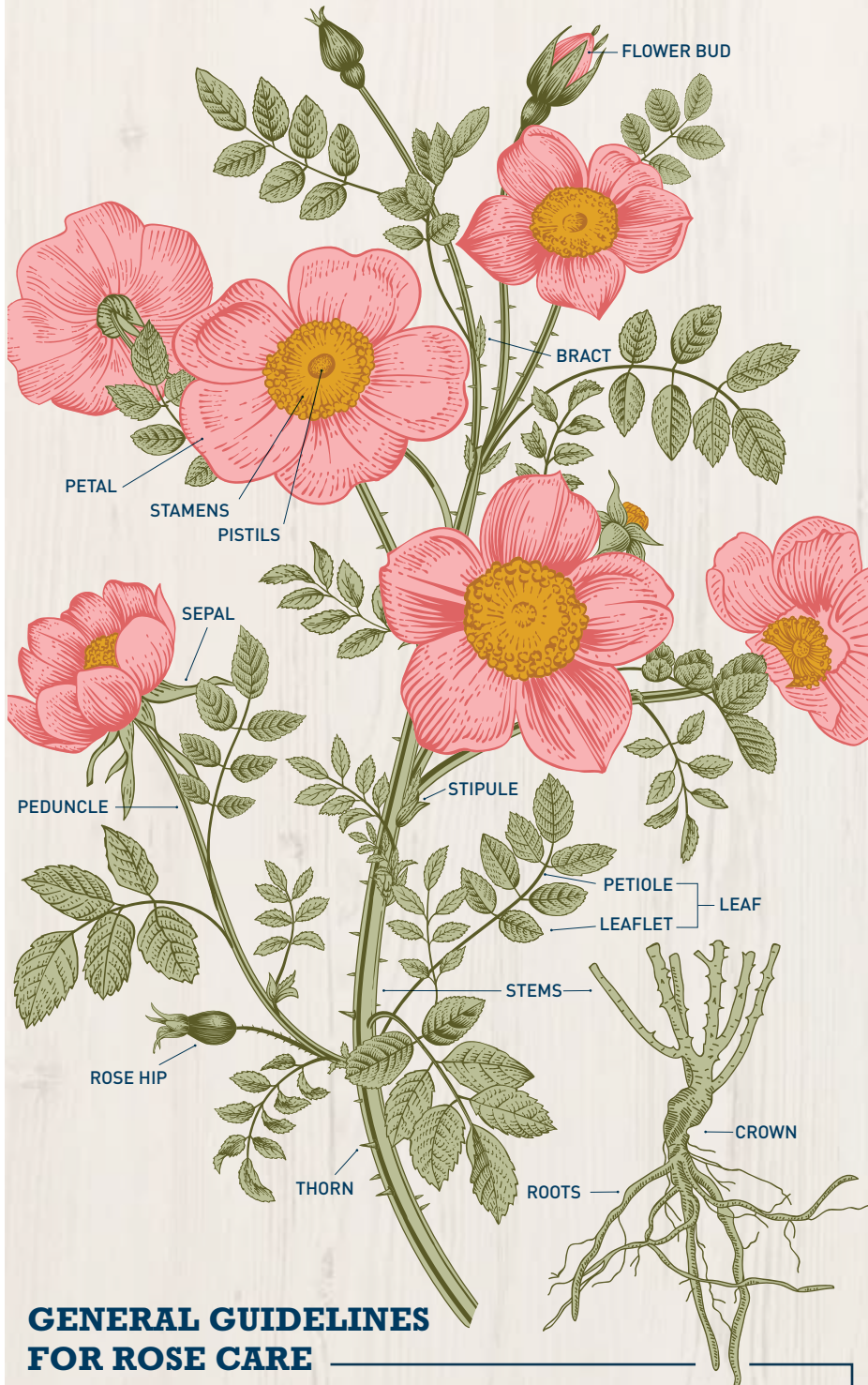









Wilco

Rose Care GUIDE



GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR ROSE CARE

-  **Sunlight:** Provide 4 to 7 hours of sunlight daily.
-  **Soil:** Use rich, loamy soil with clay, sand, and organic matter.
-  **Drainage:** Ensure roses don't sit in water, even when dormant.
-  **Companion Planting:** Plant roses alone or with companion perennials.
-  **Location:** Avoid areas where falling ice and snow can damage the plants.

