#### Advice to Grow By ... Ask Us!

UCCE Master Gardeners San Mateo & San Francisco Counties

## Rose Care

## Stu Dalton January 9, 2017



University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources UCCE Master Gardener Program

## **Types of Roses**

- 1. Wild Roses or Species Roses
- 2. Old Garden Roses or Heritage Rose
- 3. Modern Roses



Example 3. Rosa 'Double Delight' Rose 'Double Delight' www.gurneys.com



*Example 1. Rosa* californica, California Wildrose, www.pilitas.com



*Example 2. Rosa* 'Madame Hardy', Rose 'Madame Hardy', www.rhs.org



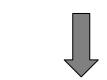
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# Stop, Look

- In the Fall to Early Spring
- Stop-fertilizing, deadheading (after October 1) - remove petals
- Look -what to (re)move (Winter is a good time to move or "shovel prune"/discard)
- Look reduce watering when it rains
- Look if you see issues -size, location, thorns in walkways, color clashes



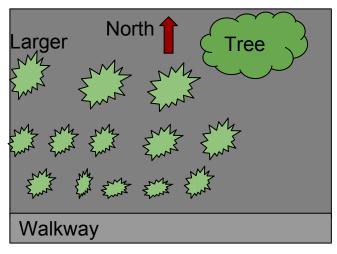


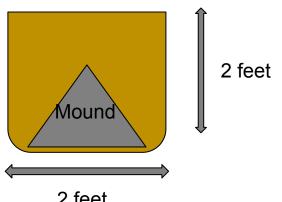




# Planning to Plant

- **<u>Bare Root</u>** Plants do well planted as soon as available - Late December - January
- <u>6 hours of sun</u> in Spring to Fall (some roses are more shade tolerant e.g., hybrid musk)
- **Select roses** 
  - •Small = front, Big = back
  - Plant-to-plant **spacing** about height of mature plant (allow access)
  - Dig a large hole and <u>amend</u> soil as needed
- **Mound** on the hole bottom to spread roots





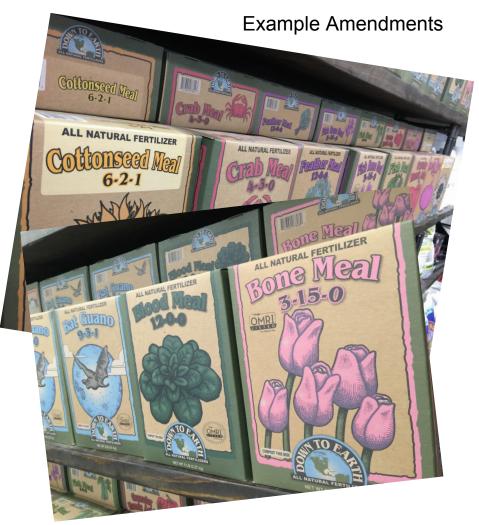


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## Get Plants, Amendments

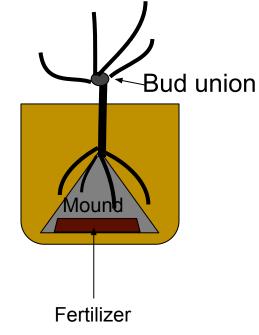
- Test your soil conditions (pH, clay, loam, sandy)
- Ideal rose pH 6-6.9. Many gardens in the Bay area have clay but some areas in SF ve sand or fill
- Get soil/planting amendments





# Plant (Jan - Mid Feb Bare Root)

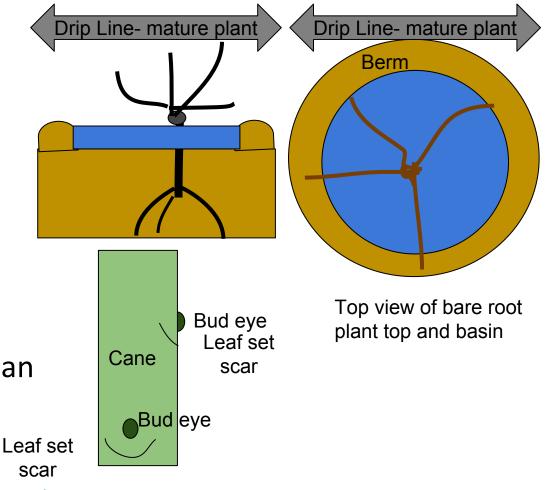
- Bud union <u>above</u> the ground (2")
- Spread roots over mound
- Fill with amended soil mix with ~<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> compost (pH 6-7)
- Fertilizer mixed in hole bottom
- Wait to prune tops (canes) until they start growing and budding out
- Soak bare roots 24 hours in water with bleach (6 drops per gallon)
- Water immediately