ROSE CLASSIFICATION



HYBRID TEA Known for their large, single blooms on long stems, they are popular for cutting and displaying in vases. These roses have a classic shape and are available in many colors.



FLORIBUNDA These roses produce clusters of smaller blooms that provide a more abundant flowering display. They are typically more disease-resistant and are ideal for garden beds.



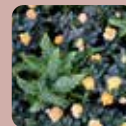
GRANDIFLORA A hybrid of hybrid tea and floribunda roses, grandifloras combine the elegance of hybrid teas with the bushy growth habit of floribundas. They produce large clusters of blooms on taller plants.



CLIMBING Characterized by long, flexible canes, climbing roses can grow up trellises, fences, or walls. They can produce large blooms and are often used for vertical gardening.



RAMBLING Similar to climbing roses but with a more vigorous growth habit. Ramblers often produce smaller blooms in large clusters and are typically more hardy.



MINIATURE Small in size, these roses are ideal for containers or small gardens. They produce blooms similar to larger rose varieties but on much smaller plants.



GROUNDCOVER Low-growing and spreading, groundcover roses are perfect for covering large areas or slopes. They produce many small blooms and are generally low maintenance.



SHRUB These roses have a bushy growth habit and can range in height. They are often bred for disease resistance and hardiness, making them suitable for various climates.



OLD GARDEN This category includes roses that existed before the introduction of hybrid teas in the 20th century. They have a rich fragrance and diverse flower forms, including varieties like Bourbon, Damask, and Gallica roses.



Rose Planting

TIPS & TRICKS

STEPS FOR PLANTING A NEW ROSE

SOAKING BARE-ROOT ROSES

Soak bare-root roses in lukewarm water for 12-24 hours. If you can't plant them right away, store them in a cool, dark place for up to a week, misting the roots with water every few days.

DIGGING THE HOLE

Dig a hole 12 inches deep and 24 inches wide to allow root expansion. Loosen the soil at the bottom and sides.

CHECKING DRAINAGE

Fill the hole with water to check drainage. If it doesn't drain within an hour, dig deeper or create a raised bed.

POSITIONING THE ROSE

Place the rose in the center, with the crown at ground level or slightly lower in colder climates.

FILLING THE HOLE

Mix soil with peat moss or compost and fill the hole two-thirds full. Lightly tamp, water, then fill the rest with soil. Water thoroughly.

APPLYING MULCH

Apply mulch around the base to suppress weeds and retain moisture. Water 3-4 times a week until new leaves emerge.

MISTING CANES

Mist the canes regularly during early growth to promote faster leafing. Keep the plant moist above and below the soil.

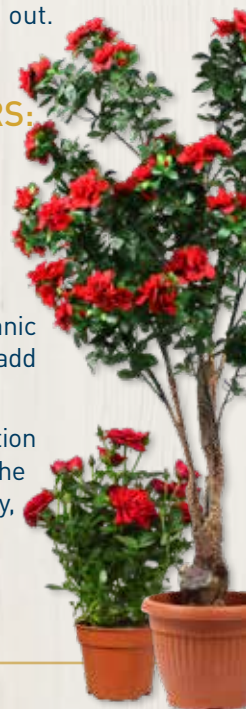
PLANTING TREE ROSES:

Use the same methods as bush roses. If planting dormant roses, follow these extra steps:

- Soak a handful of sphagnum moss and shape it into a ball. Place it at the center of the tree rose's crown and cover with a plastic bag, leaving the bottom open for air circulation.
- On hot afternoons, remove the bag temporarily and check the moss every few days to keep it moist.
- When new growth reaches about ¼ inch, remove the bag and moss. Water regularly until fully leafed out.

PLANTING ROSES IN CONTAINERS:

- Choose a container with good drainage. For miniature and small shrub roses, use a pot 10-14 inches wide and 12-14 inches deep. Larger roses need at least 16 inches in width and depth.
- Use a planting mix of sandy loam and organic matter, or all-purpose potting soil, and add slow-release fertilizer.
- Place a mound of soil at the bottom, position the rose with its crown 1-2 inches below the rim, and fill the container. Water thoroughly, leaving space at the top for future watering.



AFTER-PLANTING ROSE CARE

WATERING

Ensure roses have good drainage and don't sit in water. Drip irrigation is ideal, soaking the soil slowly and deeply (10-12 inches) to promote strong roots and drought resistance. Water deeply every 3-5 days instead of daily shallow watering. For container roses, ensure drainage holes and water 2-3 times a week, checking moisture first. After planting, keep canes and roots from drying out with sprinklers until leaves grow.

MULCHING

Apply a 2-3 inch layer of mulch (compost, bark, or straw) to suppress weeds, retain moisture, and keep roots cool. If mulch depletes nitrogen, add a high-nitrogen fertilizer.

FERTILIZING

Once fully leafed, apply balanced fertilizer around 1-2 feet from the base. Follow label instructions. After new growth, start with half the recommended dose of liquid fertilizer and increase as the plant grows.

Fertilizing Checklist

- ☐ Fertilize when plants are fully leafed.
- ☐ Fertilize after the first bloom.
- ☐ Fertilize 6 weeks before the first frost.
- ☐ Avoid fertilizing late fall to ensure winter hardening.

CULTIVATING

Gently cultivate the outer soil to allow air in without damaging roots. With proper mulching, cultivation may not be necessary.



ROSE CARE

TIPS & TRICKS FOR

Beautiful Blooms

PRUNING TIPS

PRUNING TOOLS: Use pruning shears specifically designed for roses, preferably with a 2-inch blade. For larger, more mature canes, long-handled topping shears work well.

WHEN TO PRUNE: Pruning is best done later in winter, just before new growth begins in spring, typically after the last hard frost. Avoid pruning once new growth reaches 2 to 3 inches. Fall pruning is only needed if the plants are excessively tall to help prevent wind damage during winter.

WHAT TO PRUNE: Remove any weak, diseased, or winter-damaged canes, which will appear brown and dry on the outside, cutting back 1 to 2 inches below the damaged area. Also, eliminate any branches that are crossing or rubbing against each other.

TIPS FOR PLANTING ROSES

- 1 Timing: Plant in late winter to early spring or fall.
- 2 Location: Choose a spot with 6+ hours of sunlight and good air circulation.
- 3 Soil Prep: Use well-draining, loamy soil mixed with compost.
- 4 Watering: Water deeply and consistently, especially in summer.
- 5 Mulching: Apply mulch to retain moisture and suppress weeds.
- 6 Spacing: Plant 2-3 feet apart for airflow.
- 7 Fertilizing: Use a balanced fertilizer in spring and after the first bloom.

SUGGESTED ROSE SPACING

CLASS	SPACING	REASON
Hybrid Tea	2-3 feet apart	Allows for good air circulation and room for growth.
Floribunda	2-3 feet apart	Encourages healthy blooms and airflow between plants.
Climbing	5-8 feet apart	Provides ample room for climbing and supports while preventing overcrowding.
Shrub	3-4 feet apart	Ensures proper growth and air circulation, reducing the risk of disease.
Groundcover	2-3 feet apart	Promotes spreading while allowing for adequate light and air.
Miniature	1-2 feet apart	Allows for their compact growth while still providing airflow.

QUICK TIPS FOR CARING FOR YOUR ROSES

WATERING

Water deeply once a week, more in hot conditions, at the base to keep foliage dry.

FERTILIZING

Use a balanced rose fertilizer in early spring and after the first bloom.

DEADHEADING

Remove spent blooms to encourage more flowers.

WINTER CARE

Protect the base with mulch in colder regions.

PRUNING

Prune in late winter or early spring to remove dead wood and shape the plant.

MULCHING

Apply 2-3 inches of organic mulch to retain moisture and suppress weeds.

PEST CONTROL

Check for pests and treat with insecticidal soap; monitor for diseases and use fungicides as needed.