# Plant... then water and wait

- Water keep moist
- Use a <u>berm/ watering</u>
   <u>basin</u> at the drip line
- Or put in drippers or bubblers
- ~5 gallons per plant per large plant per week if warm or dry
- When <u>bud eyes</u> swell, plan how to prune



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# **Pruning Tools**

- Be safe! Protect hands, head arms and eyes
- Sharpen tools
- Clean scratches and thorn/prickle punctures (e.g.,use iodine)
- Use "bypass" pruners (5 shown)





## Sharpen Your Shears

- Use a diamond dust or carbide sharpener
- Follow the old edge angle ~25 degrees
- Afterwards the edge should be able to slice paper





# Existing Plant Pruning (Repeat Bloom, Modern Roses)

- Prune ~ Jan 1- Feb 15
- Prune <u>Old roses</u> after bloom
- Prune out dead, diseased or damaged and crossing or weak canes and suckers
- Shape the plant
- Prune large plants leaving pencil size canes
- If it is getting too big, be aggressive, too small, lightly prune
- Prune to point growth buds outward



January -February 15

Modern Rose Pruning Time In the SF Bay Area

# **Tips for Pruning**

- Dull blades crush the cane/ stem causing the cut to dry out and possibly die
- Large cuts (> ¾-1" on canes) can be sealed with white glue
- Put the sharp side on the "keep" side and the blunt blade on the discard side for cleaner cuts
- Use good gloves





# Prune/cut at 45 degree angle

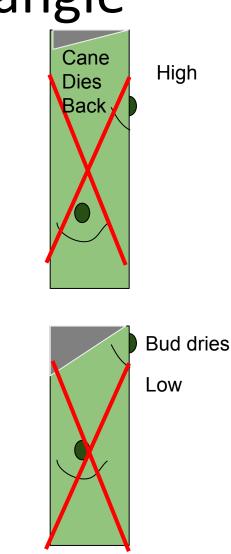
- Prune so it heals
- Prune to point the growth outward
- "Point" buds **away** from the center
- Sharp bypass shears not "anvil" type
- 45 degrees (a natural healing angle) ending across from bud eye
- Too high dieback
- Too low -bud eye dries and dies



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Cane

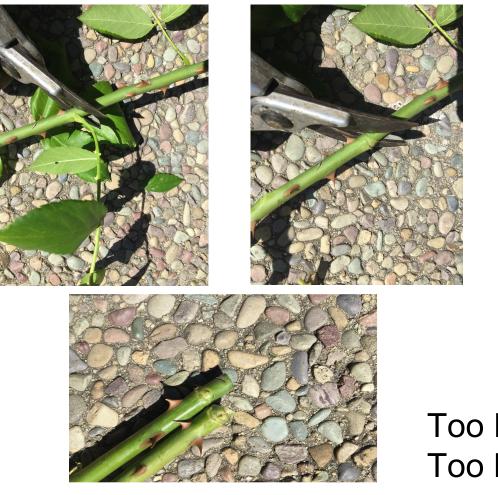
Good



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## Good Cut/Bad Cut Photos

- A good cut ends across from the bud eye
- Hold the shears' sharp blade to part you keep





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Good

Too High Too Low

## Prune to Clear Access

- If it is in the path, clear it out
- Some roses grow too big



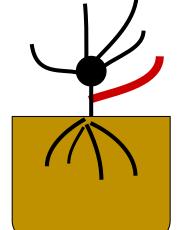
9' high "Pink Promise" in walkway



# **Established Plants Get Suckers**

### (They Suck Life Out)

- Below bud union
- Remove suckers completely
- Rootstock can sprout
- Cut flush /break off at base
- Photos are of a standard/ tree rose "trunk"
- Don't bury bud union - hard to see suckers



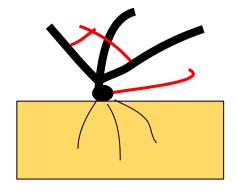






# Prune Large and Mini Roses

- Remove dead, diseased, crossing or very weak growth (red)
- Clear out center leave "open vase"
- Leave strongest canes (3-5 is plenty for modern roses)
- Remove oldest canes periodically
- Floribundas leave more branching structure
- Light pruning ~ <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> ; heavypruning-~<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> reduction

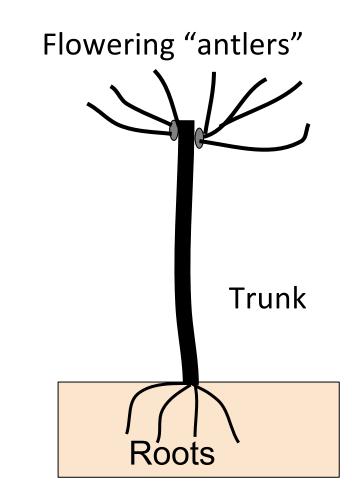


Minis have no bud union - on own roots



# Prune- Standards (aka Tree Roses)

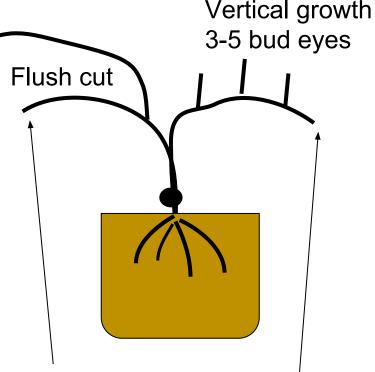
- Standards have four pieces
- 1- Rootstock, 2-trunk, 3&4- two budded "antlers"
- Prune the antlers
- Anything else from the roots or trunk are suckers





# **Prune- Reblooming Climbers**

- Remove dead, diseased, damaged, crossing or very weak growth
- Climbers are different
  - Train for the first year don't prune – point tips DOWN
  - For trellises or arches train over the top and down
  - Prune flush to the horizontal canes or leave 3-5 bud eyes on vertical growth

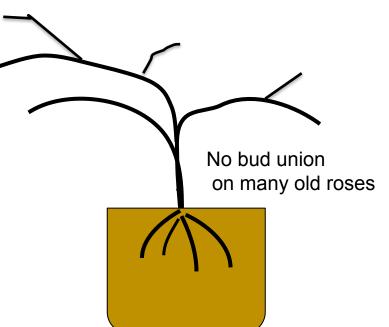


**Climbers** point "structure" tip down for more flowers



## Prune- Old Roses

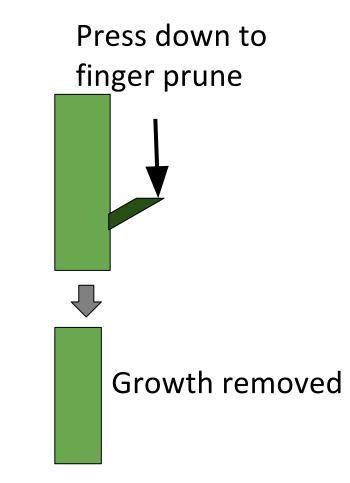
- "Old roses" (once blooming) need need light pruning <u>AFTER</u> they bloom
- Remove dead, broken, diseased, damaged, crossing or very weak growth
- Shape and prune back lightly to suit the space





# After Pruning (Finger Prune)

- Weeks after you prune, buds swell and grow
- Some will "point" to the middle and be near the bottom
- With a glove, push down to remove the ones toward the center and near the bottom of main canes
- Leave other growth where you want it to be (point it)
- Keep growth from bud union





# Mulch and Check Water

- If roses dry out in winter, especially new plants with growing roots, they die
- Add several inches of mulch in beds but keep 6 inches clear around rose base
- If old mulch is good you can keep it and just add new
- Adjust watering if needed





# Fungal Disease, Insects

- Some roses are fairly disease free and some excel at growing fungus!
  - Rust, Powdery Mildew, Blackspot
- Common Insect pests
  - Aphids (early), Thrips, Mites

#### Use UC IPM Pest Notes to diagnose understand, manage (search: UC IPM roses pest notes)

<u>UC IPM Home > Homes, Gardens,</u> Landscapes, and Turf

	UC IPM Home > Homes, Gardens, Landscapes, and Turf > Roses: Cultural Practices and Weed Control	
HOME	How to Manage Pests Pests in Gardens and Landscapes	
SEARCH	Roses: Cultural Practices and Weed Control Bounded FOF	
DN THIS SITE	Revised 7/08	
What is IPM?	In this Guideline:	
Home & landscape pests	- Cultivar selection • About Pest Notes	
Agricultural pests	Cultural practices     Publication     Weed management     Glossary	
	· mesu melayerian. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Natural environment pests Exotic & invasive pests	<ul> <li>Roses in the landscape grow within a system that includes other plants, environmental conditions, pests, and other organisms. Through careful selection of plant varieties and management of environmental conditions with proper cultural practices, beautiful roses can be grown with a</li> </ul>	The shine at the
Weed gallery	minimum of pest problems. Initial placement of roses into a suitable site gives plants the best opportunity for growth with minimal maintenance. Once established, roses provided with appropriate fertilizer and irrigation are less susceptible to some pest problems. Sanitation efforts such as	1238h
Natural enemies gallery	picking up fallen leaves and winter prunings can contribute to reducing disease and insect incidence in spring. Finally, weeds must be managed to	N 10 84 11
Weather, models & degree-days	reduce competition and provide an attractive landscape. For details on insect and mite pests and their management, see Pest Notes: Roses in the Garden and Landscape-Insect and Mite Pests and Beneficials. To find out more about diseases of roses and how to prevent them, see Pest Notes:	
Pesticide information	General and European and Landscape-Diseases and Ablatic Disorders.	No. of Concession, Name
	CULTIVAR SELECTION	Roses in a traditional garden
Research	Roses have been cultivated in garden settings since antiguity, and Roman writings refer to use of rose flowers for decoration and fragrance.	setting.
Publications	Perhaps the earliest specific use of roses as landscape plants in the United States occurred in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Hybrids of Rosa	
Events & training	rugosa roses from China and Japan were extensively planted as hedges around farmsteads on the Great Plains. Although the flowers of Rosa rugosa cultivars are small, the ability of plants to survive, even in temperatures of -30°F, made them a welcome and colorful addition to the	a la seconda
Links	<ul> <li>Ingosa cultivars are small, the ability of plants to survive, even in temperatures or -30°F, made them a welcome and colorful addition to the landscape.</li> </ul>	Contraction of the
Glossary	Modern roses may be classified based on lineage and flowering characteristics. Hybrid teas and grandifloras were developed primarily for their	Contraction of the second
	large, showy flowers. Because of their profuse bloom and disease resistance, the cluster-flowered floribundas and polyanthas are more suitable	
About us	for landscape use than hybrid teas and grandifloras. Selective hybridization with incorporation of floribunda parentage has resulted in the	