ROSE DISEASE, SYMPTOMS & REMEDIES

Guide

BLACK SPOT (*Diplocarpon rosae*)

CAUSE: A fungal disease, often due to humid conditions and poor air circulation.

SYMPTOMS: Black spots with yellow halos on leaves, eventually leading to defoliation.

REMEDY:

- Water at the base of the plant to keep foliage dry, and ensure good air circulation by spacing plants appropriately.
- Remove affected leaves and dispose of them (don't compost).
- Apply fungicide regularly, especially during humid periods.



1

BOTRYTIS BLIGHT (*Botrytis cinerea*)

CAUSE: Fungal disease often encouraged by wet or humid conditions.

SYMPTOMS: Gray mold on buds and blooms, causing them to rot and fail to open.

REMEDY:

- Remove affected flowers and buds.
- Increase air circulation and avoid overhead watering.
- Apply fungicides, especially during wet weather.



6

POWDERY MILDEW (*Podosphaera pannosa*)

CAUSE: Fungal infection triggered by warm days and cool, humid nights.

SYMPTOMS: White, powdery coating on leaves, buds, and stems, causing distorted growth.

REMEDY:

- Prune affected areas and thin the plant to improve air circulation.
- Use sulfur-based fungicides or neem oil as a preventative.
- Water early in the day to reduce humidity around the plant overnight.



2

CANE BORERS

CAUSE: Insects that burrow into rose canes, often after improper pruning.

SYMPTOMS: Wilting or dying canes, holes in stems.

REMEDY:

- Prune affected canes back to healthy wood, sealing cuts with white glue to prevent further infestation.
- Cut canes at a slight angle above an outward-facing bud to promote proper healing.



7

APHIDS

CAUSE: Tiny, sap-sucking insects, often appearing in spring or early summer.

SYMPTOMS: Deformed or stunted leaves and buds, sticky residue (honeydew) on leaves.

REMEDY:

- Spray plants with a strong stream of water to dislodge aphids.
- Introduce beneficial insects like ladybugs or lacewings.
- Use insecticidal soap or neem oil for heavy infestations.



3

JAPANESE BEETLES

CAUSE: Large beetles that feed on rose petals, leaves, and buds.

SYMPTOMS: Skeletonized leaves, chewed petals, and buds.

REMEDY:

- Hand-pick beetles early in the morning and drop them into soapy water.
- Use traps or apply neem oil or insecticides targeted for Japanese beetles.
- Encourage birds and other natural predators in your garden.



8

SPIDER MITES

CAUSE: Tiny arachnids that thrive in hot, dry conditions.

SYMPTOMS: Stippled, yellowed leaves, fine webbing on plants, leaf drop.

REMEDY:

- Increase humidity around plants by misting or by using mulch to retain moisture.
- Rinse plants with water to knock off mites.
- Apply insecticidal soap or horticultural oils if the infestation is severe.



4

ROOT ROT

CAUSE: Overwatering or poorly draining soil that leads to fungal growth.

SYMPTOMS: Wilting, yellowing leaves, stunted growth, and soft, brown roots.

REMEDY:

- Improve drainage by adding organic matter or sand to the soil.
- Water only when the top 1-2 inches of soil are dry.
- Severe cases, may need to remove affected plants & treat the soil with fungicide.



9

RUST (*Phragmidium spp.*)

CAUSE: Fungal infection that thrives in wet, cool conditions.

SYMPTOMS: Orange or rust-colored pustules on the underside of leaves, leading to yellowing and leaf drop.

REMEDY:

- Remove and dispose of infected leaves.
- Use fungicides designed to control rust.
- Avoid overhead watering and ensure good air circulation.



5

NUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES

CAUSE: Poor soil health, lack of essential nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, or potassium.

SYMPTOMS: Yellowing leaves (often with green veins), stunted growth, fewer blooms.

REMEDY:

- Test the soil to determine deficiencies.
- Apply a balanced fertilizer (10-10-10) or specialized rose fertilizer.
- Add organic compost or well-rotted manure to improve soil quality.



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