## **Common Rose Problems**

#### 1. Aphids

- Check plants daily
- Wash off with water/insecticidal soap
- Use sticky traps to keep off ants

#### 2. Black Spot

- Prune out and dispose of infected leaf
- Fungal spores spread by splashing water







Aphid www. Gails Aqua Ponic garde n.com

Black/spots, www.apsnet.org

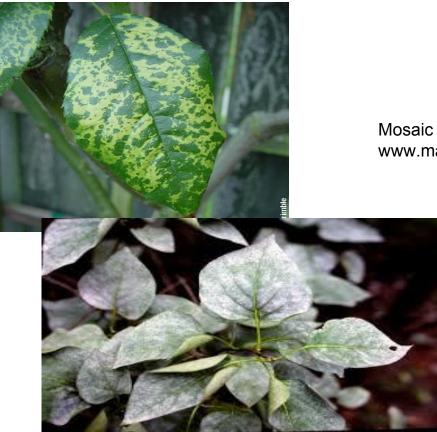
## Common Rose Problems

#### 3. Mosaic Virus

- Prune out and dispose of infected leaves
- Usually disappears by summer
- Only permanent fix remove infected plant

#### 4. Powdery Mildew

- White gray powder cover the leaves, stems and flower buds
- Less insunny spot and good air circulation
- Do not over fertilize
- Apply Bicarbonate plus horticultural oil



Mosaic Virus www.marinrose.org

Powdery Mildew www.missouribotanicalgardens.org



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## **Common Rose** 5. Rust Problems

- Likes cool moist weather
- Avoid overhead watering
- Prune back infected canes
- Dispose of all infected leaves

#### 6. Thrips

- Tiny slender yellow insects found within the blossoms
- Frequent clipping of old blooms reduces pest population



Rust,



Thrips, www.ent.uga.edu





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# If You Spray - Dormant Spray

- Dormant = important spray
- Protect yourself- gloves, glasses, hat, long sleeves and wash up
- **READ and FOLLOW the label!**
- Spray on a day that is dry, not windy and will be dry for 24 hours
- Spray dormant canes after stripping leaves, cleaning ground
- Spray ground around the plant
- "Organic" Sprays fewer issues for beneficial insects, microorganisms



Example "organic" sprays



# References

- Flint, M. L., and J. F. Karlik. 2000. <u>Healthy Roses</u>. Oakland: Univ. Calif. Agric. Nat. Res. Publ. 21589.
- UC IPM Pest notes
  - <u>http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7465.html</u>
    - **Roses: Cultural Practices and Weed Control**
  - -http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7466.html

**Roses: Insect and Mite Pests and Beneficials** 

<u>http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7463.html</u>

**Roses: Diseases and Abiotic Disorders** 

**UC Davis Rose Encyclopedia** 

-<u>http://fps.ucdavis.edu/</u>



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Photographs and illustrations by Stu Dalton, unless noted otherwise



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**UCCE Master Gardeners** San Mateo & San Francisco Counties

#### Got Questions? We're here to help:

*Call* our helpline at (650) 276-7430

**Email** questions along with an attached photo to <u>mgsmsf@ucanr.edu</u>

*Mail* questions along with a sample to 1500 Purisima Creek Road, Half Moon Bay, CA, 94019

See us in person with a sample [map/directions]

*Visit* our website at <u>http://smsf-mastergardeners.ucanr.org</u>

*Follow* us @SFBayGardeners



